

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

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### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Some Facts About Cuba.* There are several facts touching the situation in Cuba which we have presented to our readers not once or twice, but many times; and those facts—regardless of the conflicting reports in the detailed news from day to day or week to week—it is well to keep in mind. First, there is absolutely nothing whatever in the situation that justifies the belief that the Cuban insurgents can be led to accept a political compromise. The much-talked-of autonomy proposals are not making an inch of headway. They have been proposed by a cabinet which cannot make them lawful until the Cortes—that is to say, the houses of parliament—enact them into a statute. But the Spanish Cortes is Conservative by a large majority, particularly in the upper house; and inasmuch as the Conservatives are plainly opposed to the Sagasta-Blanco policy, there is no reason whatever to think that any autonomy project that is conceived in good faith will ever be carried through the Cortes. Public opinion in Spain shows constantly increasing hostility toward the autonomy scheme. As for Cuba, there is no considerable element of public opinion in the island that for a single moment looks with favor on the Sagasta-Blanco policy. The insurgents will have none of it, and the Spanish Conservatives in Cuba are thoroughly against it. It is true that Governor-General Blanco has been going through the form of giving effect to the new arrangements, and that a Cuban cabinet has been announced; but the whole thing is an empty sham. There will be no real trial of the scheme. The autonomy project has been launched chiefly for consumption in the United States. It is to be looked upon as a makeshift and as a device for gaining time.

*The Six Essential Factors.* To avail anything as a permanent basis for reconciliation between Spain and Cuba it was necessary that the autonomy project should be accepted in good faith, first, by the Cortes of Spain; second, by the army, which

is the real authority in Spain; third, by the Spanish press as the organ of such influential public opinion as exists outside of military circles; fourth, by the pro-Spanish elements in Havana and the other towns of Cuba; and, fifth, by the Cuban insurgents themselves, who are battling not for a milder form of Spanish rule, but for independence. Autonomy, it is true, is the avowed policy of the present Sagasta ministry in Spain; but the cabinet is only one of the essential features. In a matter of primary constitutional importance like this new departure in administrative methods, the immediate or ultimate concurrence of every one of the six factors that we have just named would be requisite for the safe and permanent settlement of the serious issues that have led to a disastrous three years' war. Our constant advice to our readers that the autonomy project was doomed to complete failure rested upon the knowledge that the Sagasta cabinet had not secured even the apparent approval or concurrence of a single one of the other five essential factors.

*Five Factors Against Autonomy.* The Cortes, when a new Spanish cabinet comes into power, can usually be kept out of session for three months, and then a new election can be held, in which the cabinet, through well-known Spanish methods of patronage and corruption, can ordinarily secure its own kind of a majority in the lower chamber. This of course it was always easier for the Canovas party to accomplish than for the Sagasta party, for the palpable reason that the Conservatives are richer, more corrupt, and stronger with the local vested interests that can manipulate the ignorant vote than are the Liberals. When Canovas was assassinated a few months ago the Conservative majority in the Cortes was overwhelmingly large. There has been no true change of sentiment great enough to give the Sagasta cabinet a working majority in the popular branch of the legislative chamber.

The upper branch is so constituted that its conservative and reactionary character may be relied upon as surely as that of the English House of Lords. The Cortes will not therefore be at all likely under any circumstances to ratify the Sagasta scheme of Cuban autonomy. As for the Spanish army, its sympathies are wholly with the Conservative party, and its sentiments are best expressed by General Weyler and his friends, who have for weeks past been denouncing the autonomy project with a steadily growing boldness and defiance. The prevailing tone of the Spanish press, furthermore,

have not the remotest intention to accept it. The Spanish-Cuban element has been more bitterly opposed to the patriotic movement of the "*Cuba Libre*" insurgents than the Spaniards of the home country; and these Cuban-Spaniards look upon the autonomy scheme as a device which sacrifices them to their enemies. They believe that the eventual result of Cuban autonomy would be to place the home-rule administration in the hands of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement; and they would vastly prefer interference by the United States and an out-and-out annexation to America rather



THE AUTONOMIST CABINET AT  
HAVANA.

Drawn from photographs for the New York *World*.

as representing the commercial and industrial interests of Spain, is prevailingly hostile to the autonomy scheme, because it is perceived by Spanish manufacturers and merchants that autonomy would inevitably mean such changes in the Cuban tariff as would in the end transfer Spain's specially protected colonial commerce to the merchants and traders of the United States.

But if the ruling factors in Spain are unwilling to grant autonomy to Cuba, still more emphatically is it true that the two essential factors in Cuba itself

than a nominal connection with Spain under an actual local government carried on by the leaders of the existing insurrection. And finally, as for the insurgents themselves, there has never been the slightest reason to suppose that the autonomy proposals would have any attraction whatsoever for them. They looked upon the recall of Weyler and the new Sagasta-Blanco policy as a public confession of weakness and despair on the part of Spain, and they took heart accordingly, believing the end to be near.

*What "Autonomy" was Meant to Accomplish.* The real fact is that the autonomy scheme was intended to delude for a time the people of the United States, with the industrious assistance of certain American newspapers and certain business interests that have discovered reasons of their own for helping the Spanish Government in its endeavors to mislead American public opinion. The plan by which in Cuba it was hoped that the bogus autonomy proposals might be used in a way to injure the insurgents ought also to be clearly understood. Instead of having these proposals submitted in a straightforward and proper manner to the central authorities, civil and military, of the Cuban republic, it was the plan of Governor-General Blanco to send emissaries into detached camps, with special inducements to the leaders of a great number of different bands of insurgents. These emissaries were carefully selected with reference to the leaders whose defection it was hoped to accomplish. Wherever possible the emissary was an old-time acquaintance or friend of the leader to whom he was sent. When these emissaries were dispatched as peace commissioners to the various insurgent camps, the pro-Spanish press was supplied with endless false dispatches announcing the actual or prospective acceptance of the autonomy plan by one and another of the insurgent chieftains. The game as a whole was an extremely adroit one; and nothing more



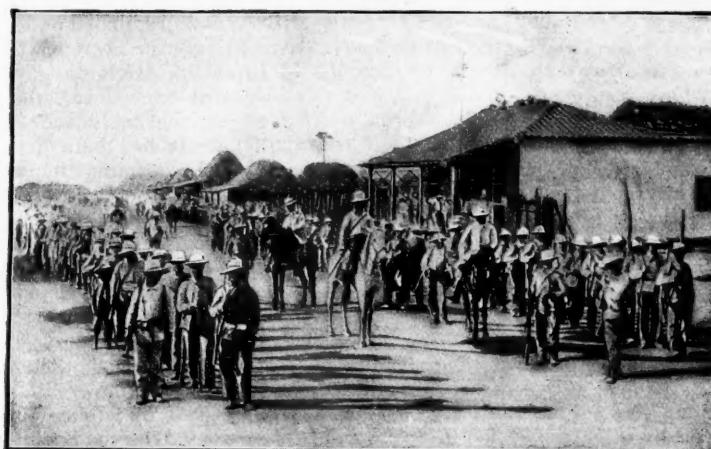
SEÑOR MORET, SPANISH COLONIAL  
MINISTER, AUTHOR OF THE  
AUTONOMY SCHEME.



SEÑOR MONTORO, LEADER OF THE  
AUTONOMIST PARTY IN  
CUBA.

shamelessly mendacious was ever attempted. These detached Cuban leaders were all of them sworn to do battle in good faith for Cuban independence and to obey absolutely the orders of their superiors. This fact was well known by the Spanish governor-general and his emissaries. Nevertheless, the literary bureau of the governor-general was sending out false reports of the desertion of one after another of these Cuban chieftains from the patriot cause.

*The Execution of Colonel Ruiz.* After awhile, however, the Spaniards were not able further to suppress the news that their emissaries were not returning; and in due time the world received the shocking announcement of the execution of General Blanco's aid-de-camp Colonel Ruiz, who had been sent to the camp of the insurgent chief Rodriguez. Ruiz had been tried by a Cuban court-martial, condemned to death, and immediately shot. There has been a great deal of condemnation of the Cuban insurgents as barbarians in view of this action. It should be borne in mind, however, that deadly warfare exists in Cuba, and that the emissaries of General Blanco were not in good faith carrying peace proposals to the insurgents, but were using the bogus autonomy project as an ex-



A COLUMN OF SPANISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH, IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

cuse for getting access to separate subordinate Cuban leaders, with the purpose of bribing them to become traitors to their cause. It was well known by the Spanish authorities that all these commanders of detached fighting bands of insurgents were under orders to consider no proposals from the enemy and to treat any Span-



THE LATE COL. D. JOACHIN RUIZ.

ish emissaries as spies. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that under all the circumstances Rodriguez and his court-martial were justified in condemning Colonel Ruiz, and that the fate which overtook other emissaries sent out by Blanco was equally justifiable from the standpoint of military necessity. In no other way with so little loss of life could the Cuban insurgents have convinced the world promptly and unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were engaged in a conspiracy of trickery and falsehood in their widespread reports that the insurgents were rapidly accepting autonomy, and that the insurgent chieftains were one after another gladly availing themselves of opportunities to obtain commissions in the Spanish army or civil offices under the proposed autonomist government. The juncture was a grave one, and the insurgent authorities could not afford to allow suspicion to be cast upon any of their leaders in the field. Every one must regret the death of Colonel Ruiz, precisely as the death of Major André will always be lamented. But the justification for the execution of Ruiz was more clear than that which led

our Revolutionary forefathers to execute André. Each of these officers was engaged in negotiations to secure the treasonable defection of a military opponent. But in the case of Benedict Arnold, the British emissary had been actually invited into the corrupt negotiation; while Colonel Ruiz took his life in his hand at the behest of his superior, General Blanco, in a presumptuous attempt to bribe and corrupt an insurgent chief-tain who certainly could not afford to have any suspicion cast upon his loyalty to the Cuban cause. The execution of such emissaries, like the execution of spies in time of war, rests upon grounds of military necessity that must exist until wars themselves are abolished.

*American Charity Solicited.* The Blanco administration in Cuba had begun with the announcement that the starving *reconcentrados* should be immediately relieved; but the promise proved an empty one. Owing to the collapse of the Spanish treasury there was no pay for the soldiers; and the food supplies at General Blanco's disposal were wholly insufficient for his own troops. It was impossible, therefore, to do anything worth mentioning for the Cuban peasants who had been driven from their fields and homes and were starving to death by the scores of thousands in the garrisoned towns. Under these circumstances the Spanish Government, through Minister De Lome at Washington, intimated to our Department of State that it would be agreeable to Spain if the charitable people of the United States should make contributions for the relief of these unhappy Cuban sufferers, and further assurances were given that it would be satisfactory to Spain if money and supplies sent from this country should be forwarded to the American consuls in Cuba and distributed under their surveillance. Accordingly the Secretary of State, by direction of President McKinley, gave public notice of the need that existed in Cuba, and an appeal was made to the charitably inclined to make their contributions. It had heretofore been a part of the pro-Spanish conspiracy in the United States to deny the reports of starvation among the Cuban peasants, but the appalling facts could no longer be suppressed. The death-rate for several months past has been so high that the majority of the *reconcentrados* have already passed beyond the need of help.

*The Riots at Havana.* The proffer of American relief, though made upon purely humanitarian grounds, was not kindly received by public opinion in Spain, and it was resented by the Spanish-conservative element in Cuba on the ground that it was the entering wedge for American interven-

tion. The dissatisfaction of this Spanish element at Havana with the autonomist proposals became so great that it finally expressed itself on January 12 in formidable riots, directed chiefly against the offices of two or three Havana newspapers which were supporting the autonomist plan. These riots were participated in very largely by men wearing the uniforms of Spanish military officers. It was feared for a time that the rioters would mob the American consulate; but Consul-General Lee's headquarters were promptly protected by an ample body of troops, and the suppression of the riot was a comparatively simple matter. The outbreak had accomplished no great harm, but as a symptom it was deemed a matter of the most serious import. All the circumstances indicated an intense desire in Havana to precipitate a crisis that would lead to some sort of a final solution, and it was considered by those best competent to judge that this preliminary rise of the mob might soon be followed by rioting of a more general and desperate character. The first rumors that reached the United States were so manipulated by the sensational newspapers as to sell large editions of so-called "war extras." These newspapers, appearing at very frequent intervals through several hours on January 13, informed their credulous readers that the whole Atlantic squadron of our navy had been ordered to get up steam immediately and sail for Havana.



*Our Navy  
in  
Southern Waters.*

The reports conveyed by these extras were not precisely accurate; nevertheless they rested upon a certain foundation of truth. Undoubtedly Consul-General Lee had informed the authorities at Washington that the situation was extremely critical, and that American interests in Havana required that a sufficient naval force should be immediately accessible. In any case, it had been decided by the Secretary of the Navy, with the President's approval, that our Atlantic squadron should rendezvous in the Key West neighborhood; and the southward movement of the ships, already arranged for, was expedited on account of the alarming situation in Cuba. It was publicly announced that the fleet would proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, sailing from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on January 15, to the Dry Tortugas, which will be the headquarters of the squadron for some time to come. We present herewith a little outline map which will remind our readers of the precise position of the Dry Tortugas with relation to Key West and Havana. From this harbor it would be possible to proceed to Havana on about six hours' notice. The fleet assembled in these southern waters is a very formidable one, and in fighting power is regarded as actually superior to the entire resources of the Spanish navy. Admiral Sicard is in command.

*Will the White Squad-  
ron Advance to  
Havana?*

Probably the presence of so powerful an American squadron in the vicinity of Havana will have some restraining effect upon the excited population of the Cuban capital. Nevertheless it would seem to us now as more than likely that the fleet would be compelled by circumstances in the early future to proceed from the Dry Tortugas to the Cuban coast. Much, of course, will depend upon happenings in Spain. The Sagasta cabinet is by no means secure, and it would not be strange if it should be overthrown before these pages reach our readers. General Weyler is moving heaven and earth to attain political control in Spain, in order to ride rough-shod over his enemies. His remarkable protest addressed directly to the Queen Regent against the allusions in President McKinley's message has been given to the public. General Weyler must either take the chances of a court-martial or must succeed in producing a cabinet crisis and overthrow the Sagasta ministry. In the event of a new Conservative cabinet, dominated either openly or behind the scenes by General Weyler, a clash between Spain and the United States would be almost inevitable. The conviction is growing throughout the whole civilized world that the Cuban question must be settled very soon, and that the United



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA, OF OHIO.

States, in one manner or another, is destined to be drawn into the controversy. If in our presentation of the history of the month we have given an unusually large space to the Cuban contest, it is because for American readers the matter has at this time an exceptional importance.

*The Senatorial Contest In Ohio.* The election of United States Senators has given occasion for many serious scandals in our recent politics. If Senators were elected directly by the people, the Legislatures would be relieved of a duty that is both distracting and demoralizing. Since, however, our institutions do not provide for the direct popular selection of Senators, the people in some States have undertaken to reach practically the same end by naming their senatorial preference in the regular party convention. This is done with the understanding that members of the Legislature will heed the party instruction, precisely as the members of the electoral college invariably cast their votes in accordance with the presidential nominations made by the national party conventions. The Ohio campaign of last fall—though waged directly for the election of a governor and other State officers and a new Legislature—was in reality led on the two

opposing sides by the accredited party candidates for the United States Senate. The Republican State Convention, while granting a renomination to Governor Bushnell, designated the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna as its choice for the United States Senate. It will be remembered by our readers that when the Hon. John Sherman was appointed Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet, his vacated seat in the Senate was temporarily filled by Governor Bushnell's appointment of Mr. Hanna. Such an appointment by a governor holds good until the Legislature meets in regular session and elects a Senator. Mr. Sherman's unexpired term will have been served out on March 4 of the present year; and it became the duty of the new Ohio Legislature, which assembled on January 3, to elect a Senator for the remaining weeks of the present term and also for the full six-year term, beginning March 5. The Ohio election in November resulted not only in the success of Governor Bushnell, but also in the election of a Republican Legislature by a small but safe majority. The great struggle of the campaign had been for the control of the Legislature, and had been managed by Mr. Hanna on the Republican side and Mr. John R. McLean, the proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, on the Democratic side. It was perfectly understood and agreed throughout the State that if the Democrats should gain the control of the Legislature Mr. McLean would be elected to the Senate; while Republican success would mean that Mr. Hanna should not only continue to serve through the few remaining weeks of the present term, but should also be chosen for the full succeeding period of six years.

*A Custom Stronger Than Law.* Mr. Hanna's victory was therefore considered by the country at large as entirely assured when it was learned that a Republican Legislature had been chosen. This assurance rested upon precisely the same grounds of American political custom as made certain Mr. McKinley's success when it was ascertained in November, 1896, that the Republicans had secured a majority in the electoral college. Nobody supposed for a moment that the friends of Speaker Reed, Senator Allison, or any other prominent Republican would endeavor to persuade a few Republican presidential electors to join with Democratic electors in the scheme to cast their votes in the electoral college for some other Republican, in order to defeat Mr. McKinley. There was, of course, no law to prevent their entering into just such an arrangement. In accordance with both the letter and the original intention of the Constitution, the electors could have cast their votes for any eligible American citizen at



HON. CHAS. KURTZ.



GOVERNOR BUSHNELL.



MAYOR M'KISSON.

their discretion. But in this matter of electing Presidents the existing custom has become as accepted a rule as if it were embodied in the Constitution and statutes. In just the same manner it has come to be understood that where in any given State a legislative campaign is fought upon party lines and the party conventions have named senatorial candidates, the members elected to the Legislature are bound in good faith to vote for the party's senatorial nominee. Only such members of the Legislature as clearly and openly during the campaign had avowed an independent position on the question of the senatorship could be regarded as free to work and vote against the party's choice for the United States Senate. Ever since the memorable legislative campaign in Illinois, when Abraham Lincoln was the Republican choice for the United States Senate and Stephen A. Douglas the Democratic choice, the plan has at times been employed of selecting the senatorial candidate in party convention; and where such selections have been made they have been adhered to in good faith by the Legislatures.

*The Anti-Hanna Combination.* In view of these facts and considerations, it may well be imagined that Ohio was thrown into fierce excitement when it was discovered on the eve of the assembling of the Legislature that—under the leadership of Mr. Kurtz, the former chairman of the State Republican Committee, with the countenance and moral aid of Governor Bushnell—a strenuous attempt was being made to effect an agreement by which a handful of anti-Hanna Republican legislators should be supported by the entire body of Democrats in the Legislature, to defeat Mr. Hanna and elect a Republican belonging to the other faction of the party. Mr. Kurtz played this unprecedented political game with an

amazing energy, and his combination seemed at first to be sure of success. The Ohio Legislature contains thirty-six members in the Senate and one hundred and nine in the House, a total on joint ballot of one hundred and forty-five. On January 3 Mr. Kurtz' combination defeated the regular candidates for presiding officers in both houses, and elected anti-Hanna Republicans. All that was needed for the defeat of Mr. Hanna on joint ballot of the houses was eight Republican votes, with the solid concurrence of the sixty-five Democratic members. The excitement became intense, and the leading Republicans from every part of the State flocked to Columbus, while the Ohio Congressmen also deserted Washington to participate in the struggle. Charges of bribery and other improper methods were freely made by both sides. The half-dozen Republican legislators who had secured the anti-Hanna organization of both chambers were besieged by hordes of indignant constituents from their home counties, and subjected to intense pressure by the principal leaders of both sides.

*Mr. Hanna's Victory.* Several of them wavered, and finally went back to the Hanna camp. A great effort was being made, meanwhile, to induce two or three of the Democratic members to desert the combination and throw away their votes by casting them for Democrats who were not actual candidates. The plan at length succeeded, and Mr. Hanna was elected by the barest possible majority. The tactical weakness of the anti-Hanna combination was due to its failure to have a strong candidate ready. It seemed to be understood that Mr. Kurtz himself was to be the man ; but at the last moment Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, was substituted. Whatever may have been the motives of individuals, the anti-

Hanna movement as a whole seems to have been actuated by personal and factional rivalries. Mr. Hanna, it is true, was soundly denounced as a boss; but so far as outsiders have studied the political situation in Ohio, they do not find much choice between the methods employed by the two great rival factions of the Republican party, nor do they discover any great distinctions of method between the Republican and the Democratic machines. In Ohio, as in Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, party machinery has come to be stronger than public sentiment; and it is to be feared that money contributed by corporations is a more potent influence than enthusiasm for political principles or for trusted leaders. It is better, however, that the men who really dominate the political situation should be in responsible office than that they should be behind the scenes; and since Mr. Hanna and Mr. Foraker are the real masters of Republicanism in Ohio, it is rather to be desired that they should be in the United States Senate than that they should send men subject to their orders. It is well understood that the political chieftains of Ohio in both parties are preparing themselves for a great national rôle in the presidential campaign of 1900. Ohio has become our political storm-center.

*The Mastery of Richard Croker.* The recent elevation of Richard Croker to a position of acknowledged authority in politics is absolutely without parallel in the history of the United States. Thus far the new government of the huge metropolis of New York has been conducted personally by



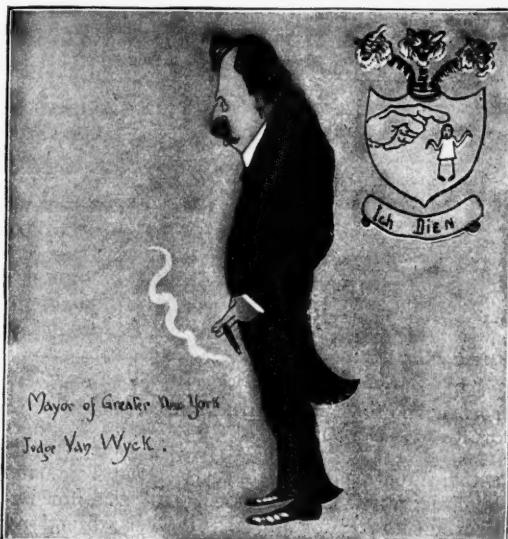
MR. CROKER AND HIS NEW COAT OF ARMS.

(Drawn for the New York *Herald* by C. de Fornaro.)

Mr. Croker quite as if he were a prince regent, with Mayor Van Wyck as titular occupant of the throne, but disqualified on the ground of infancy or mental incapacity. Whatever the truth may be, nobody has given Mayor Van Wyck credit for the selection of a single one of the great list of municipal appointees announced in the opening days of January. It is Mr. Croker, and not Mayor Van Wyck, who is thought to be consulted on all matters of moment and responsibility. Not content with his old-time quarters in the Tammany Hall wigwam on Fourteenth Street, Mr. Croker has made himself the dictator of an uptown politico-social organization known as the Democratic Club, which was in a moribund condition. He has at a single stroke made it the most popular and prosperous club in the country, has purchased for it the splendid quarters of the New York Athletic Club, and has installed himself there in his capacity as monarch of New York. There he holds court, and his hundreds of followers accord him every mark of deference and eager loyalty. Mr. Croker's mastery of the Greater New York has been strengthened by a series of treaties with the minor bosses of Brooklyn and the other annexed districts, under which treaties these smaller magnates are retained in local authority, and gladly acknowledge Mr. Croker as their overlord. With his metropolitan mastery thus assured and undisputed, Mr. Croker has proceeded with his plans first for the control of State politics, and then for that of the national Democratic



MR. RICHARD CROKER.

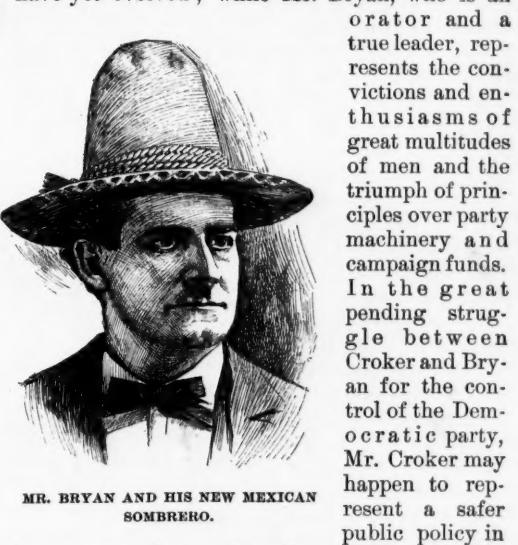


FORNARO'S IDEA OF MAYOR VAN WYCK, WITH A SUITABLE COAT OF ARMS.

organization. Abundant indications have been given of his cordial understanding with the Republican machine, whereby the ancient maxim of "live and let live" can be observed for mutual advantage. The working arrangement between the two machines will undoubtedly supply the key to the course of legislation at Albany this winter. The Republican machine holds the Legislature in the hollow of its hand, and thus it is in a position to accord favors to Mr. Croker on the basis of a substantial *quid pro quo*. It is understood that the scheme for the ultimate mastery of the State of New York includes a close alliance with Senator Murphy, and that ex-Senator David B. Hill is to be boycotted.

But Mr. Croker's strategy for national domination is of more interest and moment than his scheme to control the Democracy of the State of New York. In his own State his success will be too easy even to be exhilarating; while his ambitions of a national character will meet with opposition enough to lend excitement to the struggle. The National Democratic Committee is not to be brought under Mr. Croker's thumb at a moment's notice, and there he must bide his time; but the Congressional Committee at Washington, which is to take charge of the campaign for the election of a new Congress in the present year, is said to have been engaging Mr. Croker's instant and particular attention. And, further, he is said to be working for an organization hostile to Mr. Bryan's aspirations. To

that end, it is reported, he exerted himself last month against the selection of Congressman Hinrichsen, of Illinois, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Mr. Hinrichsen having been brought forward as the candidate of the Bryan free-silver men. Mr. Hinrichsen has in due course been defeated, Congressman Hunter being chosen as the Illinois member of the committee, while the chairmanship will go to Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia. Mr. Croker has not, indeed, taken an open stand against Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform; but it is generally believed that he intends to do everything in his power to build up a combination that will prevent Mr. Bryan's renomination in 1900 and that will subordinate the free-silver issue. Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan represent diametrical extremes in our political methods. The Tammany leader affords the most striking example of boss and machine methods that our recent tendencies have yet evolved; while Mr. Bryan, who is an orator and a true leader, represents the convictions and enthusiasms of great multitudes of men and the triumph of principles over party machinery and campaign funds.



MR. BRYAN AND HIS NEW MEXICAN SOMBRERO.

In the great pending struggle between Croker and Bryan for the control of the Democratic party, Mr. Croker may happen to represent a safer public policy in the matter of finance than is represented by Mr. Bryan. But it is certainly to be hoped that there are in this country a good many thousands of firm believers in the gold standard who would rather see political power wielded in the government of this nation by a free-silver man of Mr. Bryan's type than by a sound-money man of Mr. Croker's. There are worse things to be feared than the disasters of a mistaken financial policy, although we do not underrate the gravity of such disasters. Mr. Bryan's only hope of success in the struggle for future leadership in the Democratic party must, in our judgment, depend upon his freedom from complicity in the methods of such political leaders as Richard Croker. He was perhaps justi-



Come to profuse Mazzantini.

Señor Mazzantini, the Spanish bull-fighter.



Come to profuse Bryan.

Mr. Bryan, the American bimetallist.

## TWO DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS OF THE SILVER DOLLAR WHO HAVE BEEN VISITING MEXICO.

(From *El Ahuizote*, Mexico City, December 26.)

fied, from his own national standpoint, in expressing no preference during the great municipal contest in New York. But on the other hand it would probably have strengthened Mr. Bryan's hold upon the country if he had boldly avowed his real sympathy with Mr. Henry George's campaign and his desire to see Mr. George elected.

*Mr. Bryan in Mexico.* Mr. Bryan has recently spent some weeks in Mexico, where he went to observe the working of the silver standard. The Mexicans treated him with every consideration, and the country will doubtless sooner or later have the benefit of Mr. Bryan's experience. We reproduce on this page a Mexican cartoon which illustrates Mr. Bryan's visit, and which also brings it into rather amusing contrast with that of an even more distinguished visitor, namely, Señor Mazzantini, a great Spanish bull-fighter from Madrid. While much honor was shown to the American who came to study the silver dollar from the standpoint of monetary science, a much greater popular homage was paid to the *toreador* who was after the Mexican dollar in a more strictly practical sense. Mr. Bryan continues to draw great audiences wherever he speaks throughout the West, and it would seem to us a mistake to assume that his hold upon the popular confidence has been weakening. It has been reported in some quarters that he would be a candidate for Congress this year, but the statement is denied. The practical question is, Will he stick to "16 to 1?"

*Tammany and the Transit Question.* Mayor Van Wyck's inaugural address was an elaborate and a very well-written document. It did not, however, make any important addition to the community's knowledge of municipal affairs, nor did it throw much light upon the

actual intentions and proposals of the Tammany administration. It professed great zeal for improvements and for progress in every direction; but these professions took rather the form of glittering generalities than of precise promise. The principal importance of the mayor's inaugural lay in its discussion of the question of rapid transit. An ingenious argument was presented to show that the city's borrowing power, under the constitutional limit, would probably not be large enough to permit the construction of the proposed underground rapid-transit system; and the improvement and extension of the elevated system was urged as a substitute. It was at once understood that Mr. Croker and his friends had, for reasons of their own, probably concluded to put all possible obstructions in the way of the plans of the rapid-transit commission, and that some kind of agreement had been made with the corporation that owns the elevated lines, under which its franchises and privileges were to be extended in various desired directions, on the condition that it would proceed without delay to substitute electric power for the existing steam locomotives. Following the mayor's message has come the authentic announcement by Mr. George Gould, president of the elevated system, that electricity will be employed at the earliest possible moment on the third-rail plan now in use on the elevated lines in Chicago. The motive which has led Tammany to interfere with the perfected plans for the underground system is not hard to discover. That system was to have been constructed on the public credit, but under a strictly drawn contract with a private company. It would have been built economically, and there would have been no political spoils involved in its construction. For obvious reasons Tammany prefers that public money

spent on improvements should be under the direct control of the politicians, with the consequence that many thousands of men would be employed and Tammany's political influence thus maintained, while profitable contracts and perquisites would redound to the personal comfort of many patriotic henchmen of Mr. Croker's. If, however, the debt limit should be approached by the construction of the underground system, Tammany would lose the opportunity to enter upon a great variety of less pressing schemes of improvement. It is too much to expect that



MR. GEORGE J. GOULD, WHO CONTROLS THE TRANSIT SITUATION.

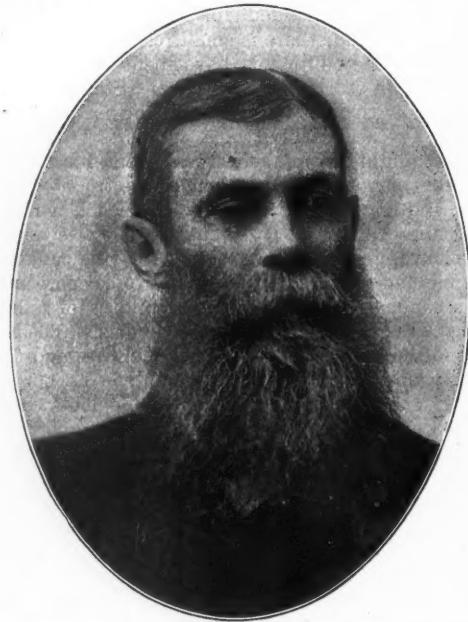
Tammany should make this great renunciation, and consequently New York is not likely to see the early consummation of the underground project—than which no more admirable transit scheme has been planned for any great city.

*Millions for the Political Canals.* A New York State question that has excited much discussion during January has been the bill of expense involved in improving the Erie Canal. The people of the State had voted directly on the proposition to expend \$9,000,000 for canal improvements, this sum having been declared ample by the authorities. It is now declared, however, by the very same men, that fully \$16,000,000 will be needed, the \$9,000,000 having been already exhausted by work done or by contracts let, only a little more than half of the proposed work being accomplished or provided for. No satisfactory explanation has been made of the manner in which the public was deceived; for it now appears that nothing has occurred to change either the plans or the cost of the improvement. The politicians

seem to have adopted the well-known American plan of getting the public committed to an expensive project with the idea that it will be easy enough to secure further appropriations from time to time. In this way Boss Tweed's court house, which was to have cost a million or so, was made to swallow up thirteen millions of public money: while the State house at Albany, which it is promised will be finally completed this year, has cost some twenty millions of dollars, although it was originally to have cost only two or three millions, which sum would easily have provided the State of New York with a suitable and satisfactory State house. If the additional seven millions now demanded for finishing the canal work is granted, there is small reason to believe that when the politicians have spent it they will not demand still further millions. Statistics for 1897 show that the commerce of the port of New York has been falling off; and it is true that money might advantageously be spent for public improvements that would benefit the trade of the city and State. But it is by no means certain that the pending enlargement of the Erie Canal will have much effect upon traffic. This particular method of improvement is not to be compared as a commercial factor with the building of a ship canal. The improvements particularly needed are in the nature of better dock facilities and the reduction of charges in and about the harbor of New York. Among recent developments there has been announced a combination among the railroads and coal-mining corporations that supply New York by which a great reduction is to be effected in the methods of handling and distributing coal. But it is to be feared that the new monopoly will absorb the benefit of the proposed economies, and that the patient public will gain very little, while a great number of local coal dealers will be forced out of business.

*Sealskins in Law and Diplomacy.* The sealskin embargo, which we announced last month, went promptly into effect, with results amusing to some people and exasperating to others. Our readers will remember that Congress, in December, passed an act prohibiting the so-called pelagic sealing—that is to say, the slaughter and capture of fur-seals in the open sea; and in connection with this prohibition it was enacted that inasmuch as our own citizens were debarred from killing seals in the open sea our markets should be closed against seals thus captured by citizens of other countries. Such a regulation is obviously not easy to enforce. The rule was laid down that all sealskin garments entering our ports or crossing our frontiers should be marked for purposes of identification. Thus travelers coming

across the line from Canada wearing sealskin coats or caps have been subjected to custom-house processes annoying in a high degree; while American travelers going away from this country have been obliged to provide themselves with certificates identifying their sealskin garments, in order that they might be enabled to bring these useful winter appurtenances back home again. These annoyances of course are the minor incidentals, and have no great bearing on the main purpose of the new law. The thing aimed at is the further discouragement of pelagic sealing by the withdrawal of the American market



PRESIDENT DOLE, OF HAWAII, WHO IS VISITING THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTEREST OF THE TREATY.

from the men who resort to this method of depleting the seal herd; and the object, in our judgment, is a good enough one to excuse the disagreeable incidents that are connected with the enforcement of the law. Meanwhile, it has been announced that the question of damages on account of our enforcement of patrol regulations in the Bering Sea previous to the Paris arbitration is at length settled by the arbitrators.

As we remarked last month, the *Hawaii and the Sugar Question*, Hawaiian annexation treaty has seemed to be in considerable danger of defeat in the United States Senate through an intense effort on the part of the sugar interest to prevent the cane fields of Hawaii from remaining per-

manently inside of our tariff wall. At present, as for a long time past, Hawaiian sugar is admitted free under a reciprocity arrangement. But certain friends of the beet-sugar movement are working, first to defeat annexation, and second to repeal the reciprocity treaty. Their efforts, though doubtless well intended, are scarcely commendable. The Dingley tariff legislation, which was shaped in the interest of American beet sugar, was enacted by men who also favored the annexation of Hawaii. And the acquisition of those interesting islands by our Government would not have the effect to prevent the rapid development of a great and profitable beet-sugar industry in this country. It is at least fair to keep in mind the fact that the American people must obtain sugar somewhere during the years that will be needed for the development of the new beet industry, which at the present time is capable of supplying only a minute fraction of our ordinary consumption. When the business of making beet sugar has attained large dimensions on American soil it will not have anything to fear from the competition of Hawaiian cane sugar, and those islands will gradually, without doubt, turn their attention to the production of other tropical supplies which can never be grown on our mainland. It is said that coffee, for example, will be one of the principal future crops of Hawaii. The opposition of the beet-sugar men to Hawaiian annexation is so extremely short-sighted and is so confessedly narrow in its reasons and selfish in its spirit, that it is reacting in favor of the cause it had determined to defeat.

*Some Differences of Opinion.*—The acquisition of Hawaii by the United States is advocated upon grounds of desirability clearly set forth by American statesmen for more than half a century past; and the question concerns us today simply because circumstances have made it ripe. It is of course a question about which there can be intelligent and sincere differences of opinion. About some phases of it, however, it would seem hard to believe that diverse opinions are equally intelligent. For example, it is the overwhelming opinion in Hawaii and in Europe that annexation to the United States is the most enviable political fate that could befall the islands; and for citizens of our own republic to argue that annexation to this country would be harmful to Hawaii is to be viewed as an eccentric rather than an intelligent opinion. Whether, on the other hand, it would be a good thing for us to assume the responsibilities of extending our sovereignty out into the middle of the Pacific is a wholly different question, and it is one upon which men of the highest degree of intelligence

in the United States actually do differ sincerely. And although it happens to be the strong conviction of the editor of this magazine that annexation would be mutually advantageous to Hawaii and the United States, while also making in its measure for the tranquillity and good order of the world at large, it is our plain duty in the record of contemporary history to say that among our wisest leaders of public opinion the division seems to be numerically about even. The debate upon the treaty has been proceeding in the Senate chamber behind closed doors. President McKinley has been using his influence powerfully on behalf of the treaty. It has been the opinion outside that if all the Republican Senators should be persuaded to vote for the ratification of the treaty there would be enough Democratic votes to make up the necessary two-thirds.

*Alarmists Pro and Con.* On both sides there has been a tendency to extreme statements in the heat of argument. For example, the New York *Times*, which has been strenuously opposing the treaty, has formed the habit of asserting that if we allow the Hawaiian group to come under our flag we shall be compelled immediately to expend two hundred million dollars for a vast navy to defend the acquisition. Extreme annexationists have on the other hand conjured up, in the liveliest fashion, all sorts of imaginary dangers that would beset us if we failed to improve this opportunity to take possession of what they have called the porter's lodge to the Western gateway of our great national estate. The more sensible view is that the United States is powerful enough either to annex this Pacific group or to abandon it to some other fate, without incurring any appreciable peril in either case. If we should annex the islands we should neither be obliged to build a two-hundred-million-dollar navy to maintain our possession of them, nor should we be obliged to build so much as a ten-dollar skiff. Our possession of Hawaii would be as secure as our possession of any interior county in the State of Illinois. If at any time in the future we should have developed large naval and military ambitions it would, obviously, be a convenient thing for us to hold the Hawaiian Islands for the same reason that England finds it convenient to hold the Bermudas or her fortified posts on the Mediterranean route to India. But if we should never care to expand our fighting resources, the United States flag would fly as placidly and as unmolestedly at Honolulu as over the post-office at Peoria. Excepting for the feud between France and Germany over the possession of the Rhine provinces, there is no disposition among the great powers of the earth in our day

to take away each other's territory when once possession has become clearly established; and it is as ridiculous to assert that we should be unable to keep Hawaii as to assert that England is in constant danger of losing the Isle of Man. On the other hand, the annexationists go altogether too far when they try to make us believe that if we do not immediately acquire Hawaii it will be used by some other power as a base from which to menace our Pacific coast. It is indeed wholly probable that if we do not annex the Hawaiian group the British or German flag will be floating there within five years; but that would not imply any hostile designs upon California. It would, however, be a serious blow to the prospective development of our Oriental commerce.

*America and Manifest Destiny.* The real strength of the movement for the annexation of Hawaii is to be found in a national feeling which cannot be understood except by those who share in it. It is a feeling that grows out of our history and that rests upon survivals of faith in the old American doctrine of our "manifest destiny." While we were still a small and struggling power, our forefathers had the largeness of view to press our boundaries further and further to the westward, until at length they acquired the splendid continental domain which was won not for any immediate benefit they could derive from it, but for a heritage to their children and for the future glory of the nation. They in their times met with precisely the same sort of opposition that confronts to-day the men of large vision and of faith in the future. Most of us to-day are glad that Jefferson made the Louisiana purchase, and even that Seward bought Alaska, while there are also well-informed men ready to say that they think President Grant was right and Senator Sumner wrong in the bitter fight over the question of the annexation of San Domingo. The Pacific Ocean is to be the theater of great events in the coming century. The next two generations of Americans will insist upon playing a large part in those events, in spite of the warnings of certain gentlemen now living who shudder at a policy of expansion. If we should embrace the present opportunity to bring the Hawaiian Islands under our flag, posterity would probably be thankful to us—precisely as we are thankful to our forefathers for their acquisitions.

*A Step In the Forward Policy.* Hawaiian annexation is probably to be regarded as a step in the general policy which will mean the ultimate construction and control of an isthmian waterway by the United States, the gradual acquisition of a large measure of influence



ADMIRAL SIR E. H. SEYMORE.  
(Commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters.)

in the West Indies, and the firmest sort of neighborly alliance with Canada to the north of us and Mexico to the south. There is no necessity for giving any consideration in our day to a continental union that would bring the United States, Canada, and Mexico under a single federated government; but there are the amplest reasons for cultivating relationships which would make Canada and Mexico our most cordial friends, and which would bring them into an agreement for the propagation of peace, prosperity, and civilization throughout the western hemisphere. The political attachment of Hawaii to the American system rather than to the European or Asiatic would seem to us to make positively for the symmetrical progress of the western world. It would certainly have a tendency to help in the development of our merchant marine and our seafaring interests generally; and that of itself is declared by many thoughtful men to be reason enough for the annexation not only of those islands, but also of one or more islands in the West Indies. It is to be hoped that whatever decision may be reached, the whole subject may be discussed temperately and sensibly; for, whether we annex or decline

to annex, it will neither make us nor break us. Unhappily for the Hawaiian Islands themselves, it is to be feared that if we should decline to annex them their immediate future would be involved in grave doubt and danger.

*England  
on the  
Chinese Coast.* Our fleet assembled at the Dry Tortugas is one of the most powerful squadrons in the world; and in comparison with it the little expedition so ostentatiously led by Prince Henry of Prussia for the reënforcement of Admiral Diederichs on the coast of China is a trifling matter. A very different affair, however, is the splendid fleet that England has assembled in Chinese waters under the command of Admiral Seymour. A part of this formidable exhibition of England's sea-power was last month concentrated at Chemulpo, near the coast of Corea. Russia's insidious hand had been shown in the dismissal by the Corean Government of an Englishman, Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, who had for some years exercised control over the Corean finances; and it was announced that his place was to be taken by Mr. Alexieff, who had been carefully selected for the purpose by the Russian Government. Although the English official was in no wise a representative of England, but merely an employee, in his private and personal capacity, of the Corean Government, he refused to accept his discharge, clung to Corean funds deposited in his own name in banks outside of Corea, and appealed to the English Government to sustain him. As a result of the prompt diplomatic discussion that ensued, it was soon reported that the Englishman and the Russian were to act in a joint capacity. Japan of course sided with England in the controversy, and sent ships to join Admiral Seymour's great squadron. For the moment,



VICE ADMIRAL DIEDERICHS.  
(Commanding German fleet.)



MR. J. M'LEAVY BROWN.  
(Director of Corean customs.)

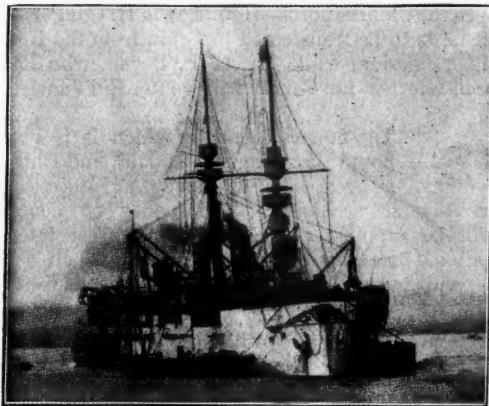
therefore, Russia's attempt to gain complete ascendancy in Corea is checked. But the obstacle will prove merely temporary. England will, of course and very properly, use her pretensions in Corea to trade upon; and will be ready enough to withdraw when Russia accedes to her claims and pretensions somewhere else.

*Chinese Partition Sooner or Later.* The situation on the Chinese coast that has followed Germany's seizure of Kiao-Chau has continued to hold the foremost place in the attention of the world. Nobody knows what will happen eventually; but it is not likely that the great game of Chinese partition is to begin at once. In due time, however, the Chinese empire bids fair to go to pieces. We have been accustomed in times past to think of the Chinese as several hundred millions of perfectly homogeneous people. As a matter of



ENTRANCE TO PORT ARTHUR, OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

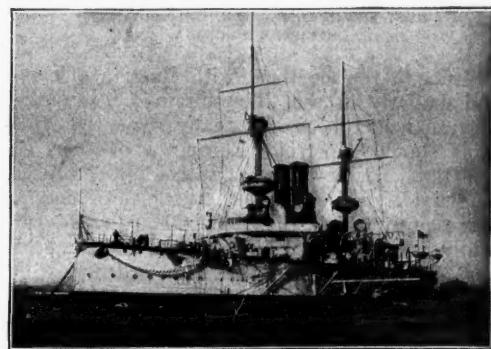
they hate the foreigners of other races. When the moment arrives for a partition of China upon a plan that would not injure European peace, the thing can be carried out as easily as was the German landing and conquest at Kiao-Chau.



PRINCE HENRY'S FLAGSHIP "DEUTSCHLAND."

fact, although they belong to the great yellow division of the human race, the diversities of type in the different parts of China are greater than the diversities among white men of Europe, and there is less connection and by far less sympathy among them than among the discordant population elements that make up the present-day conglomerate that we know as the Austro-Hungarian empire. There is an immense range of dialects in China, and it often happens that the people of one neighborhood cannot talk with those who live in another four or five miles away. There is no such thing in China as a pervasive national feeling or an imperial patriotism. The various provincial governments are not under firm control by the central government, and such military and naval forces as exist are provincial rather than imperial. The Chinese of different provinces and sections hate each other worse than

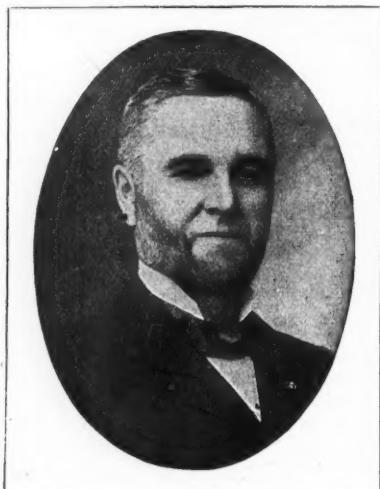
*Placing Mortgages on the Chinese Estate.* What European nations are trying to accomplish just now is to get into such relationships with the existing Chinese authorities as would seem to give them preferred claims as against one another. Thus the Russians, backed financially by their allies the French, made haste to aid China in raising money at the end of the Japanese war in order to gain influence at Pekin and to be the



"CENTURION," BRITISH FLAGSHIP ON THE CHINA STATION.

holder of a mortgage that might some day be advantageously foreclosed. And England, having been outwitted at that time, has within the past few weeks been making strenuous endeavors to regain her old-time influence in China by out-bidding the continental powers and securing the much-coveted privilege of lending China a little matter of from fifty to one hundred million dollars with which to pay off the indemnity still due to Japan. Along with this loan, of course, would

go numerous concessions. For example, the Russians, in the exercise of the recently acquired influence at Pekin, were evidently on the point of dispossessing Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished Englishman who for twenty-five or thirty years has managed the whole customs service of China, and exercised a greater authority than any other man in the empire's financial affairs. Russia has also been trying to secure the dismissal of Englishmen from military positions in China,



HON. EDWIN H. CONGER, UNITED STATES  
MINISTER TO CHINA.

in order to replace them with Russian officers; and similarly in the Chinese railroads and other services it had been practically agreed that Russians should supersede Europeans of other nationality. If, however, as seems now probable, England should succeed in the plan of making this loan to China, Sir Robert Hart would certainly be retained in his position, and the progress of Russia's plans would be retarded.

*American Interests In China.* Eventually, as it now seems, nothing can prevent Russia from acquiring control of all the northern parts of China, while England and France are destined to advance from the south, and Germany and Japan will endeavor to secure spheres of influence in the populous provinces lying between. So far as the United States is concerned, the maintenance of the existing Chinese empire is in no wise to be desired, if only the partition of China should not be followed by the adoption of commercial policies that would be prejudicial to our trade. Our treaty ports must be kept open to us on the present terms. We have a large commerce with these

Chinese ports, and there is every reason to suppose that this profitable trade will, under normal conditions, have a very steady growth and attain in due time immense proportions. At present the great bulk of the Chinese trade is with England. English influence in China makes for the open and liberal policy that is most favorable for the United States. So far, therefore, as our sympathies are allowed to be governed by our interests, it is plain that we should incline toward the continuance and further development of England's influence and power everywhere in Asia. England has said plainly that she will not allow the continental powers to seize China for purposes of trade monopoly; and we must heartily join England in this righteous position. Neither England nor America could be benefited by grabbing Chinese territory; but both have an immense interest in Chinese commerce. Our acquisition of Hawaii would be directly useful in helping to keep open the Chinese ports. Hon. Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, is to be transferred to Pekin from the Brazilian mission, while Mr. C. P. Bryan, who had been selected for Pekin, will go to Rio Janeiro.

*Financing the Chinese Loan.* The financial plan by which it is proposed that England should lend China a great sum of money is interesting on several accounts. The money of course will be supplied primarily by the great international banking houses of Europe, which will take up a new issue of British consols at the ruling low rate of interest, presumably  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. England will take the proceeds of this issue of consols, and turn the amount over to China at, say, 4 per cent. With Chinese sources of revenue under the control of English officials like Sir Robert Hart, the regular payment of interest and of installments on the loan will be reasonably certain, and the profit accruing to the British Government from the difference in the rate of interest would in any case form a sinking fund which in the course of a reasonable term of years would pay off the consols and leave the Chinese loan a matter of clear profit. The matter has peculiar interest from the fact that the arrangement is supposed to have been worked out chiefly by the great bankers who are neither English, French, nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations.

*The Money Power in Recent History.* It was this huge, mysterious money power that enabled the continental governments, led by Russia, to circumvent England and place the Chinese loan at the close of the Japanese war. And now it is the

same hidden but potent force that declines to allow the continental powers to make the present Chinese loan, but ordains that England shall make it. The issues of the recent Turco-Greek war were decided, unquestionably, by this coalition of European bankers, who improved the opportunity to gain a better hold upon the revenues both of Turkey and of Greece, and cleared up millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian. Their influence has slaughtered the Armenians and wrought the discomfiture of Greece. The hand of this coalition of European bankers has been constantly felt in the affairs of Spain and Cuba. Their method is to secure control of great issues of public securities at heavy discounts, bearing high rates of interest, and then so to manipulate diplomacy and the course of international politics as ultimately to make certain the payment in full of interest and principal. It is not pleasant to remember that these foreign gentlemen, with their finger in every diplomatic and international affair, were invited to come to the rescue of the United States Treasury under the last administration. Our politicians, playing their game of party politics so desperately that they forgot their patriotism, had in times of peace and prosperity cut off the revenues of the United States Government until the business of the country was hopelessly deranged and the basis of the currency system seriously threatened. And then the European money power, at an immediate profit of some millions of dollars, sold us the gold that we ought not to have needed.

*Must We Have Another Lesson?* Even now, the very men who were strenuous critics of the policy pursued in the last administration, having themselves come into power, refuse to admit the facts about the continued deficiency of public revenue. Not only do they decline to provide the money with which to pay off the debt incurred two years ago, but they also refuse to perceive the real danger that their conduct may in the early future compel them in their turn to bend the knee to the coalition of European money-lenders, in order again to buy the gold that our treasury ought not to have lacked. There is probably not a Republican in either house of Congress to-day who will not admit in private conversation that an additional tax ought at once to be placed upon beer, for the sake of increasing the revenues. Yet no step is being taken in that direction. This is partly because the brewing interest is not to be offended. But, chiefly, it is because it is considered bad party politics to admit that the Dingley tariff is inadequate on the side of revenue production. In

order to avoid the necessity of amending the law and increasing the sources of public income, an attempt is being made at Washington to resort to undignified and even ridiculous economies in expenditure. An instance of this is the proposed impairment of the postal service of the city of New York by reducing the daily deliveries.

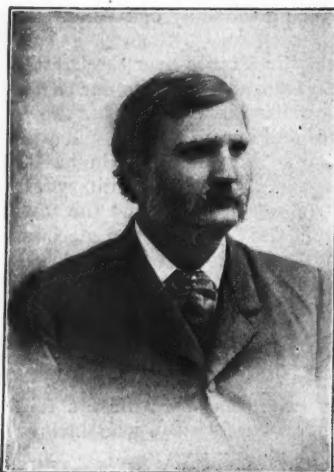
*Zola and the Dreyfus Affair.* The frenzy in France over the Dreyfus affair, far from abating since our chronicle was written last month, has grown steadily more fierce and uncontrollable. The accusers of Colonel Esterhazy succeeded in having the charges against him tried by military tribunal. But the trial was in secret, and the court promptly dismissed the charges and declared Esterhazy innocent. This result only made the friends of Captain Dreyfus more bold in their assertions that a terrible conspiracy existed in the army; while the supporters of the military authorities were the more bitterly determined to prevent a reopening of the Dreyfus case. M. Scheurer-Kestner, who has stood in the foreground as the typical good citizen who had become convinced of Captain Dreyfus' innocence, has now been lost sight of by reason of the immense prominence that M. Zola, the novelist, has assumed. Zola had begun by championing Scheurer-Kestner; and when Esterhazy was discharged he accused the military tribunal of perjury, and dared the government to prosecute him. The accusation included no less a personage than the minister of war, General Billot.

*A Dramatic Situation.* Zola's accusations were presented in an open letter to President Faure, published by the *Aurore* on January 13. A few days later General Billot made a formal complaint against Zola and the manager of the *Aurore*, and it was understood that Zola's trial would be proceeded with in a very short time. It is believed that Zola will, in his defense, succeed in having the whole Dreyfus case publicly ventilated. Meanwhile the question has led to numerous street riots, in Paris and in other French cities. Captain Dreyfus was one of the very few Jewish officers in the French army; and the feeling against him has taken the form of the most intense anti-Semitic persecution that France has ever witnessed. The Rothschilds and the great Jewish bankers have been under special police protection. The French people have for years looked upon the army as their chief source of pride, and their confidence in it has been sublime. The possibility of treachery and corruption in high military circles fills the nation with dismay, and the average Frenchman is not even willing to entertain the idea.

*Some  
Obituary  
Notes.* A remarkable man whose death occurred on January 16 was the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, long known as the "Father of the House of Commons." He was still in active political life, and had entered upon

his ninety-seventh year. He had represented the same constituency in Parliament without a single break for a period

well known throughout the English-speaking world. He was sixty-two years of age. Dr. Zaccharin, the famous physician of the late Czar Alexander III., died in Moscow on January 5. He was an eccentric character, of whom many interesting anecdotes are related. In our American obituary list occur the names of Maj. Moses P. Handy and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. Major Handy, who was fifty years old, had made a high place for himself in American journalism, and won a great reputation as director of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Columbian Exposition. At the time of his death he was a special commissioner to promote American interests in the forthcoming Paris Exposition. Benjamin Butterworth at the time of his death was United States Commissioner of Patents. He had served ten years as a Congressman from Ohio, and was a man of wide popularity. Students of art will note the fact that our obituary record includes the names of Henry S.



THE LATE BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

of sixty-three years. Another eminent English personage who had attained great age was Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Shakespeare Concordance" and many other books, including a delightful volume of reminiscences. If she had lived until next year she would have attained the age

of ninety. In childhood she knew Shelley and John Keats, and in later years was the intimate friend of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb. It will some time be universally admitted that the author of "Alice in Wonderland" was one of the most brilliantly gifted men of our day. The *nom de plume* under which "Alice" and several other books were written was "Lewis Carroll;" but the real name of the author was the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson. He died in England on January 14. He had for many years been a teacher of mathematics at Oxford, and wrote learned mathematical treatises under his own proper name while producing such fantasies as "Alice in Wonderland" under his pen name. Dr. Dodgson was born in 1832, and was therefore sixty-six years old. The foreign names in our obituary list also include those of two eminent doctors, one of England and the other of Russia. Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, was



THE LATE MRS. MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

Marks, the English painter and academician; Lady Millais, the widow of the late

president of the Royal Academy; William James Linton, the eminent engraver and art authority, who died in New Haven at the advanced age of eighty-five, and John A. Frazer, who was the first academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, and afterward director of the Government Art School at Toronto. Among lawyers who have recently died are to be noted the names of Judge Edmund H. Bennett, dean of the Boston University Law School, and Judge John M. Shaw, of Minneapolis, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Northwest.



THE LATE DR. ZACCHARIN.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 21, 1897, to January 20, 1898.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 5.—Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess....In the Senate the Civil Service law is debated....The House debates the Civil Service Commission salaries provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 6-8.—Minor bills are passed in the Senate....In the House the Civil Service law is further debated.

January 10.—The Senate decides in executive session to debate the Hawaiian annexation treaty behind closed doors....The House continues debate of the merit system in the civil service.

January 11.—The Senate begins debate of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in executive session....The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 12.—The House passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

January 13.—The Senate takes up the immigration bill....The House concludes discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

January 14.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) proposes a constitutional amendment changing inauguration day to April 30....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

January 15.—The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 17.—The Senate passes the Lodge immigration bill by a vote of 45 to 28....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 18.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill....The House passes the army appropriation bill.

January 19.—The Senate confirms many nominations....The House discusses Cuban policy.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 21.—Josiah Quincy is reelected Mayor of Boston.

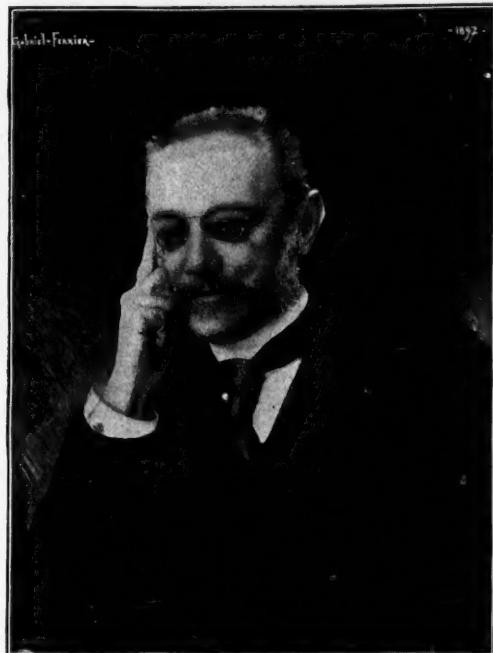
December 22.—The Illinois Supreme Court decides that all city employees in Chicago, excepting the five heads of departments, are amenable to the civil-service law.

December 23.—The Illinois House of Representatives passes the Republican Senate apportionment bill.

December 29.—President McKinley signs the bill prohibiting pelagic sealing by citizens of the United States.

December 30.—Mr. Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, concludes an arrangement with the United States War Department for a joint Klondike relief expedition, in which a force of United States troops will be joined by the mounted police of Canada....The report of the board on navy personnel is submitted by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

December 31.—Comptroller of the Currency Dawes and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott take the oath of office in Washington....Government receipts for December show a surplus of \$1,736,494 over expenditures....Governor Lowndes, or Maryland, withdraws from the contest for the Senatorship.



M. JULES CAMBON.  
(The new French Ambassador at Washington.)

January 1.—The city government of the Greater New York is inaugurated.

January 3.—A combination of Democrats and Republicans opposed to the election of Senator Hanna controls the organization of the Ohio Legislature.

January 4.—The jurisdiction of the federal courts over the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory goes into effect.

January 5.—The New York and Massachusetts Legislatures meet....The organization of the Maryland House is prevented by eleven Republican members who refuse to caucus.

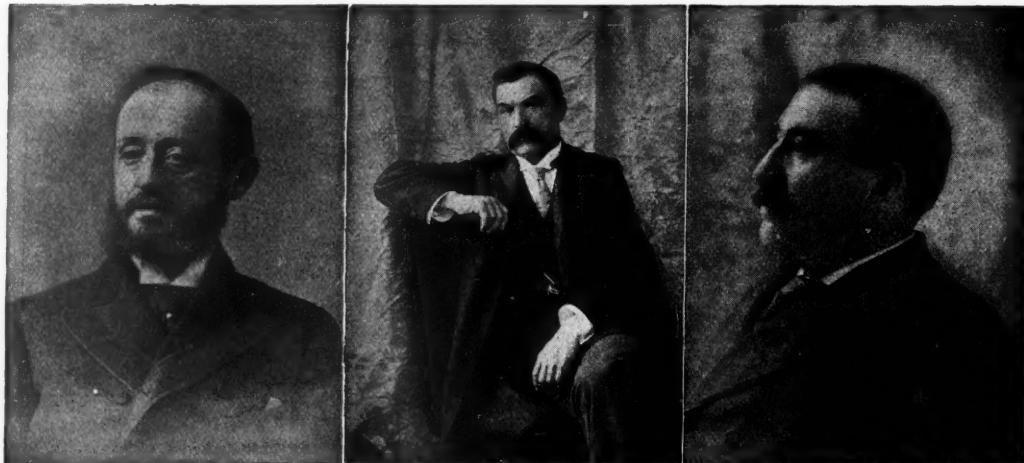
January 7.—The Maryland House is organized by members friendly to Senator Gorman.

January 10.—Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, is inaugurated; a mass convention of Republicans is held in behalf of Mr. Hanna's election to the Senate.

January 11.—Louisiana votes at a general election to hold a constitutional convention on the question of disfranchising illiterate negroes....Philadelphia Republicans primaries result in favor of the Martin faction.

January 12.—Marcus A. Hanna is elected Senator from Ohio for the short and long terms, receiving 73 votes in joint session of the Legislature....The Penrose faction in the Philadelphia Republican convention bolts and nominates a separate ticket.

January 13.—The Democrats of the Maryland Legis-



Nathan Straus, President Department of Health.

James McCartney, Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Maurice H. Holahan, President Board of Public Improvements.

## NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

lature renominate Senator Gorman.... Governor Shaw is inaugurated in Iowa.

January 15.—The Ontario Legislature passes laws relating to the alien labor law of the United States and to the lumber duty.

January 18.—In the Maryland Legislature the first ballot is taken for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman, without result.

January 19.—The standing committees of Tammany Hall are announced; Richard Croker is chairman of the finance committee.

## NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

January 5.—Owen I. W. Smith, of North Carolina, Minister to Liberia.

January 12.—Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister to China (transferred from Brazil).... Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, Minister to Brazil.... Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, a Civil Service Commissioner.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

January 1.—The following are some of the important offices filled by Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, with the names of the appointees: Corporation Counsel, John Whalen; Chairman of Board of Police Commissioners, Bernard J. York; President of Board of Public Improvements, Maurice F. Holahan; President of Department of Parks, George C. Clausen; Commissioner of Street Cleaning, James McCartney; President of Department of Taxes and Assessments, Thomas L. Feitner; President of Department of Health, Nathan Straus; Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics, John T. Nagle.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 21.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill providing for the annexation of the island of Tahiti by France.

December 22.—The Japanese Diet is opened.

December 23.—The Holland chamber votes to abolish the export duty on Java sugar.... A new Chilean cabinet is formed.

December 24.—The civil-marriage law is promulgated in Peru.

December 27.—Ministerial crisis in Japan.

December 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria orders the session of the Reichsrath closed.

January 1.—The provisional government of Cuba is inaugurated in Havana.... Baron Banffy, Premier of Hungary, addresses the Liberal members of the Diet.

January 2.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes is opened.

January 3.—Li Hung Chang is recalled to power at Peking.

January 11.—The French court-martial acquits Count Esterhazy of charges in connection with the Dreyfus matter.

January 12.—An official report implicates Vice-President Pereira, of Brazil, and about twenty officers of the army and navy, with members of the Legislature, in the conspiracy to assassinate President Moraes.... A Japanese cabinet under Marquis Ito is completed.

January 13.—Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, is elected to the seat in the British Parliament held by the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal.

January 15.—General Saussier retires under the age limit from the posts of the commander-in-chief of the French army and military governor of Paris.... Queen Victoria approves the appointment of Gen. Sir Arthur Powell Palmer, K.C.B., to succeed Gen. Sir William Lockhart as commander of the Tirah field force on the northwest frontier of India.

January 18.—General Billot, French Minister of War, makes a formal complaint against Zola.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 21.—Russia notifies China of the temporary occupation of Port Arthur by the Russian squadron.

December 22.—China grants permission to the Russian squadron to winter at Port Arthur.

December 25.—Germany refuses the request of the



John Whalen, Corporation Counsel.

J. J. Scannell, Commissioner of Fire Department.

Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

## NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

United States for lower duties on animal products.... Kassala is formally ceded to Egypt.

December 27.—It is announced that Great Britain finally declines to enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia, and Japan to suspend pelagic sealing, because of Canada's objection.

December 31.—It is announced that the British and Russian agents will jointly supervise Corean customs.

January 1.—The commandant of a Chinese garrison, on demand of the German ambassador, is dismissed for using threatening language to German missionaries.

January 4.—China seeks a loan of \$80,000,000 in London, and offers concessions to the British Government.

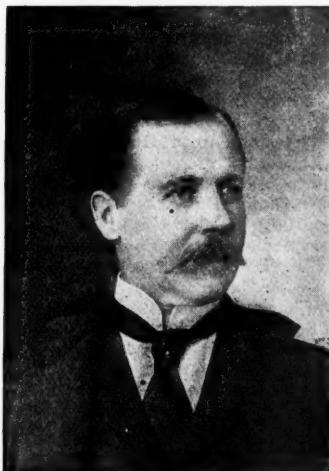
January 5.—China and Germany come to an agreement on the terms of the cession of Kiaoo-Chau.

January 7.—China rejects the proposals for a Russian guaranteed loan.

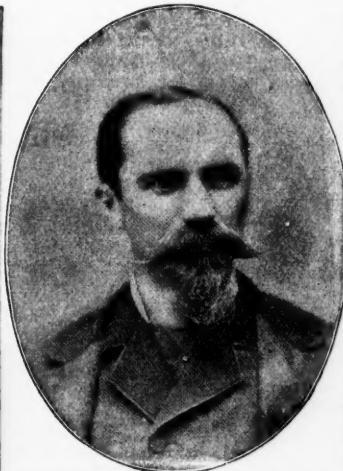
January 10.—United States Minister Angell reports his inability to secure the indemnity demanded of Turkey for the destruction of American property.

January 12.—President McKinley transfers Minister Conger from Brazil to China and nominates Charles Page Bryan for Minister to Brazil.

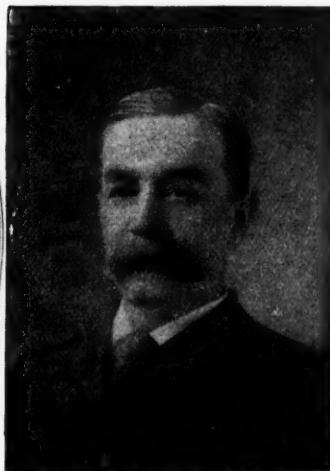
January 14.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress urging the prompt payment of the Canadian Bering Sea claims.



George C. Clausen, President of Park Board.



John T. Nagle, Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics.



Bernard J. York, President of Board of Police.

## NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

January 15.—M. Cambon, the new French Ambassador to the United States, is received by President McKinley.

January 17.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in the United States....The French and Russian ministers protest against the conditions made by England in the matter of the Chinese loan.

January 18.—China accedes to the indemnity demand for the killing of German missionaries.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

December 21.—The Fall River cotton manufacturers announce their decision to make a general reduction of wages, notwithstanding the protest of the operatives.

December 23.—The Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company of Philadelphia close their doors....New Chicago city bonds sell at a premium of \$3.66%.

December 27.—The ballot taken by the striking machinists in England on the compromise proposed by the conference between the employers and the men results in a rejection of the propositions by a hundred to one; the leaders' proposal of 51 hours a week, instead of 48, is also rejected....The Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., makes an assignment.

December 28.—The Eastern pottery manufacturers of the United States consent to an immediate advance in wages of 12½ per cent.

December 31.—New Bedford (Mass.) and Rhode Island cotton mills announce a reduction of wages; 45,000 hands are affected.

January 1.—A Cleveland, Ohio, firm receives an order for 4,000,000 tons of iron ore from Cardiff, Wales.

January 7.—The six leading manufacturers of steel structural material agree on an advance in price of \$1 a ton for beams....The window-glass factories of the United States resume work after being idle six months.

January 10.—Strikes against wage reductions are begun in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Mass., and Burlington, Vt.

January 13.—A syndicate with a capital of \$15,000,000 secures 150,000 acres of land in California for beet-root culture; three great sugar factories will be erected.

January 14.—It is announced that the Third Avenue Railroad of New York City has secured control of what is known as the "Huckleberry" system, which operates in the northern wards of New York and in the suburbs.

January 15.—The committee of employees in the English engineers' strike notifies the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal of the eight-hour demand.

January 17.—Strikes against wage reductions are begun in many New England cotton mills.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 22.—The Egyptian troops arrive at Kassala.

December 23.—Fire in the business portion of Cleveland, Ohio, causes losses estimated at \$1,000,000.

December 24.—The Japanese transport steamer *Nara* is wrecked with the loss of about 80 lives....Secretary Sherman, by direction of President McKinley, issues an appeal in behalf of the Cuban non-combatants....The Pope issues an encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

December 25.—In the burning of the Chicago "Coliseum" 9 lives are lost.

December 28.—It is announced that military operations on the Afghan frontier are concluded.

December 29.—The water famine in Kansas becomes serious.

January 3.—The falling of a floor and gallery in a hall at London, Ontario, causes several deaths.

January 4.—John D. Rockefeller makes an additional gift of \$200,000 to the University of Chicago.

January 10.—There is a heavy fall of snow in Southern California.

January 12.—The town of Amboyua, in the Moluccas group of islands, is destroyed by earthquake; 50 persons are killed and many injured.

#### OBITUARY.

December 21.—Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Chancellor of Germany, 68.

December 23.—Lady Millais, widow of Sir John Millais, late president of the Royal Academy, 68....Charles E. Green, one of the trustees of Princeton University, 60....Sir Cornelius Kortright, at one time Governor of British Guiana, 80....Ex-Congressman John Patton, of Pennsylvania, 74.

December 24.—Charles Harrison, member of the British Parliament, 62.

December 29.—William James Linton, the engraver, 85....M. Léon Carvalho (Carvaille), director of the Opéra Comique of Paris, 73.

December 30.—Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, 67.

January 1.—John A. Fraser, one of the founders of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, 59.

January 2.—Ex-Judge Edmund H. Bennett, dean of Boston University Law School, 74.

January 3.—Robert Turner, for many years prominent in Baltimore commercial and political circles.

January 4.—Dr. Robert L. Dabney, a well-known educator in the South....Sir Edward Augustus Bond, formerly principal librarian of the British Museum, 82.

January 5.—Dr. Zaccharin, physician of Czar Alexander III.

January 6.—The Rev. S. C. Adams, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of Salem, Ore., 73.

January 7.—Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medieval Journal*, 62.

January 8.—Maj. Moses P. Handy, American journalist, 51.

January 10.—Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, former president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers....Henry Stacy Marks, English painter, 69....Count Delianeff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction.

January 12.—Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Concordance to Shakespeare" and other works, 89....Justice Alfred W. Newman, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, 64.

January 14.—Rev. Charles L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), author of "Alice in Wonderland," 66.

January 15.—Sir Polydore de Keyser, Lord Mayor of London in 1887-88, 66.

January 16.—F. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, known as the "Father of the British House of Commons," 96....Benjamin Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, 75....Gen. Christopher Colon Augur, U. S. A., retired, 76.

January 19.—Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, Greek lexicographer, 87....Pierre Léonce Détroyat, formerly editor of *La Liberté*, 68.

## CURRENT HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE CARTOONISTS.



NATIONS OF EUROPE, MAKE A GRAB FOR CHINA'S SACRED POSSESSIONS!—From *Ulk*.

THE EUROPEAN CARTOONISTS have made the Chinese situation their most prominent theme in the past month. Two years ago the Emperor William designed a symbolical cartoon which he entitled "Nations of Europe, Defend Your Most Sacred Possessions." It attracted great attention at the time, and we reproduced it as the frontispiece of our January, 1896, number. This cartoon, which was worked out with fine artistic effect by Professor Knackfuss, represented the concert of Europe as a group of handsome young women, with the German St. Michael standing in the foreground pointing across an abyss to certain dark clouds and mysterious symbolisms intended to represent the great non-Christian populations of Asia which, presumably under the leadership of Japan, might some day use modern military methods in an aggressive movement against Europe. Although the German cartoonists have been taught lately to be careful not to wound the susceptibilities of the Emperor, they have ventured to travesty that famous drawing of two years ago; and we reproduce on this page two such burlesques, one of them from *Kladderadatsch* and the other from *Ulk*.

It is generally regarded in Germany that the Chinese expedition has been launched primarily in the interest of the demand of the Emperor and his cabinet upon the Reichsrath for money to carry out the proposed plan of increasing the German navy. The cartoons at the top of the next page have a bearing upon that idea. The



PEOPLE OF CHINA, GUARD YOUR MOST VALUABLE POSSESSIONS!  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

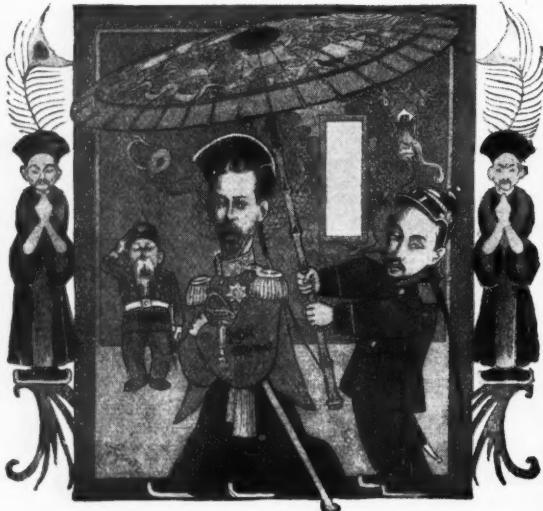
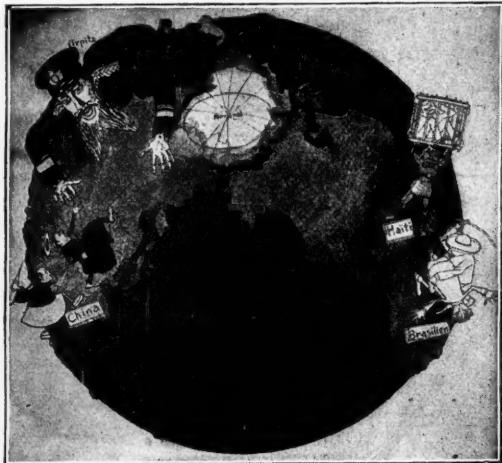


THE HIGH FLIGHT OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL EAGLE.

EAGLE: "I can't always carry two such loads as a big army and a big navy!"—From *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

globe design represents Von Tirpitz, the German imperial minister of the navy, as inciting trouble in Hayti and in Brazil, as well as in China, with a view to giving the German people an object-lesson in the desirability of owning a good navy.

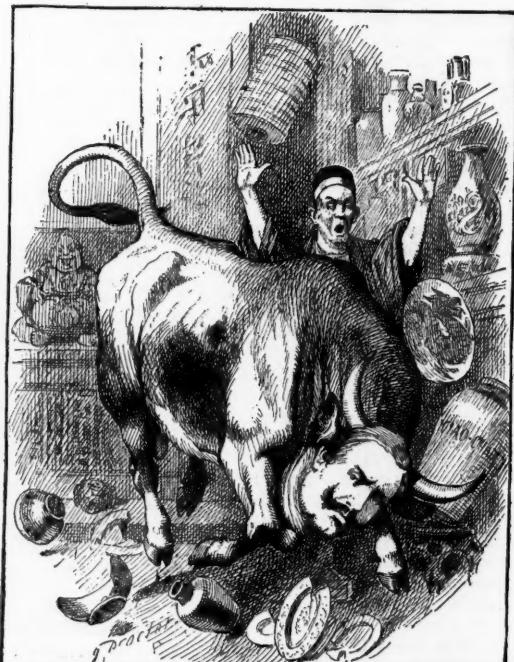
The Austrian satirist whose drawings appear in *Der Floh*, Vienna, makes haste to proclaim William of Germany as the new emperor of China, having in mind,

THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.—From *Der Floh*.

THE MORE ROWS, THE MORE SHIPS.

MINISTER TIRPITZ: "Between ourselves, my Chinese, Haytian, and Brazilian friends, I find it awfully convenient to have your help with my naval bill in the Reichstag."—From *Ute*.

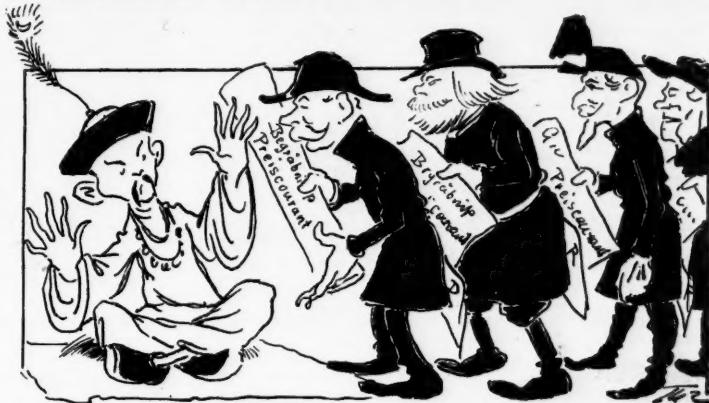
undoubtedly, Disraeli's little compliment to Queen Victoria when he created for her the title of Empress of India. The English, on the other hand, are not so ready to defer to William in the Orient, and their point of view is well expressed in the cartoon below, which represents his German majesty as the bull in the china shop.

THE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.—From *Black and White*.



The well-known Sick Man of the Bosphorus looks on with delight while his physicians turn their attention to another (China) who is even more sickly than he.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Naturally, the Sultan of Turkey is entirely willing to have the concert of Europe turn its attention to the case of another "sick man" at a long distance from the Mediterranean; and that this idea has humorous possibilities which the cartoonists have been quick to discover, is sufficiently attested by two highly amusing drawings reproduced on this page, one from the English *Punch* and the other from the German *Kladderadatsch*. Meanwhile, the heathen Chinee, according to a Viennese humorist, looks upon the European



THE CHINAMAN: "It is very good of all these undertakers to give estimates for the erection of my tomb, but I have no intention of letting myself be buried yet."—From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

powers as a group of undertakers rather than as physicians; and warns them that he has no intention at present of permitting himself to be interred.

The cartoonist of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in a most clever design, represents the European powers as offering to John Chinaman the coat of civilization, in order that he may wear a garment with pockets in it, for the convenience of their long fingers.



ANOTHER "SICK MAN."

THE SULTAN (cheerily): "Going to pieces, old man? Nonsense! All you want is a dose of Concert of Europe! Why, look at me!"—From *Punch* (London).



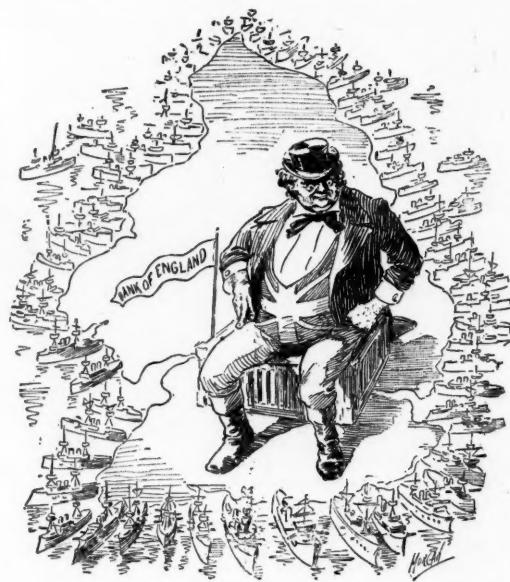
THE PUSH: "Say, you've got to wear something with pockets."—From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



THE TRIUMPH OF CULTURE.

Austrian members after a sitting of the Reichsrath—a Swiss view.—From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Those who read the article in this magazine last month on politics in Austria-Hungary will appreciate the two cartoons on this page, one of them Swiss and the other Italian, which illustrate the practical difficulties of carrying on parliamentary government at Vienna. The Chicago *Times-Herald* represents John Bull as sitting on the Bank of England in splendid isolation, surrounded by a solid cordon of war-ships; but

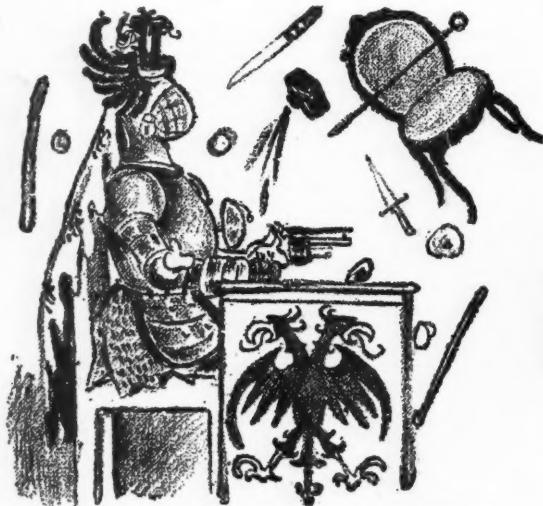


JOHN BULL SOLILOQUIZES ON HIS OWN "SPLENDID ISOLATION."

"We don't want to fight—but, by jingo! if we do,  
We've got the ships,  
We've got the men,  
And we've got the money, too."

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

Mr. Carruthers Gould, the cartoonist of the *Westminster Budget*, very justly reminds us that so far as the Chinese question is concerned England's isolation is modified by the fact that Japan and the United States have interests identical with those of John Bull which they will not allow to be sacrificed.



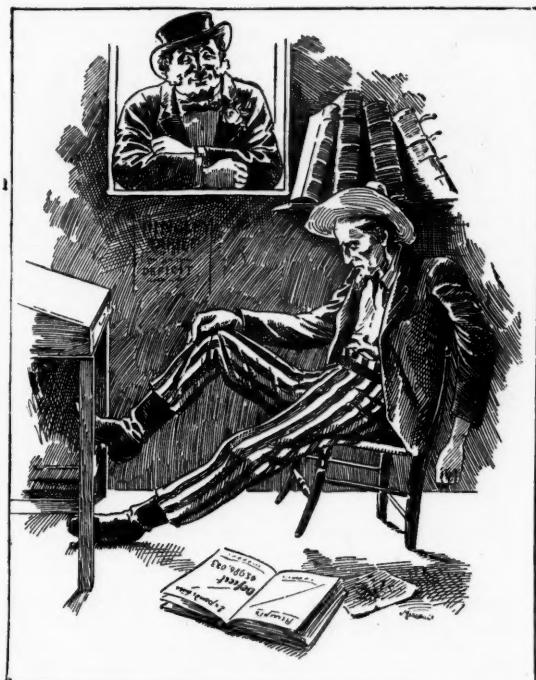
PROPOSED COSTUME FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

From the *Fischetto* (Turin).



MRS. EUROPE'S CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

MRS. EUROPE: "Where shall I put these?"  
JAPAN AND UNCLE JONATHAN: "You'll have to leave room for us."—From the *Westminster Budget*.



**JOHN BULL:** "Well, Jonathan, Dingley tariff working out all right, eh?"—From *Judy*.

Nevertheless Uncle Sam evidently takes an entirely complacent view of the Chinese question, and believes that his interests are not in any serious peril. Uncle Sam's optimism regarding almost every conceivable question that concerns him is not always entirely warranted by the facts. In an English cartoon on this page John Bull is represented as asking Brother Jonathan some suggestive questions about the deficit under the Dingley tariff. A characteristic American answer



**UNCLE SAM:** "I'm feeling comfortable, thanks. It isn't my china."—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



"GOOD!"  
From the *Herald* (New York).

happens to be provided by Mr. Neelan, of the New York *Herald*, who finds Uncle Sam inspecting a ledger that shows everything satisfactory at home and abroad. Mr. Bush, of the *World*, however, gives us a design that represents this same symbolical personage as humiliated by certain recent occurrences in our poli-



**A SENATORIAL CANDIDATE THAT IS NEVER BEATEN.**  
From the *Herald* (New York).

ties, which indicate the power of money to control elections to the United States Senate. There is no reason why our Uncle Sam should be in despair, but there is a large assortment of reasons why he should bestir himself and take a more active part in affairs that concern his honor and his safety.



WAS IT A BATTLE OR A FOOT-RACE?  
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

The contest in Ohio has naturally given the American cartoonists plenty of opportunity. The Buckeye statesmen—Senators Hanna and Foraker in particular—might, if they chose, fill up a large scrap-book with recent newspaper caricatures, as a souvenir of the memorable struggle at Columbus in the opening days of the year 1898. Mr. Davenport, of the New York *Journal*, who has made Mr. Hanna a specialty for two years,



HANNA'S SENATORIAL RACE—CAN HE KEEP HIS SEAT?  
From the *Journal* (New York).

would naturally have the first place in such a scrap-book. Two of Davenport's cartoons are reproduced on this page. The Chicago *Times-Herald* was the especial champion of Mr. Hanna as against Mr. Foraker and the Kurtz combination; and we have reproduced two of Mr. Morgan's caricatures from that paper. Our readers will understand that although Senator Foraker was alleged to be neutral in the contest, Mr. Hanna's friends regarded Foraker as "keeping hands off" in the peculiar manner herewith delineated.



HOW JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER "KEPT HANDS OFF."  
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

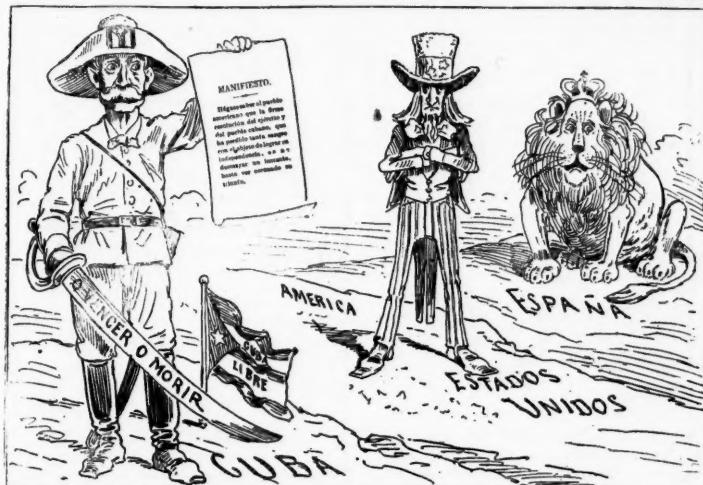


HANNA (DISFIGURED) GIVES HIS FRIENDS THE "GLAD HAND."  
From the *Journal* (New York).

Mr. Atwood, who continues to draw admirable political cartoons for *Life*, represents "Columbia" as watching the Cuban situation, and meanwhile restraining the restless American eagle. There is something in the attitude of the old bird that suggests the notion that it cannot be held down much longer. Our Mexican contemporary, *El Ahuizote*, also gives its idea of the Cuban situation. It finds the insurgents, represented by General Gomez, as standing invincibly for independence, while Uncle Sam is in the very nature of the case bound to get in between Cuba and Spain. This Mexican paper, which has a humor of its own, has been devoting itself



*— QUIET, OLD BIRD. —*



GENERAL GOMEZ ON "AUTONOMY."—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).

almost exclusively to the questions that agitate the public mind in the realms of President Diaz. A cartoon on this page, which we have reduced from very large to very small dimensions, represents President Diaz as introducing to the tutelary figure of Mexico a large bunch of manikins, these being his selections for the various elective offices. A cartoon from this Mexican paper, illustrating Mr. Bryan's visit to Mexico, will be found in our "Progress of the World" department. The one on this page which calls attention to Mr. Bryan's



MEXICO'S FARICAL ELECTIONS.—From *El Ahuizote*.



MR. BRYAN, OF MEXICO, COMES TO TOWN.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

return, and to his utterances on recent public questions, is from the *Chicago Times-Herald*. On the following page we present a dozen humorous and clever designs, in which the French paper, *Le Monde Illustré*, presents to various sovereigns and rulers its compliments and good wishes for the year 1898.

## SOUHAITS QUE NOUS FAISONS A LEURS MAJESTES POUR 1898



A FRENCH NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO VARIOUS RULERS.—From *Le Monde Illustré* (Paris).

## A SKETCH OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

THE present generation is so accustomed to think of "Sapho" as a classic that one is reminded with surprise by the notice of Daudet's death on December 16 last that the novelist was only fifty-seven years of age. Ever since men of middle age can remember, Daudet has been a rarely typical figure in French literature. He well deserved in his methods and in his ambitions, as well as in his actual achievements, this reputation. His was the true literary life as we are fond of picturing it, and his nature was the artist's nature, in its breadth as well as in its limitations. His origin, his early life, his invasion of Paris from the seclusion of the provinces, his early struggles and privations in the great city, the brilliancy of his successes, his entire devotion to his art, his hatred of form, his sunny and sometimes fiery spirit, his great humanity and tenderness—all give him the *entourage* with which tradition is fond of surrounding the literary artist.

### DAUDET'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS HOME.

Daudet was born at Nîmes in 1840. His mother and father were of peasant origin; the family was poverty-stricken. Those who knew the Daudets credit the mother of Alphonse with the imagination and sensibility which came to her son. She was a delicate woman, unable to cope with the realities of the world, distressed by the narrow means of the family and the incapacity of her husband; her only pleasure in life seemed to be the wholesale perusal of the great works of fiction. Daudet himself has given in an interview, published on both sides of the water, an account of this period of his life.

"My youth at home was a lamentable one. I have no recollection of home which is not a sorrowful one, a recollection of tears. The baker who refuses bread; the servant whose wages could not be paid, and who declares that she will stay on without wages and becomes familiar in consequence, and says 'thou' to her master; the mother always in tears; the father always scolding. My country is a country of monuments. I played at marbles in the ruins of the Temple of Diana, and raced with my little comrades in the devastated Roman arena. It is a beautiful country, however, and I am proud of my relation to it. My name seems to indicate that I descend from the Moorish settlers of Provence; for, as you know, the Provençal people is largely of Moorish extraction. Indeed, it is from that circumstance that I have drawn much of the humor of my books, such as 'Tartarin.' It is funny, you know, to hear of men with bushy black hair and flaring eyes, like bandits and wild warriors, who are, the one a peaceful baker, the other the least offensive of apothecaries. I myself have the

Moorish type, and my name, Daudet, according to the version which I like best, is the Moorish for David. Half my family is called David. Others say that Daudet means 'Deodat,' which is a very common name in Provence, and, derived from Deo datus, means 'Given by God.' I know little of my predecessors, except that in 1720 there was a Chevalier Daudet, who wrote poetry and had a decade of celebrity in the south. But my brother Ernest, who used to be ambitious, in his book '*Mon Frère et Moi*,' has tried to trace our genealogy from a noble family. Whatever we were at one time, we had come very low down in the world when I came into existence, and my childhood was as miserable a one as can be fancied. I have to some extent related its unhappiness in my book '*Le Petit Chose*.'



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

Alphonse Daudet showed an aptitude for literary construction even before he entered the Lycée of Lyons at the age of thirteen. He already attempted verses and read indiscriminately every work of imagination on which he could lay his hands. These no doubt formed a vastly greater and more important part of his education than did the three years at college, for the boy was of the susceptible, quick, and passionate nature which does not lend itself well to academic training. He taught in some miserably paid capacity for a year after leaving the college, and then, with his brother Ernest, went up to the

great city of Paris, resolved to make his fortune as a *littérateur*, and with the more specific ambition of writing the songs of the poor. The two boys had the conventional garret existence of the newly arrived poet for a year or so, during which Daudet composed the poems which appeared in his first volume, whose title, "*Les Amoureuseuses*," shows that the volatile *mérisional* had quickly and easily relinquished the thought of attempting the great epic of *sansculottism*. The verses attracted attention and were quickly followed by another volume of poems, "*Le Double Conversation*." These first lyric strains had so much of music and feeling in them that the Empress Eugénie was attracted to the struggling young writer, and before long he received a position as secretary of the Comte de Morny, which he held for five years. This engagement was a godsend to Daudet, for it gave him an opportunity to devote himself to his art, and even to travel in Sardinia, Algiers, and Corsica, where his youthful and exuberant fancy seized hold of many impressions that served as groundwork for the masterpieces which were to come. In this period, too, Daudet became a contributor to *Le Figaro*; much, if not most, of his very greatest work appeared in this paper, and he continued to be a regular contributor of its *feuilletons* during his life.

#### A SUCCESS OF THE TRUE ARTIST.

Daudet flung himself into the life of Paris with the passionate enthusiasm that might be expected of a young Gascon with a nature so sensitive and so luxuriant. He grew up in his literary work with the Goncourt brothers, Turgéneff, Flaubert, and Zola. The same classic ideals of perfection in form, to be achieved by vast industry and by what Stevenson declared was "sweating blood," that made the significance of Flaubert, controlled Daudet in his slightest effort. His plan of work was to jot in his note-book every impression, incident, or thought that seemed to him likely to become worthy of literary exploitation and to refer to this mine of material when the moment for creation arrived. He wrote rather slowly, with his pen, except his plays, which were dictated, and revised and re-revised with interminable patience and care. With Flaubert such a method produced but little over and above his perfection of form and style. Daudet, tingling to the tips of his fingers with rich and vivacious life, was never for a moment in danger of succumbing to the fascination of mere form, which has made Flaubert seem arid to most readers. No human passion, sorrow, joy, could fail to find a responsive chord in Daudet's nature.

Such a temperament in such a field was not likely to be held within the limits of sobriety and

prudence, and Daudet is commonly credited with a sufficiently wild life in these earlier Paris days. He had the great good fortune, however, to marry a noble, helpful woman when he was only twenty-six years old. Madame Daudet had an exquisite sensitiveness to art, and was, indeed, an authoress herself, although after her marriage she found occupation enough in the loving labor of sharing her husband's thoughts and plans, in helping to lay out schemes for stories and novels, and best of all in bringing such order to his household as gave him the easiest opportunity and invitation to regular literary work.

Notwithstanding his early success and the reputation for brilliancy which he had achieved immediately on the publication of his first prose tale, "*Le Petit Chose*," in 1868, it is said that Daudet's annual income from his writings did not



DAUDET AND HIS WIFE AT CHAMPROSAY.

exceed one thousand dollars until 1872. In that year appeared the novel which established his reputation—on a firmer, higher basis, "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*." This story of marital infidelity and intrigue is generally accepted as Daudet's largest and most important performance, with "*Sapho*," "*Le Nabab*," and "*Jack*" arranged with it as chief examples of his more sustained efforts. Volume after volume came from his industrious pen, and it was a great though

frequent literary occasion in Paris when a new book by Daudet was to be published. These novels had an enormous sale; over one hundred thousand copies of some of them were published. Though, as has been said, Daudet was not a rapid writer and spent a great amount of time in the most painstaking revision, he was able to concentrate his attention so closely on any effort immediately before him that the bibliography we have appended to these notes on his life shows a very considerable output. When he had once applied himself to a story or a poem or a play he stopped for nothing—fearful that the working rhythm might be interrupted. Sometimes he worked for eighteen hours on a stretch, broken only by short intervals for meals; and after these he immediately returned to his work, on the ground, as he said, that the drowsiness which accompanies digestion would overtake him if he waited even a few moments. Doubtless it would have been better for Daudet and for the world if he had allowed somewhat more drowsiness and digestion in his life. For he broke down when he should have been just coming into his prime, and for more than ten years had been invalidated with rheumatism and its complications.

#### DAUDET AS A DRAMATIST.

Daudet's pet ambition was to make a playwright's success and reputation, but he did not accomplish anything like so much in the field of drama as in his novels and short stories. A number of his works were put on the stage, and those that had the benefit of some experienced collaborator in their dramatization were to a certain degree successful; while Daudet's own efforts seemed to be uniformly failures or only half successes. His latest dramatic work, "*L'Arlesienne*," was performed in Paris and in America without exciting any enthusiasm. Another, "*L'Obstacle*," was virtually a failure, too, although it had the spice of the story which forms the basis of "*L'Immortel*," Daudet's tremendous satire on the French Academy. Of this institution the novelist was a bitter, persistent, and fiery enemy. Naturally every Frenchman of great reputation is positive to a degree in his views concerning the Academy. He is either all for it, and in it, or about to be in it, or hoping to be in it, or else all against it. Daudet was very decidedly the latter. He rebelled against its dictation in literary matters, and believed firmly that its ideals were dry formulas, unworthy and unable to aid the highest artistic effort. He announced loudly, with the characteristic candor of the *méridional*, that he would never under any circumstances be a member. When his brother Ernest, who also had considerable success in letters, was made a member,

Daudet said that he was heartily glad of it, because hitherto there had always been ambiguity when one spoke of "Daudet"—doubt as to



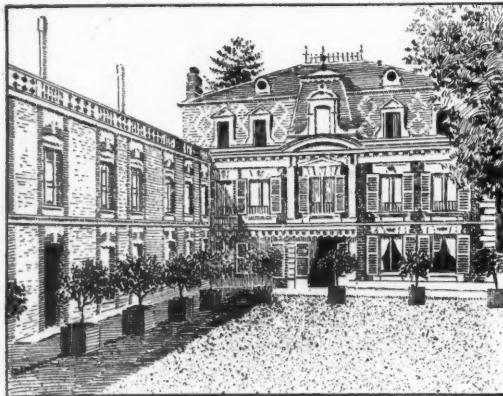
DAUDET IN HIS STUDY WITH HIS SON LÉON.

whether Ernest or Alphonse was meant. But now, he said, his brother would always be Monsieur Ernest Daudet, of the French Academy, while he would be Daudet.

#### "TARTARIN" AND THE SHORT STORIES.

The Anglo-Saxon readers, of Daudet, at least, believe less in the immortality of "Sapho" and the longer novels than in the imitable "Tartarin" and the short stories of the "*Contes du Lundi*" and "*Lettres de Mon Moulin*." These surely must be Daudet's title to genius, and we believe that long after those Parisian intrigues, deftly and brilliantly told as they are, and with great human sympathy and tenderness, have been forgotten by the world, there will still be life and freshness in the wonderful "Tartarin" and those fascinating "Letters." With no encyclopedic acquaintanceship with French fiction, one feels entirely safe in saying that "Tartarin" is the only creature of his sort in French literature. The adventures of this whimsical figure are told in three series of stories: First, "*Tartarin de Tarascon*," published in 1872; then "*Tartarin sur les Alpes*," and finally "*Port-Tarascon*," which appeared in Europe and America in 1890. Such gentle, even tender satire as the smiling reader finds in the exploits of this bragging hero of

the Midi is not to be found anywhere but in Daudet. It was that phase of his genial spirit which led people to liken him to Dickens. But Daudet holds up his mock hero to ridicule from a more distant view and with a more elegant air of the



CHAMPROSAY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DAUDET FAMILY.

showman than are with the creator of "Pickwick." "Tartarin" cannot be repeated, for there was something of the Tarasconian in Daudet himself, and Daudet knew it and could write about it; just as "Tartarin" would lie wonderfully and know that he was lying, and know that other people knew he was lying, and yet carry off the matter with a superb air and a background of soft heart that baffled the most impatient. In the short stories, too, the best of which appear in the "*Lettres de Mon Moulin*" and in "*Les Contes du Lundi*," Daudet is unrivaled. He cannot ramble anywhere without finding something which, when he says it, is subtle, fascinating, delicate, and yet never slight or unworthy the saying. His least observation, we feel, had been open to any

of us and that we might have found it if he had not already suggested it. But he leaves us with a sense of gladness that he did find it first and said it with such dexterous vivacity.

It is said that the little community of the Midi which furnished the model for "Tarascon" never forgave Daudet for his satire, no matter with what tenderness it was delivered and redeemed. Few great authors have been so constantly accused of picturing in their stories the real figures of their times. Daudet steadily denied that it was Gambetta whom he meant in "*Numa Roumestan*," but everybody understood that it was Gambetta, and Daudet could not have been less acute than his readers. So that the result was much the same as if he had intentionally portrayed the French statesman. The Comte de Morny figures most prominently in "*Le Nabab*," and the unfaithful wives, deceived husbands, and treacherous lovers of "*Fromont Jeune*" were taken closely from real life, according to Daudet's own statement. The novelist's own experiences are the basis of "*Trente ans de Paris*," and in many other works it was not difficult for those who knew the *monde* of Paris to detect the originals of the figures which appeared on Daudet's canvas. Some critics find a fault resulting from this copy work, saying that there were two parts of a story by Daudet, one part that was the work of his imagination, *pür et simple*, and another part that was taken over from the people and scenes around him—and that the joining work was not always well done.

However this may be, no one, not even the Academy, or the Théâtre Français, or the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—his trio of *bête noirs*—would deny that Daudet in his writings was instinct with feeling, that he devoted his best efforts to a mastery of style, and that it is difficult to find any successor with whom the marvelous resources of the French language in literature will be so safe.

#### THE WORKS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

"*Les Amoureuseuses*" (1858); "*La Double Conversion*" (1859); "*La dernière idole*" (1862); "*Les Absents*" (1863); "*L'Œillet Blanc*" (1864); "*Entre les frises et les rampes*"; "*Lettres de mon Moulin*" (1866); "*Le Petit Chose*" (1868); "*Le Frère Ainé*" (1868); "*Le Sacrifice*" (1869); "*Lettres d'un Absent*" (1871); "*Lise Tavernier*" (1872); "*Caperon Rouge*"; "*L'Arlesienne*" (1872); "*Le Siège de Berlin, et autres Contes*"; "*Les petits Robinsons des Caves*" (1872); "*Aventures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon*" (1872); "*Contes du Lundi*" (1873); "*Centes et récits*" (1873); "*Robert Helmont*" (1874); "*Les femmes d'Artistes*" (1874), "*Froment jeune et Risler ainé*" (1874); "*Rose et Ninette*"; "*Fa Féodor*"; "*Le trésor d'Arlatan*"; "*Jack*" (1876); "*Le Char*" (1877); "*L'Obstacle*"; "*Conspirations Royalistes*"; "*L'Arrivée, Mon Tambourinaire*"; "*Le Nabab*" (1878); "*Contes choisis, la fantaisie et l'histoire*" (1879); "*Les rois en exil*" (1879); "*Numa Roumestan*" (1880); "*Histoire d'un enfant*"; "*Les Cigognes*" (1883); "*L'Evangeliste*" (1883); "*Sapho*" (1884); "*Tartarin sur les Alpes*" (1886); "*La Belle Nivernaise*" (1886); "*Impressions de Nature et d'Art*"; "*Théâtre*"; "*Trente ans de Paris, à travers ma vie et mes livres*" (1888); "*L'Immortal*" (1888); "*Débuts d'un Homme de lettres*"; "*Souvenirs d'un Homme de lettres*" (1888); "*Port-Tarascon*"; "*Dernière aventures de l'illustre Tartarin*" (1890); "*Défense de Tarascon*"; "*La Menteuse*"; "*La Petite Paroisse*" (1895); "*La Lutte pour la vie*"; "*Quinze ans de Marriage*" (1898); "*Soutien de Famille*" (1898); "*Ma Douleur*" (unfinished).

#### TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH.

"The Immortal;" "The Evangelist;" "One or the Forty;" "The Fig and the Idler;" "An Algerian Legend, with other stories;" "Rose and Ninette, a story of the manners and morals of to-day;" "Letters from My Mill;" "Robert Helmont, diary of a recluse of 1870-71;" "Recollection of a Literary Man;" "Artists' Wives;" "Thirty Years of Paris and of My Literary Life;" "Tartarin of Tarascon;" "Tartarin on the Alps;" "Port-Tarascon;" "Jack;" "Kings in Exile;" "Little Good for Nothing;" "Numa Roumestan, Partners (Framont);" "Sapho;" "Wives of Men of Genius;" "La Belle Nivernaise;" "The Pope's Mule."

## THE TRAVELING LIBRARY—A BOON FOR AMERICAN COUNTRY READERS.

SINCE Carlyle laid down the proposition that "the true university is a collection of books" there have been many attempts to popularize this means of education. The growth of great public libraries in our cities has been full of significance as a phase of our higher social endeavor. Outside the great centers of population this development of library facilities has been less noticeable, but perhaps not less continuous, and certainly not less deserving of attention.

At first Carlyle's university was an exclusive institution. Only the aristocracy had access to it. Then came the era of subscription libraries in the larger towns, and then the founding of libraries for the free use of the people, to be maintained by general tax. Massachusetts has always been foremost among our States in the diffusion of library privileges among her citizens, and it is probably true to-day that no other like community in the world is so well supplied with books, or at least with the opportunity to use and read books. But for various reasons the Massachusetts system of town libraries, excellent as it is, cannot be successfully adapted to the conditions of every State in the Union. At any rate, the fact is that there are many communities, even in States that have adequate laws permitting taxation for library purposes, still destitute of the advantages which so large a proportion of the rural population of Massachusetts now enjoys. There are towns, villages, and cities still in this country which will not tax themselves to secure for their citizens an entrance to Carlyle's university. The problem thus becomes, not merely how many towns can be induced to start free libraries, but how can the people, particularly the growing children and youth, in towns and country districts where no public libraries exist be helped to a share in library privileges at once, without waiting for the communities themselves to take the initiative. In some States much has already been done in this direction through "traveling libraries."

### THE NEW YORK SYSTEM.

For many years Mr. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York State Library, has advocated a scheme of State distribution of books by way of loan to institutions and to groups of taxpayers on payment of a nominal fee. His plan includes a system of central control and supervision under which small collections of popular books are to be

sent from point to point, kept in charge of responsible persons, and circulated freely among the residents of each locality. The State of New York made an appropriation for such a system of library loaning in 1892, and has appropriated annually since. In the first year 46 libraries were sent out; in the second, 139; in the third, 212; in the fourth, 371; and in the fifth year, 447. Books have been purchased to supply the constantly increasing demand, until now there are nearly 36,000 volumes owned by the State and available for this purpose. There are 32 general libraries, some of 100 and some of only 50 volumes each. Then these are each duplicated from five to ten times. There are also nine libraries, each of which is devoted to a special subject, also duplicated. Then there are numerous collections ranging in size from 25 to 100 volumes each and used in connection with university extension lecture course and reading circles.

These libraries are all carefully chosen, by expert librarians, and are made up of the choicest and freshest publications. A large proportion of the books must necessarily be works of fiction if the interest of the average borrower is to be sustained. Care is taken to provide only the very best and most wholesome stories, and to adapt them to the age and requirements of those to whom they are sent. In this respect the influence of the traveling libraries, if not distinctly educational, is at least uplifting and invigorating. A growing interest in biography, history, economics, science, and art has been noted and fostered by the management, and many books in these departments are continually being purchased and sent out. Some entire libraries are made up of these subjects, to the exclusion of fiction altogether, and the special collections sent to study clubs throughout the State are doing a real educational work.

Any local library may secure this service, to supplement its own facilities, or in places where no public library exists twenty-five taxpayers may make application for the loan of a traveling library, and if proper guarantee is furnished against loss or damage they may have the use of such a library for six months. The cost of transportation is borne by the State, but a fee of \$5 is required in each instance. The New York system is now circulating about 36,000 volumes in more than 500 separate sets, and the demand seems to be steadily increasing. The

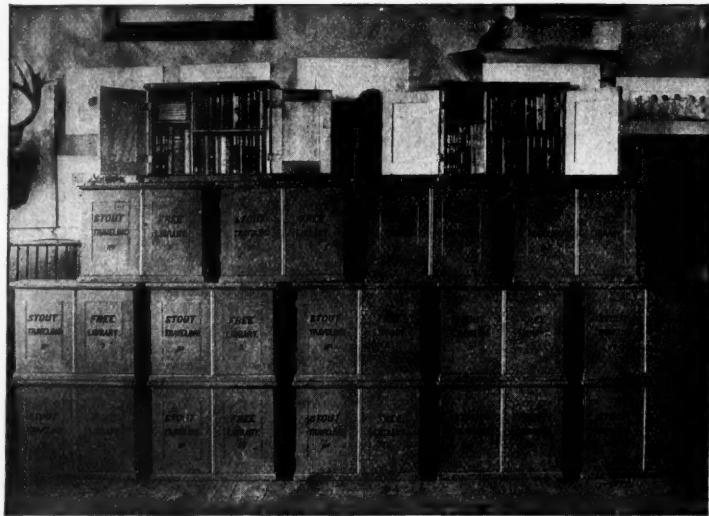
whole work is under the supervision of the regents of the University of the State of New York, and is regarded as an important adjunct of the State's system of secondary and higher instruction. The libraries are sent to high schools and academies for use in the study of literature, and similar arrangements have been made for supplying the schools with wall pictures of artistic merit. There is abundant testimony that the New York traveling libraries are reaching corners of the State that have heretofore been destitute of library privileges, that their use is leading to the formation of permanent collections under local auspices, and that existing libraries are greatly aided and stimulated to growth by visits from the traveling libraries.

Michigan adopted the New York plan, on a smaller scale and with various modifications, in 1895, and is now circulating 100 libraries of 50 volumes each. Twenty-five of these libraries are special in character and adapted to the purposes of study clubs. Mrs. Spencer, the State librarian, declares that in no State institution has the same amount of good been done with so small an expenditure.

In Iowa a similar system, under the direction of the State librarian, was started in 1896 with an appropriation of \$4,000, which has sufficed to purchase and circulate 50 libraries, while at the present time applications are on file for 200. Within the past two years about 40 permanent libraries have been organized in places more or less remote as the direct result of visits from the traveling libraries. An effort is being made to obtain a larger appropriation from the Legislature now in session.

#### THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT.

Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and one or two other States have followed in New York's footsteps in establishing State systems of traveling libraries, but the more interesting developments in this direction, because the most spontaneous, have been in Wisconsin. There the work has been organized by private rather than State initiative. The Hon. J. H. Stout, a public-spirited citizen of one of the western counties, seeing that the more remote country districts in his part of the State



THE STOUT FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

(A view of the first sixteen libraries in their cases before they went out from headquarters on their first trip.)

were destitute of books, undertook to supply, at his own expense, a group of libraries of 30 volumes each for circulation in Dunn County. For this purpose he purchased about 500 standard and popular works of fiction, travel, history, biography, and science, in the selection of which he was aided materially by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

After the sixteen libraries needed to form the first consignment had been made up they were packed in strong cases, each of which had double doors, with lock, shelves, and a full equipment for the librarian in the way of record books, blanks, etc. By the time the little libraries were ready to start on their journeys from Mr. Stout's home city of Menomonie, there were sixteen associations of farmers and villagers scattered through the county which had complied with the simple requirements announced as the conditions precedent to obtaining the use of the books. That is to say, they had each elected a secretary and a librarian, had promised to have the books well cared for and kept in a convenient place, freely accessible to every resident using them carefully, and had paid a fee of \$1. Mr. Stout, on his part, promised to exchange the libraries when the majority of the members of an association had read as many of the books as they wished, to pay all transportation expenses for the first library and all the expenses of furnishing the libraries and repairing the books when worn. This was certainly a generous proposition, and it seems to have met with an ap-

preciative response from the country people. It was in May, 1896, that the first libraries went out from Menomonie, and by May, 1897, Mr. Stout had been compelled to put a full score of additional libraries "on the road," in order to supply the active demand.

#### THE BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE.

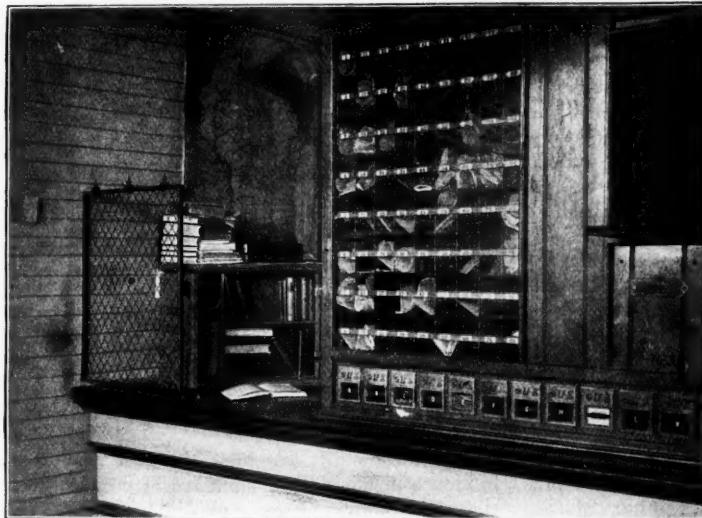
That the books so liberally provided by Mr. Stout actually get into the homes of the people for whom they were intended there can be no doubt. The rural and village population in which they circulate numbers about 16,000. A special effort was made to induce the location of library "stations" in the very poorest and most destitute portions of the county. The cross-roads, rather than the villages, were sought as centers of influence, and it was found that in those places the libraries were quite as highly valued as in the more populous neighborhoods. All but five of the 34 stations from which reports were received in 1897 were in farm-houses, and of these farm-houses seven served also as post-offices. Four of the remaining library stations were in small stores (in two of which were post-offices) and one was in a railroad station. These 34 stations are circulating more than 10,000 volumes annually. In the first ten libraries sent out each book was drawn twelve times on an average during the first year, and it was reported that a loaned book was often read by from two to five persons before it was returned.

Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, to whose recent pamphlet on the subject we are indebted for the

facts here presented, relates an incident which well illustrates the real eagerness of the people for the libraries, and the willingness of even rough men to acknowledge the value of good books. At a hamlet where he inquired about a neighboring four corners he was told, "It is useless to go there, for it's a regular hell-hole." He visited it, however, and found it included a store, saloon, railroad station, blacksmith shop, and a dozen houses. The farmers about were poor and some of them coarse and rough. The storekeeper had received a scant education, but he was a prompt, reliable business man and after a time talked quite freely. He said: "My mother died when I was quite young, my father was a drunkard, and I had a hard time when I was a boy. I had a chance for a few years to get books from a public library, and they furnished me the pleasantest hours I had. I have been pretty rough and our place here is tough. Last Saturday night there was a dance, and the boys filled up with whisky and the girls stood around and made fun of them. I believe that if they would read good books it would put a stop to that kind of thing, and I will take the library and make the boys and girls read the books." He was as good as his word, and the circulation of his library was double that of the one left in his scoffing neighbor's community. Within a few months a good woman, who had been the main and almost the only worker for the best things in the neighborhood, took the library under her charge and has made it a constant power for good. This is only one of many like instances that have fallen within the experience of these "book missionaries."

#### WHAT BOOKS ARE READ?

Among the books most in demand during the first year were the following well-known stories: Miss Alcott's "Old Fashioned Girl," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Habberton's "Helen's Babies," Colonel King's "Colonel's Daughter," and Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." After these in order of popularity came "Rudder Grange," "A Singular Life," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Oliver Twist." American history and biography were much read, and the farmers' families took a great interest in the accounts of New York tenement-house life, "How



THE VILLAGE POST-OFFICE AS A TRAVELING-LIBRARY STATION IN WISCONSIN.

the Other Half Lives" and "Children of the Poor."

A liberal supply of popular periodicals was sent out with the libraries, and the bound volumes of *St. Nicholas* were among the most popular of the books. At first one-third of each library was devoted to juvenile literature, but this proportion was soon increased. The most encouraging result of the experiment has been its success with the young.

Mr. Stout's enterprise is not the only one of the kind in Wisconsin. A similar work has been carried on for about the same length of time under the patronage of Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, and with like success. Other smaller systems are at work here and there through the forest towns and clearings of Northern Wisconsin, and the whole State is beginning to take an active interest in the matter.

In all this nothing seems more significant than the eagerness with which all classes and all grades of intelligence welcome the libraries and the zest with which they read them. In one village the local clergyman is the moving spirit, in another the village barber; often it is the district schoolmistress, not infrequently the prosperous farmer or his wife. "Of the hundred traveling libraries now at work in Wisconsin," says Mr. Hutchins, "no other seems to be doing as much good as the one in a little hamlet in Wood County, where the librarian is 'section boss' on the railroad, postmaster, clerk of the school district, and an officer of the town. The people are German and Bohemian farmers and little given to books, but the librarian and his wife have looked after all the little boys and girls and manage to get them to read the books, the papers, or at least the pictures, and through the children they are reaching the homes and the older people."

Wisconsin makes no appropriation for the purchase of traveling libraries. The Free Library Commission can help to establish and supervise them, but all the money for books thus far has come from the gifts of citizens. So keen is the interest among the people that it seems to Mr. Hutchins "as if every intelligent man and woman in the State wanted to help us. Children in all parts of the State are keeping their *Youth's Companions* and other periodicals for us, and the women's club, teachers, and other citizens are sending us eight and ten cases of magazines, illustrated papers, children's periodicals, and books each week." Perhaps it is a fair question whether a legislative appropriation would not weaken this feeling.

#### PERMANENT LIBRARIES ENCOURAGED.

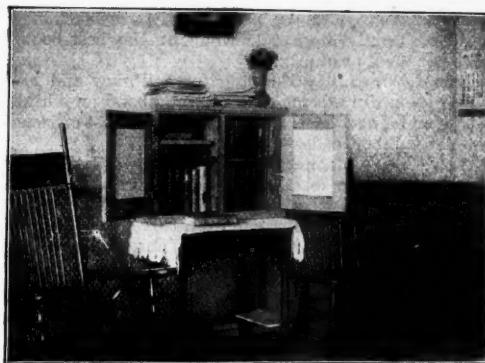
Wisconsin has one excellent provision of law which might well be copied in other States. County boards of supervisors or the governing

bodies of towns, villages, or cities may contract with the board of directors of any city or village library in the same county for the loan of books to residents. Thus any good city or village library may be made available, to a certain extent, to the people of the surrounding country. This provision points to the adoption of the traveling-library plan by important public libraries throughout the State. The Free Library Commission is opposed to the establishment of large systems of traveling libraries except in cases where they can be managed from some well-equipped central library which is in charge of a competent librarian. Public-spirited citizens have offered to buy traveling libraries to send to villages which will establish permanent public libraries, under the law, pledging suitable incomes from taxation. In the small village libraries the slender incomes are usually eaten up by the necessary expenses of maintenance, and not enough new books are purchased to keep up the popular interest. The State Commission can now say, "Start a permanent library with a definite annual income, on a broad basis, making it really an educational institution, and the commission will send you fifty fresh books every six months to be exchanged on the traveling-library plan." This stimulates local interest and encourages united effort to maintain a public library.

#### INTEREST OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In at least three Wisconsin counties the organizations of women's clubs are about to start county systems of traveling libraries. The State Federations of Women's Clubs in Georgia, New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and other States are starting systems. It seems not unlikely that these organizations will have an important part in popularizing the traveling-library idea throughout the country. They have already been influential, especially in Iowa, in securing State legislation, and they are manifesting a growing interest in the general library movement. In many places the clubs are represented on public library boards of directors, and their work naturally brings them into touch with library administration. Reference has already been made to the special traveling libraries in New York State sent out to study clubs. This important feature of the New York system suggests a wide field of usefulness, in which the particular needs of women's clubs are perhaps more fully and practically met than by any other form of public-library management.

That these clubs can and do exert a marked influence in raising the standard of public libraries and in quickening the public demand for the best class of literature is well brought out in a



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE STOUT TRAVELING-LIBRARY STATIONS IN DUNN COUNTY, WIS.

recent address by Mrs. Clara Bourland, which is quoted in the January number of the *Midland Monthly*:

The club woman looks to the public library for her books of reference, for standard authorities upon history, economics, sociology, and all the live questions of the day, as well as the standard works of fiction and poetry. This demand for books of permanent value and acknowledged literary excellence must surely be of inestimable value to the public library, opposing itself, as it does, to the excessive call for books of an evanescent character, deteriorating in tone and influence.

#### A HINT TO THE GREAT CORPORATIONS.

We have seen that the traveling library has flourished under systems of State maintenance and control and also under the auspices of private philanthropic agencies. It has been hardly less successful as conducted by one or two of our leading railroad companies for the benefit of employees. The Boston & Albany Railroad Company opened a circulating library for its men as early as 1869, and now sends out about 3,000 volumes a year, but from end to end this line runs through towns which for years have been well provided with free public libraries, and to send out books to those towns would seem almost like carrying coals to Newcastle. The railroad branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association undertakes to supply the library wants of railroad men on the New York Central line, along which there are fewer public libraries than in Massachusetts. About 7,000 volumes a year are sent out from the headquarters in New York City to other association railroad branches on the Central and to individual members.

The Baltimore & Ohio Employees' Free Circulating Library, described by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck in the *Library Journal* for January, 1897, is the most important institution of the kind in the country, if not in the world. This library circu-

lates through regions comparatively destitute of free library privileges. About 40,000 volumes a year are sent out to 2,500 borrowers. Since 1885, the year when the library was founded, more than 300,000 volumes have been drawn.

"These books," says Mr. Ranck, "travel as far westward as the Mississippi River, through eight great States, and over a railroad system approximating 3,000 miles. They are delivered to borrowers through local agents, and the average time from the placing of an order for a book in the hands of an agent until the book called for is in his hands is now less than twenty-four hours for the entire system. The library uses 674 agencies, each agency serving as a delivery station for the employees of the community or department.

"Along with the increase in the number of books used there has been a decrease in the percentage of fiction. The first year 64 per cent. of the circulation was fiction; the percentage of fiction is now less than 53."

The adaptability of railroad methods to the business requirements of a well-organized library is well illustrated in the Baltimore & Ohio enterprise. The whole system of sending out and returning books is similar to that of the registry department of the post-office. Every person who handles a package receipts for it, so that it is possible to trace anything that may be lost. The company is responsible for all books in transit, and it exacts the same care in the handling of library property that is required for all other property. The books are delivered to the agents through the baggage department of the road.

The system is managed from Baltimore, where the main library is kept, under the care of a competent and enthusiastic librarian, whose salary is paid by the company. For one of the summer months each year the library is closed, and at that time the librarian visits the different agencies in the interest of the library administration.

This railroad system of book distribution differs from the typical traveling-library system in this way: the wants of individual borrowers, rather than of groups of borrowers, are met by direct consignments from a central bureau. Instead of a number of small libraries being sent to the agencies to be in turn distributed, individual works are sent from one large library. This method, of course, vastly increases the number of separate shipments required to cover a given field, and would be impracticable for almost any organization not in the transportation business. The borrower, on the other hand, has a wider range of choice.

As Mr. Ranck suggests in his article, it is not from purely philanthropic motives that corpora-

tions are coming more and more to have regard for the welfare of their employees outside of working hours. Whatever tends to raise men to higher planes of living contributes directly to the efficiency of their service. The traveling library is a good business investment for any large employer of labor, and especially for the great transportation companies.

In St. Louis a plan has been formed for the distribution of books to street-car employees and their families, to whom the ordinary public library is usually inaccessible. It is stated that an office, or agency, will be established in every power house or shed of the car line. Conductors and motormen will present tickets at these offices, and books will be delivered by wagon at their homes.

#### MERITS OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Finally, to all who are studying the advantages of the traveling library for country places we commend the summary of those advantages made by the Wisconsin Commission after an experience of nearly two years in the backwoods of their State :

1. It makes good literature easily accessible, and often a constant temptation, in communities where there are few distractions and no other similar educational forces for any but the younger children.

2. It puts the control of the reading of numbers of people in the hands of persons who have the library experience of the world at their command, while the literary tastes of the readers are forming.

3. It is economical. There is no expense for local rent, for fuel, light, or librarian's salary. Books are bought at the lowest prices, there is no wastage from worthless books or shoddy editions, and the volumes are worn out by use and not by mere shelf wear.

4. It keeps a continual interest in the books by fre-

quent exchanges, and the prospect of a near exchange keeps each family alert to learn about the best books and to get them promptly.

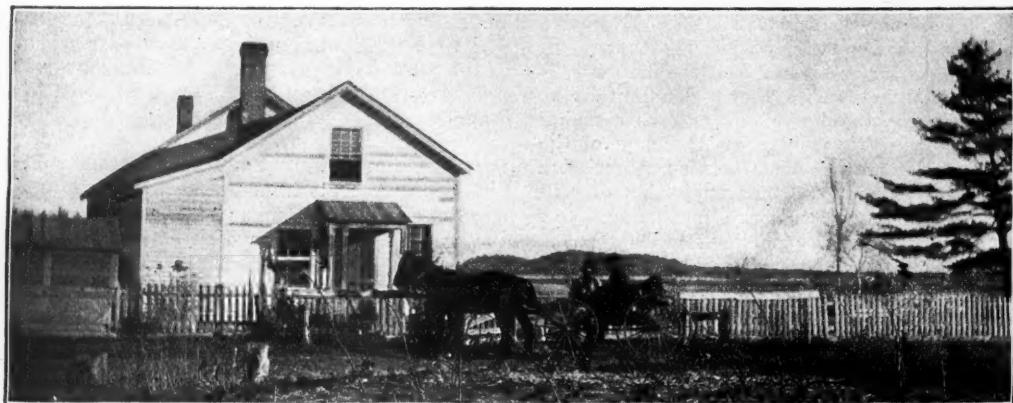
5. The responsibility of caring for a library and extending its usefulness makes a common bond for a high purpose and a new basis for union for the best citizens in small neighborhoods.

6. The library stations form new centers for the upbuilding of a better social and intellectual life.

To sum up briefly : The traveling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires, and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sick-room, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

The few experiments described in this article do not begin to exhaust the possibilities of the traveling library. Nothing has been said of the self-supporting systems, among which one of the most successful is that conducted by the London *Review of Reviews* which supplies literature to many remote English villages. A similar enterprise is maintained by a firm in Des Moines, Iowa, on a strictly business basis. The plan is capable of indefinite expansion and of application to a great variety of interests and conditions. In this new way the railroad, that great civilizing agent, may be made to serve even more effectively as the ally of the free school and the printing-press in all that makes for the elevation of the race.

WILLIAM B. SHAW.



AN OUTPOST OF THE WISCONSIN FREE TRAVELING-LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

# ARCTIC EXPLORATION AND THE QUEST OF THE NORTH POLE.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

## I.—EXPEDITIONS THAT WILL START THIS YEAR.

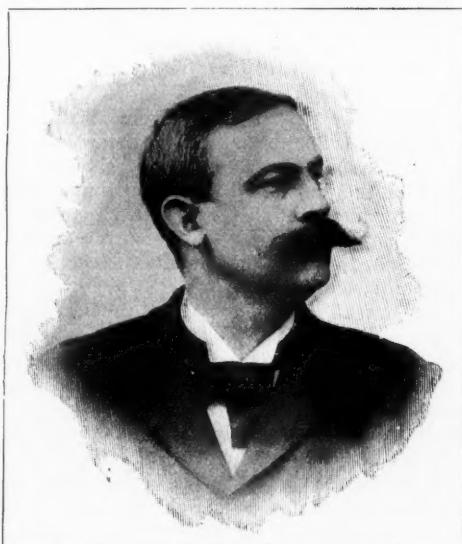
**N**O fewer than five arctic efforts are planned for the near future. Of these, two have as their objective point the north pole. In July, this year, Lieutenant Peary will steam up the west coast of Greenland in the *Windward*, taking on board at Cape York the Esquimaux men, women, children, and dogs whose services he engaged last summer. He will then push as far north as possible in his steamer. If the condition of the ice is favorable to navigation he hopes to get the ship as far as Petermann Fiord, latitude 81, or possibly to Newman Bay, latitude 82. At the ship's farthest north he will establish a station and his Esquimaux colony. As soon as possible he will throw out an advance post at or near Cape York, and when that is done will in the spring or favorable season for arctic sledging attempt a dash to the pole with dog sledges. The distance from Cape Washington to the pole is about 450 statute miles. Lieutenant Peary proposes to remain in north Greenland as long as may be necessary to achieve his purpose, using



LIEUT. ROBERT E. PEARY.

the Esquimaux colony as a base of operations. He has taken leave of absence for five years, but hopes to be back in much less time. His plan involves not only an effort to reach the pole, but incidental exploration of unknown lands at the north of Greenland, with scientific work of the usual character. He will be accompanied by but one white man, a physician.

The Wellman plan is quite similar to that of Lieutenant Peary, except that it uses Franz Josef Land as a base of operations and employs Norwegian seal and walrus hunters instead of Esquimaux. July 1 the arctic steamer *Laura*, which has been secured for the expedition, will leave Tromsoe, and after taking on board at Archangel, in the White Sea, a large pack of the best Siberian draft dogs, will steam to Cape Flora, where she will probably arrive between August 1 and 15. Establishing there a supply station, with scientific investigators left in charge, the geographical party of six men will at once push northward, hoping to winter at or about Cape Fligely, which Payer reached in 1874. The following spring a dash will be made for the pole. From Fligely to the pole the distance is 550 stat-



MR. WALTER WELLMAN.

ute miles. While the aim of this expedition is to reach the pole, if possible, in geographic work it hopes to determine the area and characteristics of the now unknown northern parts of Franz Josef Land, and in the scientific field to make valuable observations, particularly in gravity and magnetism, in which it will have the coöperation of well-known scientists and an equipment of the latest instruments.



CAPT. OTTO SVERDRUP.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who was with Nansen, will take the *Fram* this summer and go up Davis Strait and Smith Sound, having on board a party of European scientists who wish to make observations along the coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land. The *Fram* has lately been fitted with a large cabin for the comfort of this party. No special effort is to be made to reach a high northing.

Frederick Jackson, who last autumn returned from Franz Josef Land, plans an expedition on the American side, going through Jones Sound and seeking to open up the unexplored lands which it is believed exist to the west and north.

The following interesting details have within a few days appeared in the press concerning a Swedish expedition that will do scientific work in arctic regions this summer :

It will be under the leadership of Dr. A. G. Nathorst, who accompanied Nordenskjöld in his Greenland expedition of 1883. Its main object is to examine the eastern side of Spitzbergen, Wiche's Land, and New Island; in short, the region between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef

Land. But as this area will probably not be accessible in the beginning of next summer, Dr. Nathorst intends to carry on investigations in Western Spitzbergen, Northeast Land, Bear Island, etc. He has bought the *Antarctic*, which in 1895 carried the whaling expedition to the south polar sea and is now being overhauled. The captain will be Emil Nilsson, who has been several times to the Yenisei, and who commanded the *Sofia* during Nordenskjöld's Greenland expedition in 1883. Dr. Nathorst himself will have special charge of the geological work. The zoologist will be Mr. G. Kolthoff, of Upsala, curator of the fine biological museum at Stockholm. He also was in the 1883 expedition, and has made ornithological expeditions to Iceland and the Farös. Dr. Axel Ohlen, of Lund, who will assist him, has dredged off the east coast of Greenland, has visited Baffin's Bay and Melville Bay, and was in the recent Swedish expedition to Tierra del Fuego. Dr. Gruner Andersen will be the botanist. He has studied the arctic flora on the mountains of Sweden and Norway. The hydrographer will probably be Dr. Axel Humberg, also a well-known geologist; he also was in the 1883 expedition. The cartographical work will be under the charge of Lieut. Otto Kjellström. Special attention will be given to glaciers wherever found, and the surgeon, Dr. E. T. Levin, will investigate the occurrence of bacteria in the arctic regions. It will be seen that the expedition will be completely equipped in all departments of science.

## II.—SOME IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS SINCE 1870.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century has witnessed remarkable activity in polar exploration. In 1870 the United States Government sent Charles F. Hall, a civilian, on an expedition in the *Polaris*, and in north Greenland waters he reached the highest north then attained by ship, latitude 82:11, a record which has since been broken only by Nares in the *Alert*, 82:24, and by Sverdrup in the *Fram*, latitude 85:58.

In 1873 Weyprecht and Payer, Austrians, were fortunate enough to drift in their ice-beset ship, the *Tegelhoff*, to the southern shores of a land which they not only discovered, but in part explored by means of sledge journeys, naming it Kaiser Franz Josef Land. In the spring of 1873 Payer reached 82:05, and there saw to the northward "high, mountainous land" which he estimated to extend beyond the 83d parallel.

The English were now stimulated to renewed efforts, and in 1875 the world beheld the novel spectacle of a great nation sending forth a magnificently equipped expedition with orders to go to the north pole. Captain Nares was its leader, and he took two ships, the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, to north Greenland. The expedition cost \$750,000, and although it did not bring back the pole as a prize, it did succeed in adding forty miles to the record of northerly progress.

In 1879 the New York *Herald* dispatched Commander DeLong, of the navy, on a quest for the pole in the *Jeannette*. The ship was caught in the ice north of Siberia and drifted a long distance to the westward, finally sinking in latitude 77°15'. The drift of the *Jeannette*, together with that of relics from her found two years later on the coast of southern Greenland, gave Nansen his idea for the drifting expedition in the *Fram* which resulted in such a great success. The thirty-three men of the *Jeannette* crew attempted the Lena delta. Twenty perished, only those piloted by the gallant Melville being saved, with two others.

In 1881 the United States Government sent out an expedition under Lieut. A. W. Greely, of the army, to establish one of the international polar stations. In addition to geographic and scientific work of the greatest value, performed under the direction of the indefatigable leader, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, by means of a sledge expedition along the coast of north Greenland, established a new record in the approach to the pole. Twenty-five out of thirty-two men of this expedition perished at Cape Sabine, through no fault of their commander, but on account of failures and official inefficiency which tarnished the arctic record of this country.

These two disasters checked for a time the enthusiasm for arctic exploration. In 1888 Fridtjof Nansen effected the first crossing of Greenland, justly regarded as a brilliant feat. But it was soon afterward eclipsed by an American, Lieut.



GEN. A. W. GREELY.

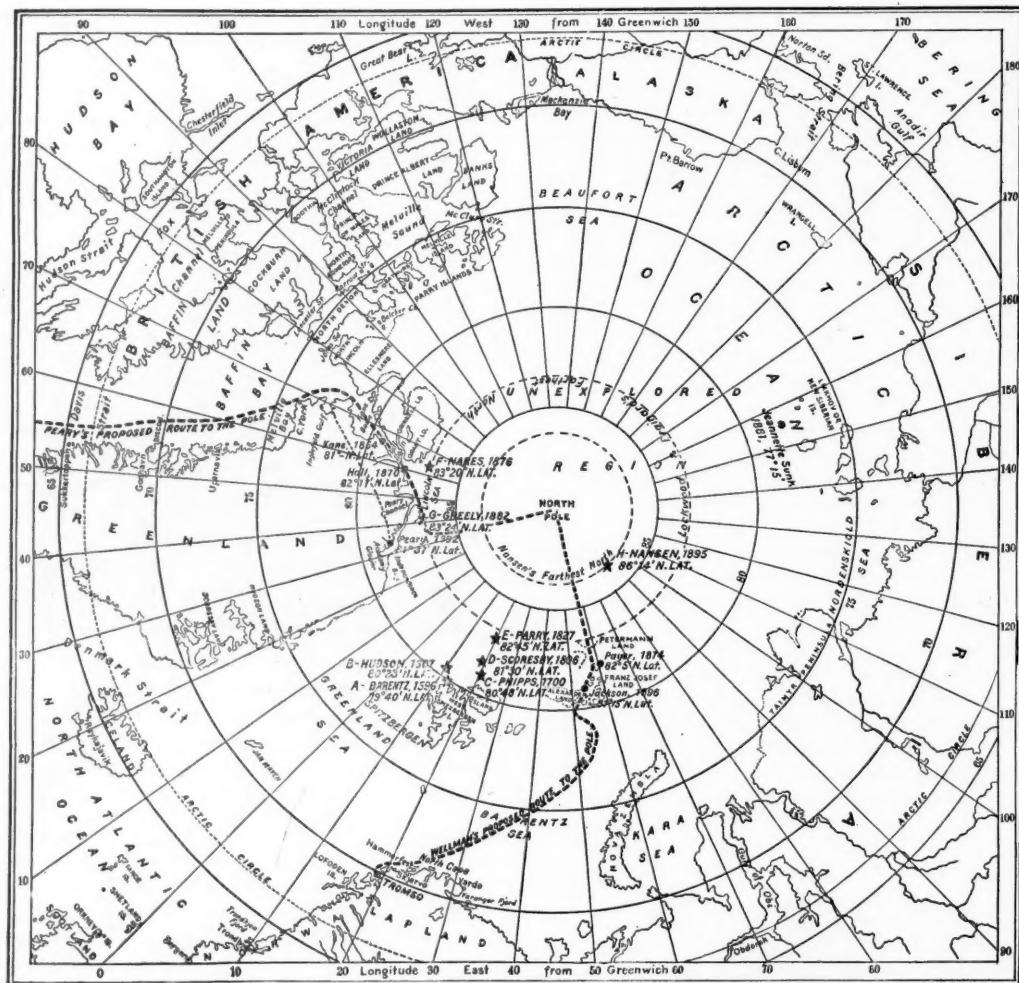
Robert E. Peary, civil engineer in the navy, who in 1892, accompanied by Astrup, a Norwegian, crossed Greenland a thousand miles north of the route of Nansen, traveling with dog teams and sledges. In 1894 he met with failure in an effort to cross again, but in 1895 succeeded in once more reaching Independence Bay, without being able, however, to explore the northern termination of Greenland, as he had hoped.

In 1894 two expeditions set out in the Old World, both with the pole as their objective point. Neither succeeded. One was that of the writer, of which General Greely says in his "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries": "Walter Wellman, an American, endeavored to reach the pole by sledge and boat, using a ship at Spitzbergen as his base. Most improved scientific devices were employed to reduce weights and secure success, but unfortunately the *Ragnvald Jarl* was crushed by ice-floes at Walden Island. Although the ice was exceedingly rough, undeterred by adverse conditions Wellman pluckily continued north by sledge after the wreck, but was obliged to abandon the attempt at the 81st parallel."

The other expedition of that year was led by Frederick Jackson, an Englishman, and was liberally fitted out by Alfred C. Harmsworth, a London newspaper owner. Jackson established headquarters at Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, where he remained three years, exploring parts of that



MRS. PEARY IN HER ARCTIC COSTUME.



ADVANCE MADE TOWARD THE NORTH POLE DURING THREE CENTURIES, WITH PROPOSED ROUTES OF PEARY AND WELLMAN.

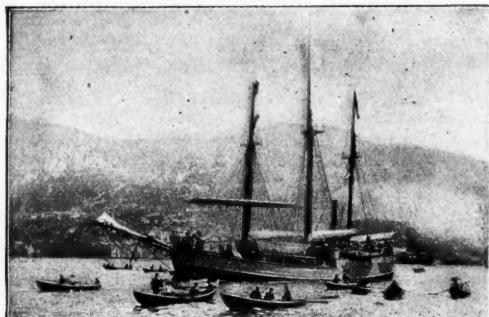
The advance made toward the north pole during the last three centuries is marked on the above map with stars, lettered in order from "A" to "H," starting with Barentz in 1596 and ending with Nansen in 1895. These successive steps on the road to the pole may be tabulated as follows:

Year.	Explorer.	Nationality.	Lat. Reached.	Statute Miles from Pole.	Method.
1506.....	Barentz.	Dutch.	79:40	713	Sailing ship.
1607.....	Hudson.	English.	80:23	654	Sailing ship.
1700.....	Phipps.	English.	80:48	635	Sailing ship.
1806.....	Scoresby.	English.	81:30	587	Sailing ship.
1827.....	Parry.	English.	82:45	500	Small boats, sledges.
1876.....	Nares.*	English.	83:20	460	Small boats, sledges.
1882.....	Greely.†	American.	83:24	455 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sledges.
1895.....	Nansen.	Norwegian.	86:14	260	Small boats, sledges.

It will be observed that the English held the honor of "the farthest north" for 265 years, during which period they advanced the mark 253 statute miles. The Americans, with an advance of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then held it for 13 years. Three years ago Nansen and Johansen, the Norwegians, established a new record 195 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles nearer the pole.

\*Although Captain Nares was leader of the expedition the sledge journey was made by Markham and Parr, officers.

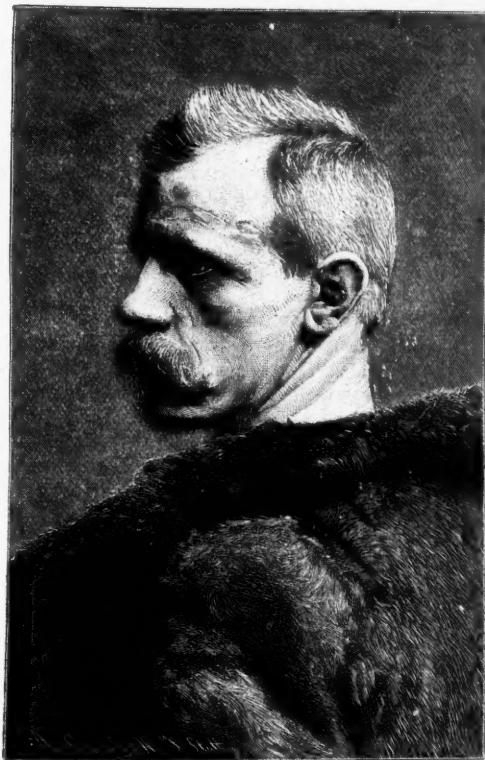
†General Greely was the leader of the expedition, but the northern journey was made by Lockwood and Brainard, officers.



THE "FRAM" LEAVING NORWAY.

archipelago south of the 81st parallel. In June, 1896, he had a dramatic meeting with Nansen and Johansen, who had wintered eighty miles north. Nansen and Johansen returned to Norway in the *Windward*, which had visited the station every summer. This is the steamer which has been lent to Lieutenant Peary for his voyage this coming summer.

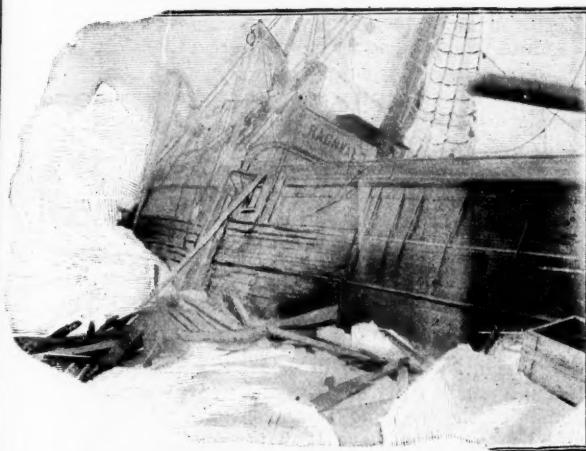
No expedition since that of Greely is worthy more than briefest mention in comparison with Nansen's brilliant achievement, the details of which are still fresh in the popular mind. Not only did Nansen's drift theory prove correct, but by leaving his ship in an effort to reach the pole by dog sledges he contributed one of the most fascinating chapters known to all arctic history. If Nansen and Johansen had not permitted their watches to run down, preventing them ascertaining their longitude, they would have been able to come down upon the head of Franz Josef Land, clearing up the mystery as to the area and trend of the northern parts of that archipelago,



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

seen by Payer twenty years before, but never touched by the foot of man. As it was, Nansen's expedition discovered no new lands, but its contributions to knowledge are nevertheless of first importance.

July 11 last S. A. Andree, a Swede, accompanied by two of his countrymen, set out from Danes' Island, Spitzbergen, for the north pole in a large balloon. The only information concerning their journey that has come to hand was found in a pigeon-message written by Andree himself two days after the ascension. In this dispatch he said they were then, noon, July 13, in latitude 82° 2' and longitude 15° 5' east, that all were well on board, and that they were making "good progress to the east, ten degrees southerly." This message indicates that Andree's plan of sailing to the pole or its vicinity by balloon resulted in failure. In about one-fifth or one-sixth the time his air-ship could remain afloat he had made but small progress northward, and was then being driven south of east. If Andree and his comrades are still alive the chances are they will be found next summer at Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, where Jackson left for them a supply of food.



WELLMAN'S "RAGNVOLD JARL" CRUSHED BY ICE.

### III.—HOW IS THE POLE TO BE ATTAINED?

And how can the pole be reached? By a sledging expedition over the ice which covers the polar sea, made from a base station upon the land as far north as we can establish it. It is only by sledging that any one now proposes to reach the pole. The open polar sea and the possibility of sailing to the top of the earth in a ship are dreams of the past. Balloons are extra-hazardous, being mere toys for the winds and offering no opportunities for scientific observation. Drifting with the current which flows lazily through the Arctic Sea is a slower but more certain method, though Dr. Nansen's experience indicates that the current falls several degrees short of the pole. Dr. Nansen left his ship and sought the pole by sledging over the ocean ice.

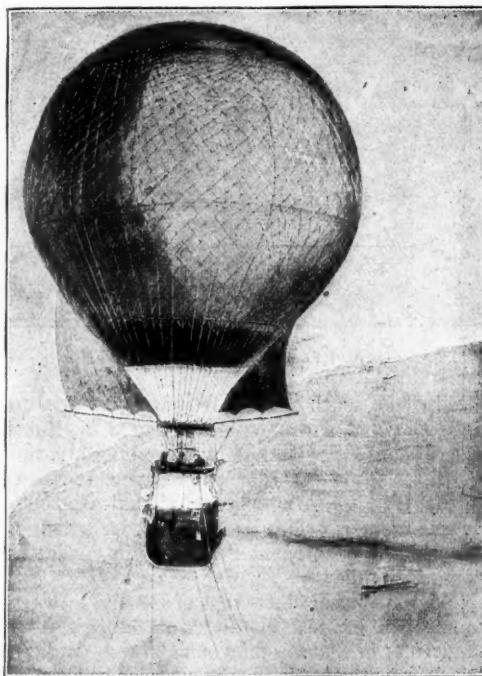
This base station should be established upon some land which extends far to the north, which is accessible by steamer in the summer season, and which contains animal life sufficient for support of the explorers in case of need. In the opinion of some arctic authorities Greenland offers greatest advantages as a gateway to the pole. There is every probability that it extends farther north than any other land of which we have knowledge. It is believed the mainland of Greenland has its northern termination between the



MR. S. A. ANDREE.

81st and 83d parallels, but outlying islands or other land masses are known to reach as far as 83:30, and they may extend much farther.

North Greenland's disadvantages as the site of a polar base station are: First, its doubtful accessibility by ship, navigation through the narrow, ice-gorged straits—Smith Sound and Kennedy and Robeson Channels—being exceed-



ANDREE'S BALLOON.

ingly uncertain and hazardous. Second, the long sweep of the coast from southwest to northeast, involving 200 miles' travel eastward to make 100 miles northward—from Newman Bay, the highest point to which it is likely a ship could be steamed, to Cape Washington, the most northerly known point of land. Third, the improbability of finding enough game there upon which to support life, there being few seals in northern Greenland and consequently few ice bears, and the musk oxen having a wide range and therefore not to be depended upon.

Other arctic authorities believe advantage could be gained by establishing the polar base station on Franz Josef Land, which lies between the 80th and 84th parallels, its northern shores being as yet unexplored. The southern coast of this land can be reached every summer by an ice steamer from Norway. In the autumn following the arrival of the expedition winter headquarters should be established at Cape Fligely, latitude 82:05, where game in abundance could be had for men and dogs. By the time the light returns in the spring the expedition party will be found hardened through almost daily exercise and exposure. All details of the sledging equipment and methods will by this time have been thoroughly tested and mastered, and everything will be in readiness

for the dash for the pole which is to be started upon about the middle of February.

At latitude 82 degrees the sun reappears March 1. But during two or three weeks before this date the dawn is bright enough to travel by, and the northern journey should begin about February 15. The cold will then be great—from 20 degrees to 50 degrees Fahrenheit below zero—but it is cold that keeps the surface in best condition for sledging. Hardened men, properly clad, can endure any degree of cold as long as the wind does not blow. Fortunately the arctic spring has little wind, the storms coming, for the most part, later in the year. In the latter part of March and all of April the temperature will become more moderate and travel unaccompanied by any great hardship on account of the cold. May will be warmer still and really balmy for men accustomed to the lower temperatures of February and March. But by the first of June it will be too warm. The snow will then be softening and the ice breaking up more and more. The favorable season for arctic sledging is at an end.

The favorable season—the period in which most rapid progress may be made and for which the plan should be laid that all of it may be utilized and yet no superfluous pound be carried—is about one hundred days, or from February 15 to May 25. In this one hundred days' campaign the party should make its northerly advance and its return to land, though of course, if still out when June 1 comes, it will be able to proceed at a diminished rate of speed.

What is the length of this journey for which we must plan? From Cape Fligely to the pole in a direct line is 475 geographical miles. If we say that, on account of deviation from a straight course made necessary by hummocks, leads, the drift, etc., the total distance to the pole and back is 1,050 geographical miles, we shall be within bounds.

The road to be traveled is the frozen surface of the polar sea. That the "pack" can be traversed at a satisfactory rate of speed, with proper equipment and in the favorable season, we know, because it has been done. As long as the temperature is low the pack remains quite closely knit. There are a few leads or channels between the floes; even in the coldest weather, but a greater number of them as the season advances and the cold is moderated. Crossing these channels is usually easy, either by boat or upon bridges of natural ice, but a few are troublesome on account of sludge upon their surface or young ice that is not quite strong enough to bear.

The surface of the frozen sea varies widely. Here are level fields over which the sledges will

glide rapidly hour after hour, making journeys of from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day possible. Then will come fields of rubble and pressed-up blocks which give much trouble. Many pressure-ridges at the edges of the floes will be encountered, but these are as a rule not difficult to cross, as their sides are drifted over with snow and they are transformed from rough cliffs into hillocks varying in height from ten to twenty feet.

These known conditions of season, distance, road, and difficulties show us that our organization and outfit must be a perfectly adaptable and perfectly balanced machine. All must be planned as carefully as the building of a locomotive or a steamship. There must be power enough, but no superfluous power to waste fuel. The parts must be strong enough to endure all ordinary and extraordinary strains, but not so heavy as to drag upon the power. There must be food enough to keep men and dogs going in full strength just the time needed for accomplishment of the task, within the favorable season, but not a pound beyond to be unnecessarily dragged the whole distance.

Such a perfectly balanced, skillfully equipped and organized expedition, comprising all the latest developments and appliances for rapid travel, has never yet been placed in the field. Indeed, it is only now, after the experiences of Lieutenant Peary, Dr. Nansen, and other recent arctic travelers, that such a thoroughly modern plan and equipment have become possible.

We now know that in traversing the polar pack we must have a boat with which to cross leads, that it must be a boat with peculiar powers of resistance to injury, that it must be at all times ready to go into the water so that time need not be wasted in long detours seeking crossings upon the ice, as was the case with Dr. Nansen throughout his journey, or till a week was spent in repairing the canvas kayaks in which the ice had made many holes.

We know that dogs are the cavalry horses of the arctics, and that we must have plenty of dog-power to drag all the loads over the good ice, in order to save the strength of the men for the rougher places; and plenty of man-power to get everything quickly over the rubble, ridges, and leads—the dogs resting at these bad spots and the men resting while the dogs do the work on the long reaches of level or undulating surface.

With a party of six hardy men, with fifty draft dogs from Siberia, with a rubber pneumatic boat which has no rigid surface to receive injurious blows in ice, with specially built sledges that are drawn each by one dog and that may capsize without injury or the need of righting, so that the dogs go along practically without

attention or driving, with light weights constantly becoming lighter, with man-power and dog-power enough to keep moving straight ahead all the time with all the loads without the need of "doubling up"—that is, to divide the load into two parts and thus go three times over the road—with careful attention guided by experience to every minute detail of food and equipment, it is possible to travel an average of from thirteen to seventeen miles per day.

Notwithstanding their lack of power in proportion to their impedimenta, their loss of time in long detours seeking crossings of leads upon the ice because their kayaks were unfit to go into the water, their inability to travel more than six or seven hours per day because two men could not quickly attend to all the duties in camp, Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen made during the favorable season an average of about nine miles per day. Dr. Nansen says if he had had more dogs and men and a supply station on Franz Josef Land to fall back upon, he could have made the pole. He is also quite confident the pole can be attained in the way which is here proposed.

At an average progress of only twelve miles per day the pole could be reached and returned from in eighty-eight days. Ample time would remain for the party to make its way back to the station on the southern coast to meet the steamer sent out after it.

In this way, with a very small expenditure of money and with only a year and three months' absence from civilization, I believe the north pole can be attained without the loss of a single human life.

#### IV.—WHY DO MEN STRIVE TO REACH THE POLE?

What is the use of trying to reach the north pole? What is to be gained for mankind? What will you do with the pole when you get it?

These are questions which every friend of arctic exploration is often called upon to answer. They are propounded in all seriousness and good faith, and deserve reply in kind.

Many men who applaud a Lick or a Yerkes for their liberal endowment of great telescopes with which to discover new stars in the stellar universe have fallen into the habit of sneering at the men who propose to discover the north pole and thus add to our knowledge of our own world.

Men who rejoice whenever a new fact is learned concerning the heavenly bodies or the internal structure or history of our globe have little patience with those who venture into the unknown regions of the north with a view to

learning what is there. They forget, perhaps, that this earth was given man for his home, and that the desire to conquer and to know all of it is as instinctive as life itself.

The results of efforts to explore the great unknown area about the pole may be divided into two parts: One has to do with the extension of knowledge, with the ascertainment of those facts which build up and broaden and perfect the sciences; the other caters to love of adventure, to admiration for conquest of difficulties, and certainly these are not the least praiseworthy traits of human nature.

To the man who asks, "Can people live about the pole—what can be grown there?" and who thus implies impatience with exploration which does not open up either mines or farms or some productive industry, there is no answer. The same man might ask, Of what use is a poem? He must be permitted to go his way, along with the man who can see no value in dredging the depths of the sea, scaling the heights of mountains, or widening our knowledge of the stars, because in none of these places can wheat or corn be grown or precious metals be mined.

But to those who look upon the garnering of every new fact concerning our universe as a contribution to the sum of human knowledge, and therefore to human power and human happiness, the value of arctic exploration is obvious.

"Nowhere are more questions to be found for which to seek answers," wrote Prof. Georg Gerland, the physicist, "than in the polar regions. . . . Man's disposition to make all the earth his home and himself at home everywhere in it is only sharpened by the problems offered there, and the tendency to go becomes irresistible."

"The explanation of the glaciation of the northern part of our temperate zone during the ice age, still unfound, is a matter of great importance, for the topography of the land at the present time was brought out and the organic life of the whole earth was modified by it; and it is the general opinion that the solution of the problem is to be found, if it is found, by a study of the polar regions."

" . . . Man could not refrain from inquiring into the nature and reason of these things if he would, and hence he is willingly or unwillingly led to the poles, where he is brought into the closest relations with them and where the explanation of them can be most hopefully sought."

As good an authority as Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, stoutly defends that species of exploration which has for its main object the discovery of the pole. "Arctic exploration for the attainment of scientific knowl-

edge pure and simple," he says, "is worthy all the effort that can be put to it; but none the less worthy is an exploration which has for its main object the resolution of a problem which has attracted man's attention for upward of three hundred years, and thus far baffled all his ingenuity and advances."

The question is asked: To what good? For those who identify the progress of civilization with a search after truth, it is hardly necessary to answer this question. It was fully answered a half century ago by that stern friend of knowledge, Sir John Barrow, when he wrote: "The north pole is the only thing in the world about which we know nothing, and that want of all knowledge ought to operate as a spur to adopt means of wiping away that stain of ignorance from this enlightened age."

The north pole is a great prize to win. It is worth winning, not alone because the world stands ready to applaud and reward him who first sets foot at that spot where there is no north and no other direction than south, but because in the doing of it real benefits are to be gained for the human race and the cause of knowledge.

The pioneer expedition to the heart of the inner polar region—to the pole itself or its vicinity—will not only bring back a story of adventure, of hardship, of achievement which will stir the blood of all who admire courage and physical prowess and triumph over the difficulties of nature, but it will return with valuable information concerning the magnetic and electrical forces of the earth, now so little understood, concerning meteorology and geology, the forms and

extent of unknown lands, if any exist, the depth of the sea and the currents thereof, the organic life of our own and past ages, and the great problem of glaciation, which involves the history of the human race.

Simply to reach the pole for the sake of a sensational success would be a splendid play in that international game of daring and endurance which has been going on for three centuries. Having long ago set out to do this thing, nothing can be more certain than that man will go on till he has succeeded. As an athletic feat, as a triumph of preparation and combination, as a victory over the difficulties of road, distance, time, and climate, it would be at least as worthy admiration as the breaking of records upon the race-horse or bicycle track, as the winning of a baseball, football, or yachting trophy—feats to which the world properly gives its applause and its reward in rich measure. But even a mere effort to reach the pole has vastly more to commend it, since it is impossible for an expedition to approach the pole without exploring seas and lands now unknown, without gathering a multitude of facts for which every physical science awaits with eagerness.

The north pole can be and probably will be reached during the next few years. In arctic exploration as in everything else there is progress. It is only now that the combined experience of all who have ventured in this field teaches us precisely what the conditions are that must be coped with and precisely how they are to be overcome so that we are able to say we know how the pole can be attained.

## WHY SHOULD ARCTIC EXPLORATION BE CONTINUED?

[The reasons which occur to eminent scientists and explorers, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, General Greely, Commodore Melville, U. S. N., Professor Todd, of Amherst, Professor Gore, of Columbian University, and Professor Brewer, of Yale, whose opinions Mr. Walter Wellman has obtained for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, in support of the position taken by him in the foregoing pages.]

### I.—THE IMAGINATIVE YEARNING FOR THE POLE MUST BE SATISFIED.

**W**HAT is the use of arctic exploration? One might as well ask, Of what use is science? When man ceases to wish to know and to conquer every foot of the earth which was given to him to live upon and to rule, then will the decadence of the race begin. Of itself that mathematical point

which marks the northern termination of the axis of our earth is of no more importance than any other point within the unknown polar area; but it is of much more importance that this particular point be reached, because there clings about it in the imagination of all mankind such fascination that till the pole is discovered all arctic research must be affected, if not overshadowed, by the yearning to attain it. For this reason I want the

pole discovered, and it ought to be discovered that we may get it out of the way and leave a clear field for pure scientific exploration. I believe the pole will be reached within a very few years, and that it can be attained by the methods proposed by your American explorers. I shall not be surprised if either Lieutenant Peary or Walter Wellman gains the honor of unfurling the Stars and Stripes at that spot which for centuries has been the object of man's adventurous and resolute attack.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

## II.—SCIENCE HOPES FOR VALUABLE ARCTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

Arctic exploration has contributed generously to the material interests of mankind and to the sum of human knowledge. In polar lands some of the rarest secrets of nature have been disclosed to scientific voyagers. Contributions to all sciences have been levied from the air, the earth, the ocean, and even the universe. Within the arctic circle have been located and determined the poles of the triple magnetic forces. Study of the varying phases of barometric pressures in the far north has given the world a better understanding of the climates of northern America, Europe, and Asia. Soundings of the sea, serial temperatures, and hydrographic surveys in the arctics have given birth to that most satisfactory and important theory of a vertical interoceanic circulation. A handful of dried arctic plants enabled a botanist to forecast the general character of unknown lands, and in fossil plants from the north another scientist has read the story of tremendous climate changes that metamorphosed the face of the earth. The peculiar tides of the arctics have added to our store of information concerning the influence exerted by the stellar worlds upon our own. To the ice-clad zones science is now turning for a solution of the problem of glaciation of our lower latitudes.

A. W. GREELY.

## III.—THE ARCTIC ZONE IS A SCHOOL FOR HEROIC ENDEAVOR.

I am asked the question, Why should arctic exploration be continued? For every reason that is good and noble; for the benefit of our fellow-men; that the explorer and the investigator may, through trial and suffering if need be, contribute to the world's knowledge, which is power, wealth, and happiness.

Is there a better school of heroic endeavor for our youth than the arctic zone? It is something to stand where the foot of man has never trod. It is something to do that which has defied the energy of the race for the last three hundred

years. It is something to have the consciousness that you are adding your modicum of knowledge to the world's store.

It is worth a year of the life of a man with a soul larger than a turnip to see a real iceberg in all its majesty and grandeur. It is worth some sacrifice to be alone just once amid the awful silence of the arctic snows, there to commune with the God of nature, whom the thoughtful man finds best in solitude and silence, far from the haunts of men—alone with the Creator.

It is entirely different with the ice-ranger who skirts along the mere edge of the great unknown area and ekes out a precarious existence with the filthy natives that he may return to civilization and peddle out his experiences in penny lectures for his monetary profit and for the pleasure of the gaping multitude.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

## IV.—THE GEOGRAPHIC, COMMERCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC PROFIT.

Surrounding the north pole, 3,000,000 square miles of our globe remain still unexplored. Addition to our knowledge of these unknown regions is of high importance in three distinct lines of human activity: (a) Geographic exploration; (b) commercial profit; (c) scientific research. Argument against polar exploitation along any of these lines often betrays simple ignorance of the facts. For the past two centuries the arctic yield of commercial products has exceeded \$5,000,000 annually, and the available wealth of this northern world is by no means exhausted.

Greely extended our knowledge to 83 degrees 24 minutes; Nansen to 86 degrees 14 minutes—only as far from the pole itself as Boston from Philadelphia or St. Louis from Chicago. Who else will help geographers to draw a complete map of the polar zone embraced between these two high parallels?

But since international circumpolar stations were first established, the wide import of scientific research in polar wilds has made it perfectly clear that the "frozen north" is a really prominent factor in solving useful problems in the physics of the globe. The meteorology of our United States to-day; perfection of theories of the earth's magnetism, requisite in conducting surveys and navigating ships; origin and development of terrestrial fauna and flora; secular variation of climate; behavior of ocean currents—all these are fields of practical investigation in which the phenomena of both arctic and antarctic worlds play a very significant *rôle*. Indeed, a knowledge of these phenomena, as yet far from thorough, is a prime essential to that complete

unfolding of Nature, her laws and processes, which is the ultimate aim of scientific inquiry.

Within a few brief years the poles will be won—both of them. The absorbing question is no longer *why* reach them? but *how* can we best get there and safely return?

DAVID P. TODD.

#### V.—DECISIVE DATA OF THE EARTH'S ELLIPTICITY ALONE MAKE A SUFFICIENT REASON.

Fortunately the day is passing when the scientist must assume an apologetic attitude while trying to extend the boundaries of knowledge, nor is he any longer discouraged by the utilitarian's question, What is the good of it? He readily calls to mind the fact that except in rare instances practice has paused for theory and that the artisan's hand has been freed by the *savant's* brain. His meat and drink is oftentimes the consciousness that one item of ignorance dispelled is like a grain of sand removed from the most delicate mechanism—one particle of knowledge diffused is a lubricant that may facilitate the movements in the vast cycle of sciences from the center to the periphery. And not seldom is sufficient reward found in the conviction that he who makes a contribution to science benefits the human race, furnishes a stimulus whose action is above conception, and plants a seed whose fruit may nourish coming ages.

As long as the specialist works under normal conditions no suggestion is made that his work may be useless. The chemist can spend a decade searching for a new element, and if argon be discovered his years of labor are forgotten; the navigator may strive to map the currents of the ocean, and when success crowns his efforts mariners are quick to profit thereby. But as soon as one starts into the dreary north and braves its dangers, thousands echo the cry, What is the good of it? Besides the encouragement it gives to the spirit of investigation, there are results to be achieved that are worth all the ventures our hardy men are making in pushing northward.

There is a little factor—ellipticity—that enters into every computation of earth areas or directions. With an incorrect value for this quantity, which depends upon the figure of the earth, no boundary line can be run with precision, maps will be uncertain, shoals and dangers cannot be plotted with accuracy, and navigation has another risk added to its long array. In the determination of the figure of the earth the extreme north has so far practically no voice. The single arc,

that of Lapland, is so marred by errors that its use makes the entire solution unreliable. The need for a northern arc is so keenly felt that at this time steps are taking for the measurement of a short arc in Spitzbergen. But owing to the difficulties in the way of such a large undertaking no one knows when it may be accomplished.

Thanks to the ingenuity of Mendenhall, a small pendulum about nine inches long can give us the most valuable data for the determination of the all-important ellipticity, and nowhere can such decisive data be sought as near the pole. Whenever a weight of a few hundred pounds be carried this instrument and accessories can be taken, and every station occupied in high latitudes will contribute immeasurably toward solving the problem in question.

If a polar expedition can show how a party can approach the pole and do nothing more, it will give the information which some geodesist will soon use to his profit, and if in addition it should make it possible for pendulum observations to be made as far north as Franz Joseph's Land, it will confer a lasting boon upon the geographers of the land and through them benefit all mankind.

JAMES H. GORE.

#### VI.—THE INTELLECTUAL ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE EXPLORER IS HIS REWARD.

What is the use of trying to reach the north pole? is the question that surprises me more than any other one that I hear so frequently asked. In the Dark Ages such a question might have been expected, or rather if asked would have been in harmony with the spirit of those times. But now, so near the end of the nineteenth century and in this age of progress, it seems so foreign to the spirit of our times that it never fails to surprise me.

We, in our civilization and enlightenment, enjoy a vastly greater amount of material comforts and intellectual pleasures than our predecessors did. This is chiefly due to the increase in our knowledge of nature—to what we call science.

No one appears to question the general fact that scientific investigation and geographical exploration have been the great stimulus, if not, indeed, the chief cause, of the great intellectual activity of the present day among the peoples of our civilization. In these days of steam and electricity no one questions the fact that the growth of science has been the great factor in making our material progress possible. Science has turned the tide of intellectual activity into new channels, has given direction to new mental work, has created new tastes, and has enormously

added to our intellectual pleasures as well as to our material comforts.

Most of those who ask the question allow that if they were assured that valuable gold mines were located there or that unusually profitable investments could there be placed, the question would be answered.

But should the search for a gold mine be prosecuted with more zeal than the search for nature's laws? Scientific research and geographical exploration is a search for knowledge. The study of pure science, irrespective of its practical application, is an intellectual pleasure and a modern phase of mental culture. The brilliant and useful applications have followed, not preceded, pure research, and the research does not stop along those lines where immediate practical use is not obvious. The intellectual enlightenment of the explorer is his reward; he leads and the material applications follow as a natural result.

Through the study of nature educated people have come to love nature and to have a pleasure in natural phenomena to an extent our ancestors never dreamed of.

As an illustration of this, consider the attitude of educated people toward mountains. All down the ages to modern times educated people took no pleasure in mountain scenery. No one climbed mountains to enjoy the view from their summits. On the other hand, mountains were feared and shunned. Their dark forests were a terror, the haunts of demons, their caves the abode of dragons until science came. Problems

of nature could be solved amid their desolation that were imperatively hidden on the fertile plains.

The botanist, the geologist, the explorer chased the demons away and drove the dragons to their dens; and now multitudes of cultured people yearly flock to them to enjoy their beauty and absorb inspiration from their sublimity. Where our ancestors feared the mysterious terrors we seek the known beauties; where they shunned the awful we enjoy the sublime. The demon-haunted forests have become gay with summer cottages, and mountaineering has become a coveted pastime.

So it will be with the polar regions: more difficult to reach only because Nature there more strongly guards her sublimities for the few who will appreciate them. The experience of the last fifty years shows that the sublimities of the polar regions are even more fascinating than scenery of milder climes. It has become proverbial that who has beheld their grandeur always wishes to return.

May the day never come when the spirit of adventure be lost, the investigation of the unknown on our globe excite no further interest, and the contemplation of nature under aspects new to us cease to give pleasure.

Problems of nature that cannot be solved elsewhere await solution in the arctic regions. If the burning thirst for knowledge is quenched before these problems are solved, then the decadence of the race will have begun.

WM. H. BREWER.



# THE ADVANCE OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BY FREDERIC PASSY.

[Our readers are sufficiently familiar, perhaps, with the course of the movement in the United States and England for international arbitration and the substitution of legal remedies for war in the adjustment of differences between governments. But it is not so easy to keep in touch with the discussion of this great question that is going on in the very midst of the vast military encampments of the European continent. The following article, therefore, from the pen of the eminent French publicist, Frederic Passy, will be found instructive and encouraging in a high degree. M. Passy, who is a member of the Institute of France, has for some time been the president of the French Society for Arbitration between Nations (*la Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre nations*), and in that capacity he is constantly observing the drift of European opinion. The article of which we present herewith the English translation is published in its original French form in the *Revue des Revues* of Paris. It recites the recent events of a marvelous propaganda.—THE EDITOR.]

In an article published in the *Revue des Revues* in January, 1896, I said that if I wished simply to enumerate all the events which, during the course of that year, gave evidence of the progress of pacific ideas, I should not have to write a mere review article, but a volume.

This was true eighteen months ago. It is a hundred times more true to-day, and the following pages, however full they may be, can only give an imperfect idea of what has been said, written, and done and of what is being done every day in the most widely separated parts of the globe to prepare for that better era for which humanity sighs.

I will say but little in reference to the incessant work which is still being prosecuted in every land and in every tongue, by word of mouth and by the press, by means of lecture, newspaper, book, pamphlet, and illustration, and by the arbitration and peace societies. I shall merely note the more and more rapid increase of these as well in number as in importance.

In Germany, in Switzerland, and in Italy there is now scarcely a place of any importance where there is not one of these societies, and their activity takes the most diverse forms. Sometimes there may be popular *soirées* such as I witnessed in the largest hall at Berne, consisting of readings, recitations, and singing, with an organ accompaniment joined by a choir of two thousand voices. Or, as at Basle and Frankfort, poetry or recitations from plays by popular actors, such as Richard Feldhaus, or the representation of a drama from the celebrated romance by Mme. la Baronne de Suttnner, "*À Bas Les Armes*."

Elsewhere, at Gotha, the *Landeslehrerversammlung*, the official journal of the Association of German Teachers, discusses how the school may contribute toward the peace movement, and the

address of Rector Friebel excited enthusiastic applause. "It may be presumed," adds the journal which reports this address, "that by degrees all German teachers will take that place in the pacific ranks which comes to them by right." This is perhaps a more satisfactory and more effective reply than that which *La Société Française pour l'Arbitrage Entre Nations* received to the programme which it had issued for competition. This society further reopens this competition for 1899, and the Bureau de Berne addresses an appeal to teachers in all countries which cannot fail to exert an influence.

On their part, the peace societies of the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Pforzheim, at Offenburg, at Constance, and at Lorrach have sent a petition to the second chamber of the States at Carlsruhe, to obtain some reform in the direction of teaching history in a more pacific spirit. At the same time the general assembly of the People's party—*Volks partie*—met at Manheim, and decided that all the deputies elected by this party should be asked to take the earliest opportunity of proposing in the Reichstag the calling of a conference to consider the adoption of international treaties of arbitration, with a view to a general disarmament.

At Munich Dr. Conrad excited enthusiasm by his vehement speeches against war and militarism. At Stuttgart Pastor Umfried denounced these evils in the name of the Gospel. It is true that his crusade did not please every one, and some Christians (of another school than this) were found ready to accuse him before the ecclesiastical authorities, who did not hesitate to censure him. Pharisees are always the same. But the brave pastor has not yielded to them, and the crowds which press more and more to hear him speak have forced them to keep silence.

At Gotha, to which I have just alluded, old soldiers actually applauded M. Raush in his attack on war.

In an opposite direction, in Portugal, where as yet very little had been done openly, the movement, principally instigated by the energetic perseverance of M. Magalhoes Lima, has acquired such prominence that in the programme of the *fêtes* which are to be held in 1898 on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the discoveries of Vasco de Gama, they have given an official announcement of a meeting of a congress of peace; and further, that at present it is intended to hold the ninth meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Lisbon. Turin, where an international meeting of students is to be held, contended and still contends with Lisbon for the preference.

In France, in addition to the circles already existing, the influence of which is increasing daily, we have witnessed the creation of a Woman's International League for Disarmament, under the auspices of which Mme. Camille Flammarion has just published a manifesto of rare beauty, entitled "*Lettre au General X.*" It is impossible that such a spirited appeal should not be appreciated by all who are capable of understanding and feeling.

The English societies, and the International Arbitration and Peace Association in particular, have not ceased to protest in the name of patriotism as well as in the name of humanity against British jingoism. On several occasions they have passed votes of censure against the Soudan campaign in Egypt and other military actions on the part of Great Britain. The Peace Society, through their general secretary, Mr. Evans Darby, has forwarded to the President of the French Republic and other government officials a petition coming from the Universal Alliance of Protestant Ministers in Europe, America, and Australia. M. Félix Faure, in transmitting this document to the minister of foreign affairs, has willingly given, through this minister, the assurance of his sympathy with the general sentiment expressed in this petition. The Arbitration League, in its turn, has sent its general secretary, Mr. Randal Cremer, to America on a third mission. He carries with him a memorial to the Senate and to the Government of the United States in favor of the conclusion of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain. It is known that though the treaty concluded between the two governments last year failed to secure in the Senate at Washington a majority of two-thirds of the votes which the Constitution requires, yet it wanted very little to have attained this exceptionally high requirement; and President McKinley, the mouthpiece of the general sentiment of the nation, has not

hesitated to pronounce in favor of the resumption of negotiations.

Mr. McKinley had previously stated in a letter to Mr. Alfred Love, president of the Peace Union of Pennsylvania, that "the citizens of the United States have the right to be proud that their country is in the van in the efforts which are being made for international arbitration." And England at the same time boasts that no less than thirty-three disputes have been submitted to arbitration. There is, therefore, reason to hope that on this occasion negotiations will not be fruitless.

It is also known that resolutions favoring the conclusion of other treaties of this kind have been formulated by the French Chamber of Deputies, by the Austrian Chamber, and by the Scandinavian Parliament; that a petition having the same object in view has been returned to the chancellor of the German empire, and that the attention of the Government at Washington has been recently recalled to an old suggestion emanating from the federal government of Switzerland.

## II.

Indeed, from day to day confidence in the efficacy of arbitration is becoming more marked, or rather I should say that facts clearly demonstrate its growing efficacy.

The year 1896, at the time it was becoming history, was described by the press as the year of arbitrations. The year 1897 will have no less claim to the title.

To cite only some few cases of arbitration, taken haphazard, we have seen during the year the President of the French Republic authorized to decide between Costa Rica and Colombia; the King of Portugal between England and Brazil, in regard to the Island of Trinidad; President Lacheral chosen as arbitrator between a Frenchman and the republic of Venezuela; France, Sweden, and Chile referred to M. Janssen. The long-standing question of contested territory between France and Brazil has been at last submitted for amicable settlement. It is hoped that the same result will be reached in the matter of the Hawaiian Islands, as also in the question of Delagoa Bay. And quite recently Professor Martens, nominated by Czar Nicholas II., has been called to preside over the court which is to meet in Paris to settle the frontier question between Great Britain and the aforesaid republic of Venezuela.

Clear-headed men, such as our friend Mr. Hodgson Pratt, have long ago pointed out that among the commonest causes of misunderstanding are incorrectness of information and the

vexatious comments to which it gives rise. In order to remedy these annoyances and these dangers, attempts have been made in several countries—in England, in France, and in Germany—to establish international committees with the object of enlightening public opinion and dissipating misunderstandings. The name of "*Entente Cordiale*" has been given to this movement, and in England it has been notably supported by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Gladstone.

It was in reference to this movement that the "Grand Old Man" wrote the following significant lines: "I consider that we should give to Europe—France naturally included—a reasonable explanation on the subject on which she has an especially strong feeling."

In Berlin the same interest appears to animate a man of strong personality, Lieutenant-Colonel von Egidy, a thinker, writer, and orator of the first rank to whom we have had the privilege of listening at Hamburg, and it is under the influence of most broad-minded impulses that he has founded a review, the title of which, *La Conciliation*, sufficiently explains its object. Conciliation of citizens, conciliation of peoples, by a return to justice and all the remedies which she can give.

Furthermore, the too frequent demonstrations which still take place in Germany to celebrate the souvenirs of the last war no longer excite anything but official enthusiasm, and are almost always the cause of explanations or of regret to politicians and to the press. And to come back to London, when it was a question of celebrating the anniversary of Trafalgar, on all sides one heard objections to this untimely arousing of injudicious and offensive Chauvinism. The celebrations, in fact, met with little response.

Let us inquire of the learned bodies. Everywhere we meet the same condemnation of war and the same laudation of justice and pity.

In Russia the international congress of doctors of medicine, striving to remedy the too glaring injustice of Switzerland toward that son of hers who first brought the horrors of the battlefield before the eyes of Europe, and aroused public opinion on the subject from which resulted that noble movement known as the "Red Cross," awarded to Henri Durant the prize of the city of Moscow of the value of five thousand francs.

At Paris M. Cornu, president of the Academy of Sciences, represents modern nations, "although groaning under the barbarous law of blood and iron, yet on great occasions lifting their eyes toward those serene regions which shine above hatred and jealousies, and joining together to honor those great men whose toil increases the common heritage of intelligence and

the fame of their own country as well as the general welfare of humanity."

M. Berthelot, addressing *L'Union de la jeunesse républicaine*, stated that "to-day public opinion—that is to say, the will of the people enlightened by an educating science—shows itself in Europe in imperious force and compels rulers to adopt as their fundamental principle the continual development through peace of the material welfare, the health, education, and true morality of the people they govern." A statement which had already been made in another form before the German Reichstag by Baron de Marshall, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, who declared that "wars of aggression belonged to the past, and that in all nations, even among those that considered they had cause to be dissatisfied with their condition, there existed a profound desire for peace."

The Academy of Morals and Political Sciences, after having at one of its meetings awarded the most important of its prizes to De Brazza, that peaceful conqueror who never fired a shot and has found a way to extend French influence and civilization without ever violating the laws of justice and humanity, caused to be read at the public meeting of the five academies a special treatise on the life and works of this beneficent hero.

I cannot recall this honor without mentioning an idea, already alluded to elsewhere, at the congress at Antwerp by an American lady, Mrs. Horst, and at the congress at Hamburg by M. Haberland, president of the Berlin Peace Society, namely, the international flag, suggested by the Countess de Brazza, upon which could be read the motto, *Pro concordia labor*, and which each nation, in renouncing all acts of violence, would have the right of placing on its own particular flag.

The inventor of the greatest destructive power yet known, Nobel, after having during his life declared that his object had been not only to find fresh resources for labor, but to render the vile art of killing one another so terrible that it should become impossible to continue to exercise it, at his death consecrated his immense fortune to the advancement of industry, science, arts, letters, and every form of civilization, and especially arranged a magnificent annual bequest in favor of the crusade of the enemies of war.

Inspired by a similar sentiment, a descendant of one of the marshals of the First Empire, Madame de Blocqueville, daughter of Davout, Prince of Eckmühl, left by her will a considerable sum to erect upon the most dangerous point of the Brittany coast a light-house, called the light-house of Eckmühl, "hoping," she said, "that the lives lost through war's fatalities would be compensated by the lives snatched from the tempest."

Is it necessary to give further confirmation of these tendencies?

The Danish Parliament, imitating the Swiss Government, voted to the international peace fund at Berne a subsidy of two thousand crowns. The Norwegian Parliament, in granting also a subsidy to the same fund, records a resolution that such allotment shall each year be comprised in the regular financial bill. And one of the press agencies of Paris, in sending to the papers the autographic correspondence, asks, "When shall we see the great powers following this example and creating also side by side with their ministers of war a minister of peace?"

### III.

I cannot, you well understand, dwell long upon the annual reunions in which our principal representatives of the peace societies of the world regularly give their testimony; firstly, because their doings are recorded in the regular reports, to which it is easy to refer; secondly, because it would be difficult for me to give an account of them without putting myself too much in evidence. Nevertheless, how can I pass in silence that vote of the interparliamentary conference at Brussels empowering, in case of need, those of its members to whom the administration of its permanent deputations is intrusted, to call a meeting of the delegates, to report upon affairs which are occupying public attention, and address to the governments in the name of Europe impartial memorials upon such matters? Is not the very thought that such intervention should be possible the proof of a new state of public feeling, and does it not do equal honor to the members of the interparliamentary union who conceived it and to the governments which they have judged capable of comprehending its high signification?

What, moreover, was that spontaneous intervention of the great powers in the settlement of the Græco-Turkish war if it were not an attempt at arbitration—in a far different form, doubtless, from that of which we dream, and still very imperfect, but real nevertheless?

In 1886, on the occasion of a similar complication, M. de Freycinet, replying to a question which I thought proper to ask him, did me the honor to declare from the parliamentary chair that it was "time to substitute for the brutal roar of the cannon the voice of reason, of justice, and of humanity," and supporting his words by deeds, he was fortunate enough the same day to cause the two governments interested to listen to firm and enlightened good advice. The six great powers have not been so readily listened to this time. And the public, which sees only what

passes under its very nose, have been able to ask what purpose have the representatives of the peace party served in this matter. They have the right to say that there must have been inactivity. The international peace office in the month of March, 1897, recalled in a public document the fundamental principles of international law, showing its application to the present conflict, and a little later the French Arbitration Society caused to be forwarded to the Turkish and Greek governments on the one side and to the six governments acting in concert on the other addresses to which the most serious attention was accorded. I know this to be a fact, and I hereby recognize and express my gratitude to those to whom it is due.

### IV.

To pass to another land. How can one ignore the welcome given to the peace lovers of all nations, and especially to those in France, by the committee of organization of the congress at Hamburg in the first place, and then by the entire population? I do not allude to the inauguration meeting of the congress—beautiful as it was—and of the addresses of welcome that were there exchanged. I say nothing of the important speech of the president, M. Richter, nor of the eloquent harangues of Dr. Lovenberg and of Senator Herz in the name of the city of Hamburg, or of M. Haberland in the name of the united societies of Germany; one can readily believe that they were not merely orthodox compliments. But what can be said of that great public meeting, free to all, to which crowded several thousands of persons, who during three and a half hours with patience, or rather with unflagging interest, listened to and applauded eight or ten orators, Germans like Colonel von Egidy or the Baroness Suttner, English like Mr. Hodgson Pratt, or French like myself, and who at midnight, instead of hastening to take their repose, crowded around the commissioners who had charge of enrolling new members, just as in other days volunteers pressed around the recruiting officer? What shall we say of those workmen leaving off their work, of those sailors crowding on the decks of their ships to salute the steamer on board of which we entered the harbor, and vying with one another in shouting and waving their caps, "Friede! Friede! Peace! Peace! Down with war! Down with powder!" Significant manifestations, sudden and quite spontaneous, and which, moreover, were exceeded in importance the same day by the words exchanged on the summit of Sullberg around the immense table at which Baron Suttner presided.

For an account of that meeting especially I refer not only to the official minutes to which I have already alluded and to the reports given in favorable newspapers, such as *L'Indépendance Belge*, *La Paix par le droit*, or *L'Arbitrage entre nations*, but to the whole Hamburg and German press, not excluding the Berlin press. Certain French newspapers of that class which consider it unnecessary to ascertain facts before discussing them or to admit them when they know them were pleased to denounce those unpatriotic souls who, according to their lights, had gone to humiliate the name of France on German soil. Let them read the speeches made by the general secretary of the office at Berne, M. Ducommun, and some others, "among whom I place myself," in which reference was made to that Rhine which should never have been either German or French, in which the failings and errors which have separated the nation which this river should have united are deplored, and which appealed for bloodless remedies allowing universal and beneficent reconciliation: they would then see how, without in any way hurting the patriotism of other nations, the patriotism of one's own nation may be maintained or increased. They will see also how a broader view of the real needs as well as of the true duty of those great communities calling themselves nations is gradually forming and strengthening itself above all private egoisms, blind judgments, and unjust ambitions by the blending of superior wisdom and high-mindedness, and begins to demonstrate that solidarity, so long misunderstood, which should unite them in a common respect for the right and in the common pursuit of universal progress.

## V.

It may, in truth, be said that a new soul is forming and new times are preparing, as were predicted during the last century, among others by that worthy man Vincent de Gournay, whose memory has been recently brought back to mind, and referred to somewhat later by our own famous Laboulaye in those addresses in which he graciously gave us the weight of his words and showed the society of labor gradually assuming its position in driving back the party of rapine and violence; epoch already heralded by the arts, which before long will celebrate its triumph, and everywhere will raise up a new literature and change the trend of human thought.

It would really take too long to recount all that might be cited on this subject. For instance: "*L'Humanité future et l'œuvre internationale*," by M. Magalhœs Lima; "*Virtus militaires et les bienfaits de la guerre*," by M. Gabriel Monod; "*L'Idee*

*de Patrie*," by M. Louis Legrand; "*La guerre telle qu'elle est*," by Colonel Patry; "*L'Armée nouvelle*," by Urbain Gohier; "*La Bataille d'Hude*," by Paul Adam; "*Vatenguerre*," by Emile Bergerat; "*L'Avenir de la race blanche*," by Novicow; "*Marmaduke, Emperor of Europe*," published first in English and afterward adapted in German by Mme. de Suttner; "*L'Arbitrage international*," by Pierre Souvestre, which appeared in the "*Memorial diplomatique; le Disarmement*," by Leon Laffite; "*Comment se fera le disarmement*," by Gaston Moch, and in the same way in *L'Indépendance Belge*, a whole series of reviews of publications on war and peace. And we may also cite, what but a short time since would have been considered impossible, the formation of an association of peace-loving journalists, through whose endeavors perchance the columns of the press will no longer be systematically closed to reassuring information and conciliatory explanations, and finally, we must mention the "*Fraternité par correspondance*," to use the title happily hit on by the *Revue des Revues*, commenced in the schools through the happy inspiration of intelligent teachers and extended, thanks to the efforts of the *Revue des Revues*, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and the *Bureau Français de la Paix*, to persons of all ages and all classes and of any language, and which society, while teaching ideas and sentiments at the same time as idioms, will gradually dissipate mutual ignorances and dissolve misunderstandings into kindly harmony, thereby demonstrating, for the happiness and through the wisdom of all, the truth of the English proverb: "All discord harmony misunderstood."

But it is well that I confine myself to the mere mention of names, for I am obliged to pass over a thousand interesting subjects, such as the excellent articles in the "*Maitre pratique*," the course of international law and arbitration, for consular and diplomatic students, instituted in Japan through the influence of Mr. Michel Revon; the annual meetings at Lake Mohonk, in the United States; the meetings of the members of the New York bar, as well as those at Mystic, which were attended by the farmers and their families from all the surrounding neighborhood; the honor tendered at Rome to the memory of Bonghi and of Jules Simon; the congress of the Institute of International Law at Copenhagen, which was presided over by our fellow-countryman and colleague Arthur Desjardin, and the ministerial and royal addresses delivered on that occasion; the congress of the press in Sweden and the well-chosen remarks to which M. Claretie there gave utterance—I must be satisfied to leave this review incomplete, which, all incomplete as it is, contains some allusion to every part of the vast field of action to which it lays claim. There is, however,

one final matter which it is impossible to leave unnoticed, and the importance of which must strike every one.

#### VI.

A few weeks ago, at the formal opening of the Court of Appeal in Paris, a magistrate, Advocate-General Merillon, delivered the usual opening address. M. Merillon was among those who, in 1870, fought for the independence of their country, and who, since 1870, have worked with the utmost energy to arouse national sentiment. He is a patriot, but a patriot who, to use his own expression, wishes to make warfare more and more infrequent, until it is entirely suppressed by the substitution of the legal settlement for all international disputes. This is not debasing the sentiment of the country; on the contrary, it is elevating and ennobling it. For precisely as the family has its place in the state, so the nation, with its traditions, its ties, and its voluntary obligations, has its place in pacified humanity; it can only become purer and grander in the search for glory and for increased influence in the advancement of civilization.

Influenced by these sentiments and inspired by the noble words which M. Renouard, attorney-general in the Court of Appeal, used on a similar occasion twenty-five years ago, by which he exhorted France not to sacrifice to the resentment of her wounded pride the comprehension of eternal truth, and not to seek elsewhere than in the supremacy of justice for the reparation of her wrongs nor for that retaliation which others sought to obtain by force, M. Merillon took as the subject of his address: "The judicial settlement of international disputes."

I may be permitted to borrow two illustrations given by him as signs of the time. In 1887 the Marquis of Salisbury, being then, as he is now, prime minister, replying to the Marquis of Bristol, who advocated the establishment of an international court, said: "There is not one man in a hundred who would assert that such a result will be seen by us, our children, or our grandchildren." Five years later, in 1892, he was hailing the decline of international warfare before the councils of arbitration of a more advanced civilization. Still five years later, in 1897, he spoke of a federation of European powers.

Mr. Gladstone on his part was opposing, in 1873, in the House of Commons, that great apostle of international arbitration, Mr. Henry Richard, and in 1894 we find him putting to a unanimous vote the motion of Mr. Randal Cremer in favor of a permanent arbitration treaty with

the United States and actually advocating the creation of a central tribunal in Europe.

If it were necessary, after having noted all these declarations, to characterize the change which, to the confusion of skeptics and pessimists, has taken place in thought as well as in fact, I could not do better than cite, on the authority of the *correspondence bi-mensuelle* of the office at Berne, the inconsistent language of an Austrian newspaper, the Vienna *Extrablatt*. In September, 1895, this journal wrote as follows: "One cannot understand how people endowed with sense and high intelligence can allow themselves to be led astray by fancy to such a point as to compromise themselves in this question of arbitration," yet barely two years later, in 1897, we read in the same journal: "One must be heartless and insensible to all moral sentiment not to evince a profound sympathy in so noble a work and not to heartily wish its complete success."

#### VII.

Yes, a new heart is forming in the bosom of humanity. A new era is preparing, if we rightly recognize what we want and pursue it with discretion, perseverance, and moderation. Yes, it is no empty sound which is struck every day by that bell which, faithful to the inscription it bears, is commissioned by one of the most powerful monarchs of the world to sound out in France in the name of Russia, Peace and the brotherhood of nations. Yes, international justice, although imperfect as yet, shall one day be as much respected as civil justice, without which society could not exist. Yes, the Utopia of yesterday, as I demonstrated at one of the public meetings of the *Société Française pour l'arbitrage*, and which the members of the Interparliamentary Conference of Brussels united with me in proclaiming, is in the way of becoming the actuality of tomorrow. And as we said in 1896 at Budapest, during the *fêtes* of the millennium of Hungary, "who knows but that it may be permitted us to celebrate at Paris in 1900 the millennium of the human race, the millennium of peace in labor and in justice?"

Tolstoi has said, "The time is at hand," and the peoples invited to cross together that bridge which a poet has justly called "The mighty span which stretches from the closing to the opening century" do not ask anything better than to bid farewell to the vile shore where they have known the violence which destroys, and to establish themselves forever on the blissful bank where labor and peace shall forever chase away misery, ignorance, and hate.

# BRITISH PROBLEMS AND POLICIES FOR 1898.

BY W. T. STEAD.

[In our January number we presented our readers with an exceedingly instructive article on the Austro-Hungarian empire, with reference to its present problems and future outlook, from the pen of an Austrian well qualified to discuss the subject. As a second article in a series which will deal with the immediate problems—domestic, colonial, and international—that concern the great powers, we are glad to publish the present article on Great Britain and the British empire by Mr. W. T. Stead. There will follow in the near future, though not necessarily in any prescribed order, articles by writers of the most thorough preparation upon the questions that confront Russia, Germany, France, and Italy.—THE EDITOR.]

## I.—AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

THE first conclusion that has been forced upon me by the accumulating pressure of facts is that to go on much longer as we are drifting at present is impossible. Things imperial, political, commercial, and social have reached a point when a change is inevitable. Slowly and reluctantly the conviction is being forced home upon all reflecting minds that if we are to retain and maintain our position in the world, we must promptly and decisively readjust our policy to the altered conditions of the new time. Whether it is in confronting foreign rivals or internal difficulties, one thing only is quite clear, we must apply ourselves much more seriously to consider the conditions on which we hold our empire and feed our people than we have been willing to do for years past.

### (1) THE COLLAPSE OF THE OPPOSITION.

What is the most obvious fact in the political situation at home? The one great instrument upon which the British people—Conservatives and Liberals alike, although in differing degrees—have hitherto relied for the good government of the realm has hopelessly collapsed. For sixty years at least the empire has been governed by the co-operation and rivalry of two great parties, organized and disciplined under the leadership of statesmen ready at any moment to carry on the government of the country on principles which, on the whole, were roughly but clearly defined. To-day one of these great historic parties has, for practical administrative purposes, ceased to exist. The Liberals can no longer provide an alternative cabinet. They may be, and possibly are, a majority in the electorate. But they have no longer either a leader or leaders. If the Queen sent for any member of the Opposition tomorrow, he could not form a ministry; and if, by a miracle, he succeeded in inducing the lion for a moment to lie down with the lamb, he could not draw up any statement of policy that, on its promulgation, would not blow his cabinet into

the air. That is the first fact, and a very serious fact it is.

### (2) THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ARMY.

What is the most obvious fact in the political situation abroad? The British empire stands alone in splendid isolation in the midst of a multitude of eager, not to say envious, rivals who are engaged in a scramble, as if for life and death, for the remnants of the world. We are, thank Heaven, still supreme on the sea. But on land our military system has broken down. It was constructed in 1872 to answer to the needs of an empire much smaller than that which we now possess. It has never been readjusted to the expansion, territorial and otherwise, which has taken place. It is admittedly inadequate to our needs, almost as inadequate as was the navy before 1884. We have neither allies nor armies, and but for the fleet we should long ere this have been given as a prey to the spoiler. By a series of makeshifts we have succeeded in keeping up our garrisons, but only at the cost of destroying the whole principle on which the system was based. To make the breeches fit the growing boy we have cut off lengths on one leg in order to stitch them on to the other. But patch and stitch as we may, the lad has outgrown his breeches.

### (3) OUR INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY ENDANGERED.

And in the third place, what is the most obvious fact both at home and abroad? It is that our industrial and manufacturing supremacy, the basis upon which the whole edifice of empire rests, is now for the first time seriously threatened—by the competition of Germany on the one hand and by that of the United States on the other. Those who have studied the subject most closely are the most alarmed at the significance of the omens which in the present foreshadow the course of events in the future.

If ever there was an inveterate optimist about the British empire I am that man, as my writings for the last twenty-five years sufficiently at-

test. But who is there, when confronted by these three admitted and indisputable facts, can pretend that they do not justify the most serious sober-thinking as to what they portend, and the most strenuous national endeavor to provide remedies before it be too late? Should they fail to arouse attention and to incite to instant and strenuous action, the historian of the future will have to summarize the causes of the decline and fall of the British empire in three pregnant words, "Suicide from imbecility."

## II.—AIDS TO REFLECTION.

The events of the last month in the parting year have had not a little to do with precipitating the convictions which for some time past have been slowly assuming definite shape in the public mind. Nothing has contributed more to this than the acts and words of the German Emperor.

When men of science are preparing microscopical specimens for exhibition they frequently stain the exhibit with some colored dye, which leaves its form intact and brings out its outline in clear relief. A similar result has been attained on a wider arena than the slide of the microscope, by introducing a strain of German blood into the distinctly English stock of the Kaiser. He is and will be till he dies essentially English—a Harry Tudor of the nineteenth century. The more he endeavors to repudiate or conceal his origin and essence, the more conspicuously is it revealed. But at the same time, like the aniline stain in the microscopic preparation, his German dye makes the characteristic features of his English nature much more conspicuous than they would have been had he not been German Emperor. We see in him our own features as in a glass darkly. The shadows are deepened, but the likeness is unmistakable. His conduct reveals the essential weakness and defects of our own policy. It would be disrespectful to allude to the Most Serene, Mighty, Beloved Emperor, King and Lord Forever and Ever, as the drunken Helot of English Jingoism; but the familiar and hackneyed phrase better than anything else illustrates the service which the Kaiser has rendered us last month.

### AN EMPIRE WITHOUT A BASE.

The Kaiser is embarking upon an enterprise of adventure the success of which depends absolutely upon a factor which, with the characteristic heedlessness of the true jingo, he has neglected to secure in advance. The foundation of all empire over sea is supremacy on the sea. Now, the dominion of the sea is vested not in the hands of Germany, but in the hands of England.

A German empire in the far East without a fleet which can secure a right of way from Kiel to Kiao-Chau is simply a hostage in the hands of the sovereign of the seas. William the Second is Englishman enough to understand that. The naval programme now before the Reichstag starts from the declaration in the speech from the throne that "the development of our fleet does not correspond with the duties which Germany is compelled to impose upon her naval forces. The fleet is inadequate to guarantee the safety of our harbors and coasts"—to say nothing of protecting the ocean highway along which Prince Henry is sailing—a highway which is dominated by Portsmouth, Plymouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Yet upon a fleet inadequate for the performance of its home duties he has imposed the further task of serving as the base for a campaign of partition against the Chinese empire. That is not imperialism of the sane and sober order.

### SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

What the Emperor is doing in one field we are doing in another. And his folly in beginning a transmarine empire before he has provided an adequate navy enables us to realize something of our recklessness in allowing our continental empire to expand out of all proportion to the military forces by which we can protect its frontiers and maintain its internal peace. The magnificent mediævalism of the imperial theatricality at Kiel has been ridiculed somewhat inconsistently by the people who worked themselves up into ecstasies over the pageant of the jubilee, and saw nothing to sneer at in the barbaric splendor of the scene when Lord Lytton proclaimed the Queen as Empress of India. A nation which produced the Elizabethans, the Earl of Peterborough, the Earl of Chatham, Lord Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Lytton should remember the old adage about stones and glass houses when they are lavishing their derision upon the Kaiser and his brother. They are merely staging English melodrama with German accessories. And it must be admitted that in this respect, as in their manufactures, they have bettered their instruction. A performance that reminds us at once of the chivalry of the Crusades, of the ideas of the court of Charlemagne, and the magniloquence of the Byzantine empire, can certainly not be accused of lacking in all the elements of a successful sensation.

### EVANGELISTS OF EMPIRE.

It would be amusing, were the subject less serious, to see the pious horror with which some of our commentators hold up their hands over the confident way in which the Kaiser and his

brother identify themselves with God Almighty. Surely this is a distinctively English habit. Have we not in constant remembrance Milton's great phrase about "God's Englishmen"? Even so exceedingly mundane a statesman and empire-builder as Cecil Rhodes before he undertook the conquest of Matabealand ciphered out in his own mind the conclusion as his starting-point that God, if there were a God who cared for our poor doings, probably desired nothing so much as that the African map should be painted British red at least as far as Zambesi. We have taken possession of whole continents as the self-accredited vicegerents of the Almighty, and although we did not phrase it in just the same way as Prince Henry, the dithyrambic flattery heaped upon Queen Elizabeth by her sea-kings bore a close family resemblance to the famous vow "to declare in foreign lands the Gospel of your majesty's hallowed person" (*das Evangelium Eurer Majestät geheilgter Person im Auslande zu künden*), and of enforcing it if needs be on unwilling hearers by the mailed fist. It is only the German aniline dye infused into the British specimen which makes it so conspicuous. For both Kaiser and the great British public are lineal descendants of King Olaf, who long ago in the Viking age sailed up Salten Fiord, while

In their temples, Thor and Odin  
Lay in dust and ashes trodden,  
As King Olaf onward sweeping  
Preached the Gospel with his sword.

#### A LESSON FROM THE HILLS.

But the Kaiser and his mail-fisted apostle of a brother have not been the only schoolmasters who have taught us useful lessons. The close of the campaign in the northwestern labyrinth of hills which serves as an invaluable mural barrier of Hindostan has done much to impress upon us all some elementary truths too often forgotten. One of these, the importance of keeping faith even with hill tribes, has been emphasized by what the official apologists admit to have been the hardest and most harassing campaign known in India since the mutiny. We have had a force of 60,000 men in the field. We have marched them with incredible difficulties through an almost impassable country, and we have accomplished—nothing. The King of France, who with 40,000 men marched up a hill and then marched down again, did just what General Lockhart has done, with this difference—General Lockhart did not bring his 40,000 down. The casualties on the frontier up to December 23 were returned as 433 killed, 1,321 wounded, including 36 British officers killed and 81 wounded. Nor is the death-roll even now complete. The tribes hung upon the flanks of our retreating columns like wasps.

Their women and children in many cases had been sent into India to be safe under the protection of the British rajah. Fighting is play to them. The strength of the hills is their defense. We have spent £10,000,000 in saving the people of India from famine, and when the bills come in we shall find we have spent an equal sum in the abortive campaign occasioned by reversing the policy of Sir H. Fowler as to Chitral. The whole dreary work is to be begun again in the spring, when the stinging flies of the mountains will once more have a chance of taking it out of the lion of the plains.

#### A MORAL JAUNDICE.

The insensate policy which has landed us in Afghan war after Afghan war and which now, in face of the clearest warnings, has plunged us into this wanton and calamitous campaign of disaster, is but one of many reminders of the dangers of Asiatic dominion. Anglo-Indians in old days found India fatal to the liver. Our experience seems to show it is equally fatal to the brain and the conscience. The Russophobia which is the direct cause of all these wars in the Northwest is a kind of jaundice of the intellect and of the moral sense. It was hoped that the evacuation of Candahar marked the extirpation of the disease. Like a deep-seatedague it seems impossible to be shaken off. It is one of the disadvantages of our position, resembling the inconvenience of living in the malaria of a marsh. Nor is it the only one. The insolent reestablishment of the system of state-patronized prostitution in flat defiance of the express instructions of the home government is another reminder of the penalties of empire. The two things seem to go together—the intellectual malady which is responsible for the frontier campaign, and the infinitely more serious moral malady which has led the Indian Government to defy the express and implicit directions of the home government in the interests of vice. It is a very glorious thing, no doubt, to have an Indian empire, but if it can only be maintained by campaigns of arson and slaughter in carrying out a policy of violated pledges, and if the soldiers of the Queen must be provided by the empire with enslaved women for their amusement, the matter assumes another aspect altogether.

#### III.—GOVERNMENT BY THE CAPABLE.

The collapse of the representative system at Vienna but emphasizes the conviction that is slowly gaining ground, both in the Old World and the New, that representative government is breaking down. In an article summarized elsewhere, Madame Novikoff expresses with characteristic *verve* the conviction that the close of the

century has witnessed the collapse of parliamentarism and the rehabilitation of the principle of personal government. Whether we regard this with dismay or exultation, there is unfortunately no doubt as to the facts upon which she bases her opinion. For years past the difficulty of legislation at Westminster has been the nightmare of our practical men. The Parliamentary machine is so hopelessly blocked. In Greater New York New Year's Day witnessed the establishment of Mr. Croker as the veiled dictator of an English-speaking community larger, more powerful, and infinitely more wealthy than the total population of the American colonies at the time when they revolted from British rule.

#### WANING FAITH IN THE NOSE-COUNT.

We are indeed, it would seem, on the verge of a strong reaction against the old accepted formulas of democratic government. The faith of the people in the people as the agency to be used for governing the people has been rudely shaken. It is no longer assumed, even in the most radical quarters, that the millennium will be assured when every Tom, Dick, and Harry has equal voting rights with any other subjects of her majesty. The ballot-box is no longer the heaven-sent panacea which it appeared in the eyes of the multitude only twenty years ago. There is everywhere a perceptible reaction in favor of government by the capable as opposed to government by the counting of noses. To find your capable man, to put him in power after having found him, and then, after having installed him, to give ever more and more power to his elbow, is becoming to an increasing extent the dominant instinct of the new time.

#### THE PEOPLE AND THE PEERS.

Mr. Gladstone, who last month celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, is understood to have expressed a belief, as he passed through London, that the true policy for the Liberal party to pursue was to launch a campaign against the House of Lords. Alas! such a campaign is as much out of the range of practical politics at present as a campaign against Mars. For this there are many reasons; but the chief of all is that we have no longer a chief. Our multitudinous electorate is in no mood to destroy any institution, no matter how indefensible or illogical, which may serve as a second string to its bow, if the House of Commons should utterly break down under the weight of its work. The year which opens with the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's advice about the House of Lords and the establishment of Mr. Croker as supreme ruler of New York is not a year in which a leaderless democracy will be

tempted to reduce the British Constitution to consistent harmony with democratic principles.

#### THE DIVINE RIGHT OF BRAIN TO RULE.

This element of deference to capacity and a recognition of the divine right of the capable to command lies at the bottom of another great movement which is filling the careful observer with alarm. The prolonged strike in the engineering trade, which is playing such havoc with British industry, presents many conflicting and confusing issues to the public; but one thing stands out quite clearly upon which the British public has absolutely made up its mind. There must be no meddling and interfering by the incompetent and untrained with the capable and responsible heads of departments. Our American competitors, like those of Germany, are hampered by no restrictions upon the effective use of the best machinery at their command. If we are not to go under in the ceaseless warfare which is waged in the markets of the world, our industrial system must be under the control of the competent. The time has come when we have to recognize that in the interests of democracy the great revolutionary formula, "The tools to those who can use them," must be supplemented by another formula not less imperative, and that is, "The direction of those who have the brains."

#### IV.—THE NEW POLICY FOR THE NEW TIME.

This crisis affords a great opportunity, which in itself is an imperious summons to meet the peril which menaces us at home and abroad by proclaiming a policy adequate to the occasion. This is not a moment for twiddling our thumbs over the banalities of worn-out factions.

What policy, it will be asked, is adequate to the occasion? What new principles can be proclaimed which will prove efficient to enable us to escape from the dangers which encompass us? No new principles are required. What is needed is not the revelation of a brand-new, spick-and-span prescription, of which no one has ever heard before; the remedy for our ills comes in no such sensational fashion. What is really needed is nothing more nor less than a very practical and consistent application of universally accepted principles, which it needs no argument to enforce, but only resolution to adopt. What is wanted now more than anything else is a policy of imperialism plus common sense and the Ten Commandments. Both have been sadly left out of sight in many recent developments of imperialism. Common sense is the only guide to common safety, and for the counsels of common sense we

need not go further than a few homely precepts in which the wisdom of many has been crystallized by the wit of one.

#### RULES FOR A FOREIGN POLICY.

The first of these, which should be written up in all foreign and colonial ministries, at the War Office, at the Admiralty, and especially in all editorial sanctums, is the golden precept : "Cut your coat according to your cloth." The second principle is roughly expressed by "First things first," in which simple but pregnant phrase lies the whole philosophy of political perspective. The third is, "Look well to your foundations," for it is no use gilding the statue if the pedestal is undermined. The application of these three principles to the problems which are calling for solution would result in the definition of a national and imperial policy which could be prosecuted with steadiness and irresistible force by the people.

If the thing can be done it ought to be done, and as I postulate the possibility of such an agreement, it is no act of presumption on the part of any citizen to endeavor to indicate its outlines. Let us take foreign and colonial policy first. We are confronted by two divisions, the extreme wings of which are the Little Englanders on one side and the jingoies on the other. Between the two stands the great body of rational imperialists, who desire nothing so much as a definite policy, which can be continuously maintained by whichever party is intrusted with the administration of our affairs. Hitherto all agreement between the two extreme wings has been impossible for two reasons. The Little Englanders were for giving up what we have already ; the jingoies were for seizing all that we had not got, so that between the two no understanding was possible.

#### (1) KEEP WHAT WE HAVE.

To-day, however, the task is no longer hopeless, owing to the fact that two principles have, solely by a process of half-conscious precipitation, fixed themselves in the national mind. The first is, We are going to keep what we have got. We are not going to give up anything because some people choose to say that the weary Titan is overburdened, or because of theories as to the rightness or wrongness of the method in which they came into our possession. To take up this position involves considerable sacrifice on the part of those who have consistently demanded the evacuation, for instance, of Cyprus ; but for the sake of securing a practical unanimity on the subject of imperial and colonial policy, the demand for the restoration of Cyprus to the concert of Europe may fairly be postponed until we see the result of the operation of that concert in a pacified and prosperous Crete. The case of Egypt is more

difficult, but there also it might be turned by the postponement of all questions as to its evacuation until such time as civilized government has been established in Armenia. There is a general agreement among all Britons that we should keep what we have—if we can. The question of voluntarily abandoning this, that, or the other part of territory over which we have established our sovereignty may be adjourned until the end of this truce.

#### (2) "WE HAVE DINED!"

The adoption of this first formula will be rendered much more simple by the proclamation of the second. This is capable of being stated very simply and tersely. The time has come when John Bull should be able to say to all his friends and neighbors, "I have dined !" In the next century, possibly in ten years, appetite may return, but for at least ten years "I have dined" must be the motto of John Bull. Such a declaration, if made, will be hailed with a chorus of derision by those who profess to believe that there are no limits to his rapacity. But no one knows better than the late and present premiers that what we need at present is not more provinces to conquer, but a period of repose in which we may digest that which we have already annexed without assimilating. The repose of repletion will not be a very heroic attitude ; but even a lion sleeps after a full meal.

#### THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

The need for adopting deliberately but definitely this policy of digestion is emphasized by events which have taken place in China. We are told every day in the papers on the continent that China is to be partitioned. France has seized Hainan, Germany has occupied Kaio-Chau, and Russia has established herself at Port Arthur, and every day we are asked more or less eagerly or anxiously what we are going to take. Our answer to this should be clear and unmistakable. On the mainland, nothing. If there is to be a partition of the yellow-skinned empire, we cannot too plainly and emphatically declare we are out of it ; we are not in the running and do not mean to be. If France, Russia, and Germany please to scramble for the inheritance of the yellow man, they will not have to count with England as a fourth in that scramble. Chusan or some other island we may occupy, but if we do, it will not be a base for territorial conquest, but rather to assure ourselves of a position which will render unnecessary any need for operations on the land. But, it will be asked, are we then to have no policy in relation to the partition of the Chinese empire ? By no means ; if we take, as the starting-point and fundamental basis of our policy,

the determination that we will under no circumstances be driven into any annexation or occupation of Chinese territory, then there is open to us a policy which of all others is most in accordance with our imperial interest and our national genius.

#### A LEAGUE OF PEACE AND FAIR TRADE.

Our position in China and that of all other nations is secured by treaties which limit the customs to 5 per cent., with an additional  $2\frac{1}{2}$  transit dues. The maintenance of that maximum of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all goods imported or exported from China should be the object of our policy. In defending it, we should at once place ourselves at the head of all the commercial nations, and render possible, for the first time, an alliance for a specific and commercial object between Britain and the United States. A league of peace and fair trade would attract all the non-conquering powers in Europe and America which do business with China, and would enable us to enforce without difficulty the recognition of the fiscal *status quo* upon all the partitioning powers. England and America, with the minor powers in their train, would be amply strong enough to make it worth while for France, Russia, and Germany to respect the fiscal *status quo* and pledge themselves neither to raise the present duties nor to erect any customs tariff which would give their own people preference over the rest of the world in the conquests which they contemplate making. If the fiscal *status quo* remains unchanged, every improvement in the internal administration, which inevitably follows the extension of sovereignty, will redound to the prosperity of British trade.

#### A POLICY OF HONESTY AND TRUTH.

In India there is no difficulty whatever in the adoption of the policy of repose and digestion. It might be supplemented by a law to the effect that any member of the Vice-Royal Council who proposes any extension of British sovereignty among the hills should do so with a rope round his neck, and it would not be amiss if he were suspended from the gallows before he had time to make his motion. In Egypt we are at Berber, and there we shall remain, nor should we venture to go any further than we have water under the keels of our gunboats. If we can take and hold Khartoum from the river, well and good; if not, we had better stay at Berber till we can. On the west coast of Africa the delimitation of our possessions, recognized by the French themselves when the original agreement was made, secured to us sufficient of the Hinterland of Lagos to remove any danger of further complications in that region. In Southern Africa Sir Alfred

Milner may safely be left to carry on his policy of appeasement and reconciliation. And everywhere on land and sea we should prove by word and deed that, the South African Committee notwithstanding, we believe that honesty is the best policy, and that truth has not ceased to be regarded as a virtue by the statesmen of the empire.

#### RULES FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

Turning to home affairs, there are certain simple rules which will guide us safely to sound conclusions. The first is that in legislating we should cease persisting in trying to put a quart into a pint pot. The second, which is equally important, is, Don't swap horses when crossing a stream. The third, Let sleeping dogs lie. By acting upon these we may get something done. This is not a time when we can afford to waste our time in constitution reconstruction. We are in a tight place—and a very tight place; and until we see our way out of it we had better postpone all attempts to give one man one vote or one vote one value, for all votes will be valueless if the crisis is not surmounted. Disestablishment can wait; so can local option. So can and must everything that stands in the way of taking first things first.

#### WHAT ABOUT HOME RULE?

The Liberal party hitherto has not been consistent in its application of its home-rule creed. Mr. Gladstone professed to believe that the Irish ought to be allowed to govern themselves. And then, with curious inconsistency, he persisted in endeavoring to relieve them of the first and most obvious responsibility of a self-governing nation, by framing for them an instrument of government by means of an exclusively Scotch and English cabinet. The Liberal party remains true to the home-rule principle. But it will defer the consideration of its practical realization until the Irish themselves have prepared a scheme which they are ready to submit to the imperial Parliament as the expression of the national will. It is not for the likes of us Saxons and West Britons to formulate the measure which will give effect to the aspirations of our Irish fellow-subjects. That is their task. We have tried twice and failed, because we put the cart before the horse. The first step toward home rule for Ireland is for the Irish representatives to frame and submit the next home-rule bill. We shall wait for its appearance.

#### FIRST THINGS FIRST.

What are the first things? Clearly the first thing is the maintenance of the navy, without which we are merely a huge plum-pudding ready for the spoons of our hungry neighbors. Not less

obvious is the necessity of readjusting our army system so as to fit it to the extended empire it must defend. It is not a time for picking it up by the roots, but rather for making the best of what is, of restoring order out of chaos, of providing the artillery with quick-firing guns which are to the existing pieces what the needle-gun was to the muzzle-loader, and of finding out what our ablest soldiers agree to be indispensable and then doing it—without any nonsense. The creation of a small Houssa or Zulu army for African service ought not to be beyond the bounds of imperial statesmanship. But these things are only measures of the frontier. The real peril lies within.

**"LOOK TO THE FOUNDATIONS!"**

The real work to which the new policy for the new time summons the energies of the commonwealth is the quickening of the sluggish intelligence of our people, the concentration of attention upon the revival of British industry, and the reestablishment of our manufacturing supremacy. Education in all its branches, from the kindergarten to the university, is the one chance of success. Whether it is in agriculture, in commerce, or in manufacture, the old policy of *laissez faire* has broken down. To tamper with free trade is a confession of failure crowned by suicide. But the time has come when the highest organs of the state must be invoked for the purpose of winning the battle, which at present is going sorely against us owing to lack of organized and directing intelligence. The report of the Irish Recess Committee has reminded us how agriculture has been revived in Denmark and manufactures in Bavaria by the energetic and sustained efforts of the intelligence department of the state. Something like that will have to be done here. Wherever any industry shows signs of going under through

the stress of foreign competition, there should be prompt state inquest made to ascertain the remedy, if remedy there be. If a captain loses so much as a gunboat, there is court-martial with punishment to follow, but no national authority brands as infamous the captain of industry who allows, from ignorance or prejudice, a whole trade to fall into the hands of the foreigner.

**THE CONDITION-OF-THE-PEOPLE QUESTION.**

Whatever else seems in doubt, one thing seems certain. Our people will have to work a good deal harder and play less than they have been doing of late. And this being so, it should be a matter of national interest as well as of national pride to improve by all available means the lot of those on whom toil will press more heavily than before. Here also the state as an intelligence department might do good service by using all the means at its disposal to level up the condition of the rank and file in the army of labor to the highest standard reached in the camp of any of our competitors. Adequate provision must be made for the adjudicating of disputes which, left to themselves, breed mutinies in the camp at the very moment when the enemy thunders at our gates.

**IF NOT THIS, THEN WHAT?**

This, in brief, seems to me, in rough and imperfect outline, the new policy suited to the needs of the new time in England. Whether or not I am correct in this detail or that is a matter of no importance. The one thing needful is that we should each and all of us gravely consider, and that at once, what can be done to face the dangers that confront Britain and its empire. The one unpardonable thing is to thrust our head like an ostrich into the sands and wait our doom. For in that case it would not tarry; even now it comes on apace.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### NANSEN OUTLINES A NEW EXPEDITION.

THE February *McClure's* opens with an illustrated article by Dr. Nansen on "Future North Polar Exploration." Dr. Nansen treats the problem from the standpoint of the theory that the whole area between the pole and the Siberian coast is covered by a large and extended sea, with no unknown land on that side; on the other side, between the pole and the American coast, however, he thinks that there may be unknown land and islands, although the greater part of the area is also an ice-covered sea. The most part yet to be explored is that bounded by the route of his ship, the *Fram*, by Patrick Island and Grant Island. The northern part of Greenland, too, is yet unknown.

As to the way to get to these still unknown regions, Dr. Nansen has several methods to suggest. He naturally is proud of that scheme which made such a notable and profitable journey for the *Fram*—that is, to get in the sea and drift with it. He thinks the *Fram* exhausted the possibilities of difficulty in this kind of work; that no future polar-bound ship can encounter any obstacles greater than she did. The method of drifting in the ice offers, too, the best means of making scientific observations of all kinds, since it gives a sojourn of years, and makes, in fact, a practical floating observatory of one's ship. The explorer makes an outline for an expedition on his own plan, to go north through the Bering Sea and enter the ice in a northerly and perhaps northeasterly direction somewhere between 160 and 170 degrees west longitude. "The ship will then be closed in by the ice, and will certainly be carried across the unknown sea a great distance north of the *Fram's* route, across, or at any rate not far from, the pole itself, and will emerge into open water somewhere along the east coast of Greenland. The expedition will thus bring a sum of information about the polar region which will be of priceless benefit to many branches of science. But such a drift will take a longer time than ours did: I should say probably five years. It might, however, be that the drift further north is more rapid than it was in the neighborhood of the *Fram's* route, as during Johansen's and my sledge journey I got the impression that there was more motion in the ice the further we went north."

A second means which Nansen believes feasible is by dog sledge. This would take much shorter time than the former, and the party

would be more master of its movements. The disadvantage is that it must necessarily be quick and without opportunities for scientific research. The third possibility is in the balloon, which would have its best result in giving an account of the distribution of land and water. But Nansen thinks that the best way to use it would be to let it carry sledges with necessary dogs and equipment northward, so the expedition could leave the balloon and travel across the ice southward.

The rest of Dr. Nansen's article is given over to an explanation of the scientific results to be gained from polar exploration. The chief of these is the light which may be thrown by a systematic series of polar observations upon the climatic conditions of northern regions and the climatic changes which have taken place in the past history of the earth.

### THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

M R. HOLT S. HALLETT contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "The Partition of China." In outlining British policy he says:

"Our objective in relation to China is mainly commercial. If through the imbecility and stupidity of the Manchu Government the empire falls to pieces and foreign nations are compelled to take action in their own behalf, it should be our aim to come to an amicable agreement with Russia, France, and Japan, the other neighbors of China, for the division of the spoil. With the basin of the Yangtse Kiang, Kuangtung, and Yunnan as our share, the remainder of Southern China might be taken by France, and Northern China might be left to Russia and Japan."

He suggests that Germany may yet have much trouble with Japan, who might make terms with her old enemy in order to check German ambition:

"In his haste to lose no opportunity he has apparently omitted to take into account the most important factor of the position, that Japan is still in occupancy of Wei-hai-wei, and is likely to object to the action of the German Emperor as elucidated by the German press. With a fleet far stronger than that of Germany, and able to put a hundred thousand or more well-equipped and capitally drilled men in China in the course of a few days, Japan is a foe who will not be terrified by the mailed fist of Germany. Japan has yet her word to say on the German views and the German action, and it would be no bad policy for her to conciliate China by forcing Prince

Henry to put his mailed fist in his pocket. A Chino-Japanese alliance would in all probability lead to the improvement of the Chinese administration and to the opening out of China to trade."

Mr. Hallett thinks that China is worth a dozen Africas, both in its natural resources, in its character, and its people. The climate also renders it highly suitable for European colonization. At present British treaty rights as to trade are thus defined by Mr. Hallett:

"Under our treaties with China we secured the right to import goods into China at certain ports on payment of a tariff duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to export goods from the same ports on payment of the same duty. It was likewise agreed that British imports having paid the tariff duties should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty equal to one-half of the tariff duty. And it was agreed that native produce carried from an inland center to a point of shipment, if *bona fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, might be certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half-duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. And it was agreed that so far as imports are concerned the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial."

#### Mr. Henry Norman's Advice.

Mr. Henry Norman writes with first-hand knowledge of the subject in his chronicle in *Cosmopolis* upon the situation in the far East. He condemns very strongly, but not more strongly than is deserved, the reckless folly and injustice which characterize many English comments on the German Emperor.

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE KAISER.

"His majesty speaks impulsively, and his enthusiasms succeed each other with almost startling rapidity. But this is part of the superficial manifestations of genius. For the German Emperor is a man of genius. More than that, he is a man of great courage, great energy, great ability, great ambition, and great confidence; and he commands the greatest fighting force that exists. He is probably, to take but one example, the best and most experienced cavalry leader in the world. His handling of 10,000 cavalry at the last maneuvers positively startled the foreign military attachés. It may well be that he yet will make history. We should hope that this will not be at our expense. Our press and people have often treated him both unfairly and vulgarly. We are entitled to resent some of his actions; we may be justified in feeling some fear

of him; merely to laugh at him is the act of a fool."

#### GERMAN WEAKNESS IN CHINESE WATERS.

This reproof is more remarkable because Mr. Norman is no great admirer of the latest development of the Kaiser's policy. He is, like every one else, much oppressed with the disproportion between the apparent policy of the Kaiser and the naval means by which he must give effect to it. He says:

"Germany will have in China: (1) In the first cruiser division, under the command of Vice Admiral von Diederichs, 1,642 men; (2) in the second cruiser division, under the command of Prince Henry, 1,364 men; (3) on board the station ship *Cormoran*, 160 men; (4) detachment of marines, 1,200 men; (5) coast defense artillery, 200 men; making a total of 4,566. Her fleet there will consist, besides the *Deutschland* and the *Gefion*, of the *Kaiser*, sister ship to the *Deutschland*, the first-class cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, 6,300 tons, the second-class cruiser *Irene*, 4,400 tons, and the *Prinzess Wilhelm*, her sister ship, and the third-class cruiser *Arcona*, 2,370 tons.

"The German squadron could not remain afloat half an hour if attacked by the far Eastern fleet of England, Russia, or Japan. England, for instance, has (or shortly will have) on the spot the *Centurion*, first-class battleship of 10,500 tons; the *Powerful*, 14,200 tons, the *Grafton*, 7,350 tons, the *Edgar*, 7,350 tons, the *Immortalité*, 5,600 tons, the *Narcissus*, 5,600 tons, the *Undaunted*, 5,600 tons, first-class cruisers; the *Rainbow*, 4,360 tons, the *Iphigenia*, 3,600 tons, and the *Pique*, 3,600 tons, second-class cruisers; 7 gunboats, 4 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of smaller crafts. The vigorous expression, '*Fahre hinein mit gepanzterter Faust!*' cannot be meant to hurl the German squadron to instant destruction against such a force as this. And the Russian and Japanese fleets would show a similar disproportion. Germany must design her ships and men for another purpose."

What that purpose is Mr. Norman does not exactly perceive, but he thinks that probably it has more to do with securing the passage of the naval bill than anything else.

#### ENGLAND'S NEED FOR CHUSAN.

Turning to the question of what England should do, Mr. Norman has a very clearly defined idea. He says she should take and occupy Chusan.

"It has long been obvious to all students of the far East that England stands in great need of a naval base at least a thousand miles north of Hong Kong, and that in Chusan, near the mouth

of the Yangtse River, such a base is ready to her hand. It commands the heart of China, it has hardly any population or trade, it could be made impregnable without difficulty, it was occupied and ceded again by us, and by a convention with China in 1846 the latter is bound not to cede it to any other power and we are bound to defend it for her against attack. I have advocated this step for six years, therefore I am delighted to see that the *Times* is now advising it. It is a vital matter for British commerce and security in the far East, and we cannot afford to let the scale be turned against us. In China more than anywhere else trade is maintained by 'influence,' and our trade, amounting to over £32,000,000 per annum, is three and a quarter times greater than that of all other nations put together."

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

**I**N the *North American Review* for January Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., secretary of the United States Legation in China, writes on "America's Opportunity in Asia."

As to certain recent developments in China and Japan, Mr. Denby says:

"The war of 1894-95 between these two powers was the most momentous event in the history of the East. It did more to startle, more to develop, China than any experience in her past. No victory of a European power could have had such an effect upon her. It required the triumph of an insignificant and detested rival to bring to the knowledge of Chinese statesmen the mortal weakness of their conservatism. This war has done more to open this vast field to Western commerce and civilization than five hundred years of foreign trade and one hundred years of missionary teaching. The effect has been instantly felt. The country seems to have sprung into life. Railroad lines are under construction, the beginnings of vast contemplated systems. Mines are being opened, new ports established, new lines of commerce developed. Schools for the teaching of English and of Western sciences are being founded and attended by an earnest crowd of intelligent young men who, a few years ago, would have blushed to count a foreigner among their friends. China looks to the West to learn the sources of a strength which she has long affected to despise.

#### EUROPEAN DESIGNS ON CHINA.

"This attention is reciprocated, but in a different spirit. The eyes of Europe are turned toward China and the European powers are arranging far-reaching plans dictated by territorial ambition. Their journals already openly discuss

the respective spheres of influence which they hope some day to make exclusively tributary to their commerce. France is annexing territory on her Tonquin frontier and is building railroads into Yunnan. Russia has laid her hand on Manchuria, and six hundred miles of Russian railroad in Chinese territory will shortly connect the trans-Siberian system with the port of Vladivostock on the Pacific. Germany is obtaining 'concessions' from China—small areas of ground at the treaty ports, which will be placed under the German flag and where, under their own laws, German merchants may establish houses and conduct their business. Japan, baffled in the north, has annexed Formosa and founded there a lasting basis for her commerce. Nor has she stopped here, but she is daily adding to her military and naval strength, preparing to take her part in the coming struggle for supremacy on the mainland. England has opened new territories for her commerce by asserting the right of British merchants to navigate the West River, the key to the southwest of China."

Mr. Denby believes, nevertheless, that though China may be conquered and enslaved for years, yet the vitality, individuality, and exclusive cohesiveness of her people insure her an ultimately independent national existence, while inherent identity of interests makes China and Japan allies against Europe in working out their common destiny.

#### OUR ACTUAL INTERESTS IN THE CHINESE MARKET.

Returning to present-day conditions in Chinese commercial life, Mr. Denby says:

"Though its trade is in its infancy, China today is a great market, unable to supply itself with the very manufactured goods we have to sell. To this market we are the nearest neighbors. Some of the energy and intelligence which our manufacturers are devoting to South America would find ample compensation here. In Western America, when railroads were built they took the population with them and built up the business on which they hoped to thrive. In China the population, the business, the prosperity are there waiting for the railroads to come to them. The commercial activity which good communications will create is inconceivable. If to the empire of China, with its vast population, its vast territory, its limitless resources, the electric spark of American enterprise could be communicated, the trade that would spring into existence would surpass all the records of history. Already on the short lines in the north we have some indication of the future. The cars are crowded with passengers and freight, trade is springing up, and Chinese merchants, with ready intelligence, are planning the exten-

sion of their business. New industries are coming into existence. Certain cities are pointed out as railroad centers, and real estate is advancing in price as in the 'boom' cities of America. The station of Fengtai, eight miles southwest of Peking, now a rude building in a field of cabbages, is confidently expected by railroad experts to become the busiest railroad station in the world. There is no doubt that the general import and export trade of China will enormously increase. Internal taxation barriers will be broken down, and not only will new markets of great importance be reached, but old ones will become more accessible. The people will become more familiar with foreign products and inventions and will use them more freely. Increased opportunities of employment will give the lower classes more money to spend and there will be a greater demand for foreign oil, cloth, machinery, and the thousand things of foreign origin which the Chinese are only beginning to appreciate. It is a market which the writer candidly believes to be, for the American manufacturer, the most important in the world."

#### AMERICAN SHIPS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.

Mr. Denby complains that our commerce with China has to be conducted under foreign flags:

"Means of transportation between the ports of America and those of Asia should be put upon a better basis. Direct lines of cheap freight steamers under the American flag should be established from the Atlantic ports to Shanghai and Yokohama. Direct communication is the surest creator of trade. Private enterprise must grapple with this problem. Arrangements can easily be made through American agents in China by which vessels sailing regularly with cargo from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York can be assured of cargo on their homeward journey. The steamer lines between the Pacific coast and the Orient should receive such financial support as to be able to maintain frequent communication by American-built ships of the highest class. Canadian competition should be surpassed in all particulars. The profits on the carrying and insuring of American goods should be diverted to American companies. Our people should no longer endure the humiliating necessity of sending our merchandise, our mails, and our telegrams under the protection of a foreign flag."

Mr. Denby further maintains that American manufacturers and merchants should insist on American representation of their interests in China. He says that the methods heretofore used there have been in marked contrast to the methods used to push the business of American manufacturers elsewhere.

#### A RISING CHINESE STATESMAN.

**I**N the January *Forum* Mr. Clarence Cary writes on "China and Chinese Railway Concessions," sketching the interesting personality of Shêng-Tajen, the director-general of the imperial Chinese railroad administration, who has been clothed with full powers as an agent to conduct negotiations with foreign capitalists for the purpose of enlisting their aid in railroad-building.

"Astute, progressive, daring, with the acquisitive tendency largely developed, Shêng-Tajen is full of aggressive force and picturesque possibility. As yet of full vigor, of large wealth, and but little over fifty years of age, he may, if circumspect or if effectively guided, reach any place of ministerial power and control that China has to offer. He is already an official of metropolitan rank and a director of the Court of Sacrifical Ceremonies. For somewhat more than a year past Shêng has been in active negotiation with various foreign delegations in reference to his railroad projects, but thus far with little or no tangible result—thanks, as foreigners are disposed to say, to a too-inflated, overreaching estimate of what he and his country can offer or accomplish. It is rumored that his government is already growing restive over the delay in the fulfillment of his pledges; and he is not without jealous rivals, who are known to be intriguing against him."

It seems, however, that Shêng's powers have recently been somewhat abridged by the appointment of another imperial railroad commissioner—"for the North," as Mr. Cary is informed.

#### SHÊNG'S WAYS WITH FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Cary, who has had experience as the legal adviser of American concession-seekers at Shêng's court, thus describes the procedure there:

"Those foreign delegates who have frequented his *Yamén*, or council-chamber, will not readily forget their novel and arduous experience. Long, chill audiences, in donjon-like obscurity, with struggling effort at concrete, confidential negotiation, conducted aloud, through interpreters, in languages of which the one affords no counterpart to any technical or business phrases of the other, before a mob of alert, native hangers-on, who listen to one's secrets through open window and doorway—these are incidents that remain in mind. Nor will be ignored the memory of a keen-faced, courtly mandarin, with half-closed yet always alert eyes, whose ceremonious manner and easy affability never disguised a hard, tenacious purpose. Large foreign cash advances, at trivial interest, with next to no allowance of foreign profit or of ordinary safeguard against native control of funds or native man-

agement of properties—these, when stripped of complimentary rhetoric, were always conditions precedent to his excellency's negotiations.

"Shêng-Tajen is easy of access and encouraging—especially to those of sanguine, acquiescent temperament, who are ready to regard an unsubstantial nothing as a gain. A jest, principally one of a cynical cast, seems to be to his liking, and at his table he is a charming host. His business invitations have been somewhat freely offered to foreigners, though far more circumspectly distributed than were those of Viceroy Li, who in his recent tour about the world appears to have been full of promises to mankind."

#### THE COMING OF THE SLAV.

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHBURN, of Robert College, Constantinople, contributes the opening article to the *Contemporary Review* for January, on "The Coming of the Slav."

Dr. Washburn's paper begins with a quotation from an enthusiastic declaration made by a young Slav as to the ambition of his race:

"We wait the coming of the Slav to regenerate Europe, establish the principle of universal brotherhood and the kingdom of Christ on earth."

Dr. Washburn himself says of the Slav: "He may be destined to overrun Europe, to revolutionize the Russian Government, and to establish a better civilization in the world. It is not impossible. The fact that he expects to do it is something. The fact that Russia is now the dominant power in Europe and that the Slavs of Austria and the Balkan Peninsula are waking to new life is something more."

It is in the Russian moujik that we find the typical Slav in whom all other Slavs believe. Dr. Washburn says:

"He is ignorant. He is superstitious. He is often immoral. But he is intensely religious. He believes in God, in Christ, and in the New Testament as firmly as he does in his own existence, and if he is orthodox he believes equally in the Church. He is ready to make any sacrifice or to die for his faith, and when he realizes that he is not living up to it he suffers bitter remorse. He is capable of living a pure and noble life, as we see in some of the heretical sects. In his religious character at least the moujik is the most original and interesting peasant in Europe. He has grave faults and weaknesses, like other men; but his peculiar virtues, his pathetic endurance of suffering, his profound sympathy with humanity, his faith in voluntary self-sacrifice, his very dreams of destiny commend him to the sympathy of all the world."

Dr. Washburn feels certain that the Slav has triumphed over the Greek in the Balkan Penin-

sula, and that Russia will sooner or later be supreme at Constantinople. The Russian Slavs, he says, are a homogeneous race, and are likely to bring the Slavs of other countries under their influence.

"It is not an accident that it is a Slav, Gółuchowski, who has brought Austria and Russia into alliance. But the Slavs of other countries are by no means so homogeneous as those of Russia. The Mohammedan Slavs are lost to the race. Their religion seems to have destroyed their race characteristics. They are the most fanatical of Moslems and are gradually leaving the Balkan Peninsula for Asia. The Slavs of Austria and the Balkan States are divided into so many nationalities, each with a long history of its own, that they seem to have little in common and to care far more for their nationality than their race. They are divided, too, between the Orthodox and the Catholic churches; but the conflict with the Germans and the Magyars is rapidly bringing them together in Austria, while Russia has brought Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro into alliance, and is preparing the way for Slavic rule in Macedonia.

#### THE PREÉMINENCE OF RUSSIA.

"There is no question about the coming of the Slav in Southeastern Europe. This era of peace, so called, is working out changes more momentous than many a great war. It is clear now that the Slav, and not the Greek, is to inherit the Eastern empire. This does not necessarily imply the speedy extension of the Russian empire to the Adriatic; but when the time comes for Russia to take Constantinople the southern Slav must inevitably come under her rule—and the coming of the Slav will in the end mean the coming of Russia. What Russia may be or may do after she takes Constantinople the Czar himself could not tell us. As we have seen, the Slavic race is still in its youth. What it may be when it comes to maturity, how far it will realize its dreams and develop higher and better civilization than that of the West, the next century will show. As the race becomes more united, more enlightened, and more self-conscious, it will be less likely to yield to Western influences. This is already manifest in Russia. It is more Russian to-day than it was in the time of Alexander II., and there is nothing in the happy disappearance of Pobiedonostsef from the front or in the more liberal acts of the present Czar which is inconsistent with a still more distinctively Slavic development. Russia is every year less dependent upon the West, intellectually as well as politically and commercially, and this has gone so far that the French alliance is not likely to exert any permanent influence upon the course of Russian thought."

## THE HEAD PHYSICIAN OF EUROPE.

MADAME NOVIKOFF contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for January an article entitled "Russia and Her Patients," which is marked by the buoyant enthusiasm characteristic of the writer.

Madame Novikoff has upheld her cherished faith so dauntlessly in the years gone by, when her utterances were derided and despised, that she is entitled, if ever woman was, to exult somewhat over the altered position of affairs to-day.

In the article on "Russia and Her Patients" there is, however, very little reference to the part which she herself has played in the transformation over which she rejoices. The article is full of genial banter and pardonable complacency.

## THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

The title of the article is suggested by its first paragraph :

"We have heard so much of the 'European concert,' why not, for a change, call it the 'European hospital?' The term would be a novelty, besides being more appropriate; for there is certainly more sickness in the hospital than there has been harmony in the concert. A hospital, indeed, it is which confronts us. With the sick gentleman at Constantinople we have been long familiar, but it now seems that we shall soon become on equally intimate terms with the sick lady at Vienna. Poor Greece, with a banded head, needs watchful and affectionate nursing. In the time of Nicholas I., our Czar used to be described as the chief justice of Europe. Alexander III. won for himself the noble title of 'Peace-keeper of Europe.' But nowadays, if we are to adjust titles to realities, Russia could not be better ranked than as 'Head Physician of the European Hospital.' Quite seriously, that is our rôle, and we shall adhere to it."

## SOME OF RUSSIA'S PATIENTS.

Madame Novikoff passes in review the various patients in the European hospital who are undergoing the treatment. She admits that in dealing with the sick man she could wish for her own part that the physician had given place to the surgeon, but she recognizes that operations are dangerous when the atmosphere is poisoned with the gangrene of international jealousy. The sick man, or, as she somewhat whimsically prefers to describe him, "the sick gentleman," at Constantinople seems likely to lose the position he has held so long of being the most troublesome patient in the hospital.

That unenviable distinction is about to pass to Austria, "the sick lady of Europe." France, al-

though just emerging from a tedious convalescence, is being plied with tonics and notices to take health-giving promenades on the banks of the Neva. It is easy to see how the list might be extended, especially if Madame Novikoff had not limited her survey to Europe, for the Russian physician has quite as much to do in the Chinese ward as he has either in the Austrian or Turkish

## THE PRINCIPLE OF AUTOCRACY.

Madame Novikoff naturally avails herself of the monarchical revival visible in England to congratulate herself upon the rehabilitation of the principle of personal government :

"In all Russia's practice as political physician, perhaps her most correct diagnosis and successful treatment have been in protecting the principle of personal government. It is particularly in this century that Russia has been witness for the truth of autocracy. She has been assiduous in her attendance upon all those who were afflicted with the malady of parliamentarism. And of all her patients these especially seem either so completely cured or so thoroughly convalescent as no longer to stand in need of a physician. Moreover, the plague of parliamentarism has now, under the Röntgen rays of political experience, been so clearly traced that any recurrence of its virulent outbreaks can be promptly dealt with. The theory of government by elective assembly is at a discount. Everywhere we find these assemblies discrediting the principles of parliamentarism, endangering States by their corruption, imperiling empires by their factions. And where are they doing good?"

After passing in review the different countries in which the principle of monarchy is in the ascendant, she says that in this particular patients may be regarded as cured and standing no longer in need of the services of the physician:

"We believe in the autocracy more than ever now that we see the principle of personal centralized power reëmerging from its long eclipse. But it is unnecessary to force an open door. The principle of monarchy no longer needs a defender. The political knight-errant of the twentieth century is more likely to find parliamentarism a fitting object for his compassionate protection."

## THE HALLOWED PERSON OF GERMANY.

If any one doubts the extent to which the monarchical principle has gained of late years, she asks them to turn their attention to the extraordinary method in which the German Emperor asserts his lordship over the German people.

"Who is master in the German empire? There are deputies in the Reichstag as there are sheep in the fold, but the shepherd is the Kaiser.

Indeed, the monarchical revival in the fatherland has latterly been proceeding to extremes, and has this week culminated in Prince Henry's apotheosis of his imperial brother, with such surprising extravagances as those of his 'crown of thorns' and 'the gospel of his hallowed person.' We believe in autocracy, it is true, but, fortunately, we have never mistaken the Czar for the Almighty!"

#### THE SOLE HOPE OF AUSTRIA.

If in Germany the monarchical principle is being carried to preposterous lengths, it is in Austria the only hope of the state. Madame Novikoff says :

"A Parliament is wrecking the dual kingdom. Who saves it from falling to pieces? The Emperor Francis Joseph! Without him, what is Austria-Hungary? Poor Francis Joseph! His task is hard enough; but how much harder will be that of his successors! Leaning upon the arm of his Russian physician, the Austrian Slav may expect from him something approaching to justice. From a Reichsrath dominated by obstructives, where pandemonium reigns, surely there can be no hope at all! Now that the Germans have killed the Reichsrath, might not Francis Joseph take its place? The provincial Diets would still exist. They might elect among themselves consultative delegates, but the Emperor's will, and not the vote of the paralytic Reichsrath, would be supreme. What spectacle more encouraging for the close of the nineteenth century than if Austria, distracted by parliamentarism, were to find a new strength and security by reverting to the principle of central autocracy and local self-government?"

#### THE FUTURE OF THE SICK LADY.

Contrary to what might have been expected, Madame Novikoff does not take a very gloomy view as to the future of Austria.

"The best evidence that Austria realizes her danger is her *reapprochement* to St. Petersburg. The empire-kingdom, when feeling well, carried on more or less pronounced flirtations with Germany and Italy. But once let storm-clouds gather on the horizon, and Austria rushes in haste to consult her Russian mentor. She is an old patient of ours, a very old patient, and the fact that she has been so long on our hands enables us to look calmly upon her present alarming symptoms. It is only the new practitioner, called in to a first case, who imagines that a bad fainting fit is an inevitable precursor of dissolution. We know better. Austria has had attacks of this kind before. But we have pulled

her through, and thus the sick lady expects us to do so again."

#### THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Having thus disposed of two of her patients, Madame Novikoff turns to the Old Catholics, who have long been favorites of hers. She reports that there has been an Old Catholic outburst in Chicago, of all places in the world, and a bishop has been duly consecrated in order to supply the spiritual needs of some 30,000 Polish and Bohemian ex-papists who have revolted against the Pope. This naturally seems to Madame Novikoff an event of great omen, and she quotes a letter from her brother in which he expresses some sanguine expectation that the reunion of Christendom may be brought about in the Slavonic world by the agency of the Old Catholics :

"The way is Old-Catholicism—that is to say, a wiping out of popish infallibility and the influence of the Jesuits, thus purifying Catholicism; or, in other words, the same orthodoxy which prevailed before the parting of the churches in the West, and which was one with us in dogma, in spite of the difference of ritual and theological views. My brother believes that the re-establishment of this orthodoxy of the West in the Slavonic world is quite possible."

#### THE "LIBERUM VETO" IN THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Madame Novikoff touches very briefly upon the Eastern question proper, but drops a few words as to the necessity for substituting the principle of majority voting for that of absolute unanimity for the decision of the European continent. She says :

"Russia, better than any other power, can realize the mischief that comes from insistence upon absolute unanimity. What is it but the old 'liberum veto' that has wrecked the Polish kingdom? That will be the fate of Europe also if the change is not made which Lord Salisbury suggested, with a foresight which does credit to his judgment. Besides, decisions by unanimity are only practicable when, as with a British jury, they can be enforced by starvation, or, as Count von Moltke has reminded us, was once the case in Poland, where unanimity was secured by stabbing the dissidents. Alas! neither method of securing unanimity is available in the case of the European concert."

#### MAKING THE BLIND TO SEE.

Finally, the chief and last great triumph of the Russian physician has been the making the blind to see :

"As an oculist, his success has been so re-

markable that there is no need for me to do more than briefly allude to it. For nearly a whole generation the real Russia seems to have been invisible to the eyes of the European public. Now we have taught Europe to see. We have removed the scales from her eyes. Europe now not only perceives Russia, but has to admit, also, that Russia is the greatest and most powerful state in Europe and Asia. The responsibilities of the physician render more pressing the duty of keeping the peace."

#### ARE THE JEWS SUPERIOR TO THE ENGLISH?

**M**MR. JOHN A. DYCHE, a Russian Jewish tailor, now working in Leeds, contributes to the *Contemporary Review* one of the most interesting articles that have appeared in the magazines this month. Mr. Dyche declares that he is a typical alien emigrant :

"I am a Jew, born in Russia, landed in this country some nine years ago with threepence in my pocket. I learned the trade of a tailors' machinist, and have worked in the ready-made, bespoke, and ladies' mantle trades, mostly in Leeds."

Mr. Dyche is a gentleman with the courage of his opinions, and, what is more, he seems to have a vast array of facts at his finger-ends, which make him a very formidable antagonist to those who have been reading the outcry against the importation of Jewish paupers. Mr. Dyche first proves from his statistics that the number of the Jews in England is immensely exaggerated, and then proceeds to maintain that so far from their underselling the British workmen and so playing the blackleg to British labor, the Jewish workmen earn better money than their English companions. The union price for English tailors in Leeds is fivepence per hour, while competent Jewish tailors in Leeds seldom make less than sixpence, and sometimes more than eighteenpence, an hour. Surely it is absurd, says Mr. Dyche, to speak of their taking away the Englishman's work when they get higher wages than he does. That Jewish employers do work cheaper than their English rivals, no one will deny; but Mr. Dyche maintains that they do not do this by paying their men lower wages. As for sweating, he stoutly asserts that in the Jewish shops at Leeds there is far less sweating and bullying than in the English shops. So far from the Jews having come in as parasites to prey upon English industry and ruin English workmen, he says :

"The Jewish trade unions claim to have created, besides the second-class made-to-order tailoring, wholesale clothing and ladies' mantle trades,

also waterproof clothing, cap, slipper, and cheap shoe trades."

#### SUPERIORITY IN BRAIN POWER.

How is this miracle achieved? When we reduce Mr. Dyche's statements to the last analysis, it comes to this, that the Jew has more brain than the Englishman, and that in the long run it is brain that tells. Mr. Dyche says :

"The Jewish workman possesses the quality of his race—he is an artist, and if his work sometimes lacks strength and durability, it is never wanting in taste or finish. The English workman is in this respect a mere laborer. His work is like his temperament, drink, and diet—strong, solid, and durable, but at the same time rough, coarse, and tasteless. In matters of style and taste the English workman can only follow the foreigner. In the tailoring trade we have created a method of work for which the English tailor is too clumsy or too conservative in his ways, and for which the English woman has not enough technical skill. By doing that we have cheapened clothing, so that a laborer or artisan can to-day get a well-made suit at the same price he formerly had to pay for the cast-off, and this advantage is eagerly seized by those trade unionists who are never tired of denouncing the alien immigrant and sweated goods."

#### EXCELLENCE OF CHARACTER.

But it is not brain only. It is also character. Mr. Dyche declares that, tried by any test you please, the Jew is superior to the Englishman. He is much more considerate to his women. A Jewish wife is never sent to the factory to earn wages for her husband. He is much more mindful of his children. On this point he gives some very remarkable statistics. In New York in 1890 there were 180,000 Jews, practically all emigrants:

"The annual death-rate per 1,000 for the six years ending May of the same year was 6.2, as compared with Irish, 28; colored, 23; English, 20.6; Germans, 17; Americans, 16."

Although their birth-rate is lower, their death-rate is still lower, owing to the great care of their children. The superiority of the Jews is shown in their children in the public schools. At Leeds, he says, "they are always best in drawing, and the teachers are unanimously of opinion that they have a quicker perception and better memories than the English children."

#### IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON'S EAST END.

But what will perhaps impress the ordinary Englishman most is the statement which he makes, on the authority of personal residents in the districts concerned, as to the immense improvement

that has been wrought by the substitution of a Jewish for a British population. He says :

" Some of what were the most dangerous places in the east of London, such as Flower and Dean Streets, Brady Street, and others, have become, since the foreign Jews have settled there, the quietest, peacefulest places in London, where one can go to bed at any time and not be kept awake all night by the drunken orgies of English men and women. In Whitechapel the contrast between the native and foreign population is most striking. On one hand you find people who are at as low a grade of drunkenness and vice as it is possible for human beings to come to. On the other, sober, peaceful, and industrious people, from whose lips will never fall an expression that can offend the most sensitive lady."

Clearly it is time that Christian England began to learn the elementary lessons of morality, intelligence, and industry from the despised Hebrews.

#### DEFECTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

"**T**HE War Office and Its Sham Army" is the general title of four articles contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Colonel Brookfield, Major Rasch, Major-General Russell, and Lord Alwyne Compton. Major-General Russell reminds us that the rank and file of the British army in 1896 consisted of 194,524 men, the total strength being 220,742 :

" Of this force 76,937 of all ranks are quartered in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, 3,630 in Scotland, and 25,841 in Ireland, being a total of 106,408 at home; while in Egypt and the colonies 38,884 are quartered and in India 75,450, or a total of 114,334 abroad."

Major-General Russell contrasts the complacent assertions of the optimist who assumes that everything is as it ought to be in the army with such facts as the following :

" Under such 'best, best' management up to October last not a man had been recruited for the two new battalions of Guards, while of the 3,000 men voted for the garrison artillery last session the department had only got hold of 245; that of our recruits 30 per cent. are specials (*i.e.*, under five foot three and a half inches and less than thirty-two around the chest, under age and under size); that in the home battalions one has only 290 effectives and 40 per cent. of specials among the recruits—I am, of course, speaking of war strength—and requires 700 men to complete; another wants 600; another 650; and after filling them up where is the reserve of which Sir Arthur Haliburton and Lord Wantage are so proud?—that reserve which has been the one ewe lamb of successive representatives of the War

Office in Parliament, and which, according to the answer given before the late commission by Lord Wolseley, is 'somewhat of a sham!' As to the artillery, the public are aware of the *fiasco* in the spring, when twenty batteries were torn to pieces in order to send three out to the Cape, but what they are ignorant of is that the condition of the artillery is worse than that of the line at home. To start with, the proportion of guns to infantry is lower in the British army than in foreign forces, and they cannot be improvised. The army of the southeast under Bourbaki in 1871 failed because Gambetta and De Freycinet ignored this salient fact; and in our army we have some 200,000 auxiliaries with only one effective battery among them. Besides this, a considerable number of the home batteries have been reduced to four guns, as they paraded at the jubilee review with 42 men and 48 horses—by the way, what has become of the 68 horse-artillery and 282 field-battery guns promised to Lord Lansdowne, at Salisbury, two years ago? As for the cavalry, we have 13,000 dragoons at home and only 3,000 horses, while the regiments are cut up and separated in a way fatal to efficiency."

All the writers appear to believe that the War Office needs reorganization. They are all dissatisfied with the reserve, and then make a few suggestions as to what should be done. Lord Alwyne Compton proposes to double the militia at a cost of \$600,000 a year; to found a voluntary reserve, to which 30,000 additional men would be secured at a cost of \$1,050,000. He would also increase the number of battalions at home so as to balance the number of those required abroad.

" In order to raise these battalions and to promote recruiting—

" (a) The territorial, the sentimental, the county attractions should be fostered and encouraged, not repressed.

" (b) Mature soldiers should receive one shilling a day clear.

" (c) Every government office should be compelled to give the preference to old soldiers when making appointments.

" (d) Reserve pay should be entirely done away with. The policy of inducing men to leave the army should be reversed. They should be encouraged to continue in it, to make a career of it, and moderate pensions should be given only after the completion of twenty-one years' service.

" (e) Reservists should be allowed to reengage in their own regiments within a limited time, if they wish to do so, subject to the commanding officers' consent.

" (f) Powers should be taken to call reservists to the colors for small wars if necessary for the first twelve months of their reserve service."

## NATIONAL DEFENSE.

A PRIZE essay on the raising and equipment of volunteer armies for future wars is published in the January number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*. The author, Lieut. S. M. Foote, of the Fourth United States Artillery, has evolved an elaborate plan of militia organization and mobilization. It is impossible to give a digest of his paper in our limited space, but a few paragraphs may be quoted as embodying an expert's opinion as to the needs and possibilities which seem to justify an immediate strengthening of our means of defense.

## NUMBER OF TROOPS REQUIRED TO DEFEND OUR FRONTIERS.

Lieutenant Foote's estimate of the number of troops required to defend our frontiers from foreign invasion is based on the following considerations:

"Owing to the great length of our frontiers and the uncertainty as to where and in what strength an enemy may strike, it will be necessary to have several armies of observation ready to move promptly to any point attacked in force. It is possible to transport across the ocean at one time an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men with their horses, ammunition, etc. Therefore the armies made up of the available militia and regular army will never be large enough to carry on a defensive war against any power likely to go to war with us. It is to be hoped that we shall never have a domestic disturbance that the regular army and militia will not be able to handle, but if we should have one of great extent it is probable that about all the militia would have to be held to quell possible outbreaks in their own States.

"In any case, therefore, of a serious war we should have to rely upon volunteers. But how many?

"Of all the powers with which there is a possibility of our going to war, Great Britain is the most formidable on account of her sea-power, her naval and military stations in close proximity to our coasts, and her means of access across her own territory to our entire northern frontier. We should in fact have to fight both Canada and Great Britain. It is not possible to figure beforehand with accuracy how many troops would be needed in any case, but as Canada has no regular army and her organized militia is but 35,000 strong, it would seem safe to rely on about 100,000 more men to defend ourselves against Great Britain than against any other power.

"It will require about 85,000 heavy artillery soldiers to man the fortifications of our principal harbors in time of war.

"Suppose, however, an army of 50,000 to 60,000 regular troops to have made a landing under cover of its fleet in an unfortified harbor. We should require an army of at least 100,000 volunteers to prevent their advance, and certainly 200,000 to dislodge them before they could be reënforced.

"So, without going into further calculations, it would seem that we should need about

85,000 volunteers for fortifications.

75,000 volunteers for army of observation for North Atlantic coast.

75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Middle Atlantic coast.

75,000 volunteers for army of observation for South Atlantic coast.

75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Gulf coast.

75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Pacific coast.

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460,000 total.

"It is believed that at least this number would be required in the case of any war in which we might be engaged. Such an army would require between 20,000 and 25,000 officers."

Lieutenant Foote then discusses the length of time required for the preparation of such bodies of raw troops for a campaign, and concludes, from our past experience, that if former methods should be retained, a period of three months would be needed to equip an efficient body of infantry for the field. He then proceeds to consider in how short a time a foreign nation could make an attack upon us, as that would be a measure of the time allowed us for preparation to meet the attack.

## TIME REQUIRED BY A FOREIGN NATION FOR ATTACK.

"Any one of the great powers has a navy much stronger than ours, and a standing army ready for a campaign as soon as transports could be gotten ready for it. Allow fifteen to eighteen days for embarkation of troops and supplies. To cross the ocean would require, for a great fleet under convoy, twelve to fifteen days. A month, therefore, is believed to be about the shortest time in which a large army could reach our shores after war had been decided upon. Knowing our lack of preparation for war, a nation would make every effort to strike us as soon as possible after a determination once made to do so. It would seem, then, that a month would or might be the longest time allowed us. But that is a shorter time than we have ever been able to get raw troops even tolerably ready for a campaign at the beginning of a war. Any system that will enable us to do so now must therefore be materially

different from any system that we have heretofore pursued. It is intolerable to think of permitting a devastation of our coasts such as occurred in 1812 while we are getting ready to defend ourselves. How can we prepare our forces to meet the enemy when he may first arrive—in one month's time?

"The vital question before us, then, is not only how can our volunteers be raised and prepared for war, but how can they be raised and prepared for a defensive campaign in one month's time?"

#### MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

Lieutenant Foote believes that the only way to equip volunteers in so short a time is to have a volunteer system fully worked out in time of peace, with skeleton regiments named, located, and fully officered, ready to be filled with men on the shortest notice. To show how such a scheme can be evolved under present conditions is the main purpose of his paper. We shall not attempt to follow Lieutenant Foote through the details of his plan, but assuming that the organization has been perfected in accordance with his ideas, the distribution of heavy artillery to man fortifications and of infantry and cavalry in the interior would be as follows :

Portland, Maine, 4 regiments—First, Second, Third, Fourth Maine.

(The ordinal numbers indicate Congressional districts.)

Penobscot River, 1 battalion ; Kennebec River, 1 battalion ; Portsmouth, N. H., 1 battalion—1 regiment, First New Hampshire.

Boston, 7 regiments—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth Massachusetts.

New Bedford, 1 regiment—Thirteenth Massachusetts. Narragansett Bay, 3 regiments—First and Second Rhode Island, Eleventh Massachusetts.

New London, 1 regiment—Third Connecticut.

East end Long Island Sound, 2 regiments—Fourth Connecticut, First New York.

New Haven, Conn., 1 regiment—Second Connecticut.

New York harbor, 9 regiments—7 from Greater New York, Sixth and Seventh New Jersey.

Philadelphia, 2 regiments—from the city.

Baltimore, 2 regiments—from the city.

Washington, 1 regiment—from the city.

Hampton Roads, 2 regiments—First and Second Virginia.

Wilmington, 1 regiment—Sixth North Carolina.

Charleston, 2 regiments—First and Seventh South Carolina.

Savannah, 1 regiment—First Georgia.

Fort Clinch and Pensacola, 1 regiment—Eleventh Georgia.

Key West, 2 regiments—First and Second Florida.

Mobile, 2 regiments—First and Second Alabama.

New Orleans, 1 regiment—First Louisiana.

Galveston, 1 regiment—Tenth Texas.

San Francisco and San Diego, 9 regiments—Seven from California, one from Nevada, one from Utah.

Portland, Ore., 2 regiments—First and Second Oregon.

Puget Sound, 1 regiment—First Washington  
Lake ports, 2 regiments—Thirty-second New York  
(Buffalo) and First Michigan (Detroit).

Total, 61 regiments of heavy artillery.

Dividing the rest of the territory up into five nearly equal parts, according to population, we have the following :

*Army of the North.*—New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin ; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Albany.

*Army of the East.*—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

*Army of the South.*—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois ; 57 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Washington and Richmond.

*Army of the Gulf.*—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas ; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Atlanta and Vicksburg.

*Army of the West.*—All the States and Territories west of the Mississippi except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas ; 57 regiments.

Total, 300 field regiments.

#### WHY THE UNITED STATES NEEDS A NAVY.

A SSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT contributes to *Gunton's Magazine* for January a brief article entitled "The Need of a Navy."

Mr. Roosevelt's argument is chiefly concerned with the assertion of an American foreign policy, and particularly the Monroe doctrine :

"One of the penalties of desiring to speak one's mind is that the man so speaking it must be ready to back up his words by acts, unless he is willing to find himself in a peculiarly humiliating position. This applies just as much to a nation as to an individual. Therefore, if a nation desires any weight in foreign policy of any kind—that is, even if it desires only a guarantee that no foreign nation will adopt toward it a hostile policy—then it must possess the means to make its words good by deeds. In the case of a nation whose interests in foreign affairs are concerned primarily with powers touching it by land, this means that it must be ready to face invasion by land, or, in case of necessity, itself to invade by land. If, as in the case of the United States, there is no great military empire abutting on the country in question, then it must look primarily to its navy as the means for carrying out any policy on which it has resolved. The United States has on one side Mexico, on the other Canada. Canada, it is true, is part of one of the greatest empires in the world ; but the British empire, though it has ever been fertile in able generals and gallant soldiers, nevertheless owes its high standing primarily to its navy ; and in the very unlikely event of any trouble

between England and the United States, the British forces in Canada and the American navy on the ocean would be almost equally at a disadvantage. Aside from Great Britain, however, practically every other nation which could by any possibility have trouble with us would have to meet us at sea. This of course means that if the United States is to have any foreign policy whatsoever it must possess a thoroughly efficient navy."

Mr. Roosevelt takes the ground that objections to a vigorous naval policy come either from those who are so ignorant as to suppose that no nation will ever fight us because we are so big, and that even if we should be challenged we could fight without preparation, or from men who lack patriotism more than they lack knowledge, and who believe that we ought not to have any foreign policy at all.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Concerning the Monroe doctrine Mr. Roosevelt says :

" Either kind of sentiment, either the belief that we can dare anybody to fight, without preparation, or the belief that we ought never to fight or adopt a policy which might lead to fighting, is bad enough, but the result of a mixture of both is even worse ; and it is this mixture in our foreign policy which offers a perpetual menace to our welfare and honor. If we build and maintain an adequate navy and let it be understood that while we haven't the slightest intention to bluster or to commit any wrong, yet that we are perfectly ready and willing to fight for our rights, then the chances of war will become infinitesimal, and no power will dream of protesting against the Monroe doctrine. If, on the other hand, we announce in the beginning that we do not class ourselves among the really great peoples who are willing to fight for their greatness, that we intend to remain defenseless, hoping thereby to escape the anger of any one, and that we shall of course refrain from pushing any policy, whether that embodied in the Monroe doctrine or any other, if it can possibly be distasteful to nations who actually will fight—why, under such circumstances we doubtless can remain at peace, although it will not be the kind of peace which tends to exalt the national name or to make the individual citizen self-respecting. But if together with a policy of refusing to fight at need we allow the policy of blustering self-assertion to go hand in hand, we may at any time find ourselves in a very awkward position. We asserted the Monroe doctrine as against Great Britain in the Venezuelan case. Personally I am very glad we so asserted it, but it

would be a cause for bitter humiliation if, having once taken this position, we failed again to assert it against any other power, no matter what it might be, which should attempt a policy of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of any State in America."

#### THE QUESTION OF AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

THE February *Harper's* has an article by the Hon. David Turpie, entitled "Projects for an Isthmian Canal," in which a succinct but complete history is given of the various attempts to make a waterway across the narrow strip of land between North and South America. All of these projects have had one and the same main design; that is, to make the longest part of the trans-isthmian voyage through the navigable portion of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and then to use and control the waters of the lake and the adjacent streams so that they may be safely and permanently navigated as a canal for the remaining distance, westward to the Pacific and eastward to the Atlantic. The Hon. Mr. Turpie has most to say of the last attempt to exploit the canal scheme—that by the corporation styled the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. In 1887 it got concessions from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and attempted to obtain subscriptions to its capital. In spite of extensive advertising in London, Paris, and New York, there were no subscriptions, as the project, considered as a financial investment, had been black-listed upon every exchange and market in both Europe and America for fifty years before. This company then tried to obtain a charter from Congress, and last year a bill was introduced to subsidize the Maritime Canal Company to the amount of \$100,000,000.

#### THE MARITIME-CANAL COMPANY.

At this point the writer calls attention to certain very important and suspicious differences between the estimates of the Maritime Canal Company on the whole and on particular divisions of the work, and the estimates made by the government board of engineers. For instance, the Maritime Canal Company says that it can complete what is known as the San Juan River division, of about 69 miles, in which the channel of the San Juan River is to be used as a part of the canal, for \$1,975,000. The estimate of the entirely disinterested government board was \$14,866,000. Taking the whole work, the Canal Company put in an estimate for its completion of \$66,466,880 ; while the government board put the figure at \$133,472,893, just about 100 per cent. more. The Suez Canal cost \$1,000,-000 a mile, as did the Corinth ; the one 100 miles in length and the other 4 miles. The engineering problems of the Nicaragua Canal

are easily equal to those of the two above-mentioned works. Hence, since the Nicaragua route is 169½ miles long, it would certainly seem that the government engineers had not suggested an inflated figure. It was these large discrepancies that prevented the last Congress from taking any action on the subsidy bill. And Congress was evidently none too cautious.

#### NO PRIVATE CORPORATION IS NECESSARY.

The Hon. Mr. Turpie considers that there is no reason why the United States should treat with any private corporation, "whose only claim to consideration rests in the total discredit and disaster which have accompanied its attempt in the execution of the work." The Maritime Canal Company has been charged with serious violations of the concessions made by the government in Nicaragua, and still more serious breaches of contract, but neither of the Central American republics involved has made any opposition to the canal enterprise itself or to the general idea of construction of a canal by our Government. "A condition quite fortunate is thus shown," says Mr. Turpie, "because it is not possible that any power could build or operate this ship canal in the country of an unfriendly population. This work is not like that of Suez or Corinth. Those are canals built by excavation on the sea level, as before stated. To destroy them would require the slow process of the excavation of another channel to drain away their water or the filling up of the present one in use. But the Nicaragua Canal, with its double system of locks and dams, would be peculiarly sensitive and liable to injury, by either public or private enemies, as there are many places along the line at which an hour's work with pick and shovel, to say nothing of the use of explosives, would let the water rapidly escape, and so wreck the whole system."

#### THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS told last summer of the appointment of the new commission of engineers by Congress, to make another survey and estimate of the cost of construction, to further examine as to the route, and also to report on the whole feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal. The Government is still awaiting the report from these three gentlemen. "Three things," says Mr. Turpie, "are necessary to the consummation of this enterprise: First, funds to be furnished by the Government of the United States. Second, the perfect amity and friendly coöperation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the work. Third, a reasonable assurance of its feasibility and of the amount of money needed to construct and complete it."

#### "OUR LATE WAR WITH SPAIN."

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains the conclusion of "A Brief History of Our Late War with Spain," which has endeavored to tell what would probably happen if we had come to blows over the question of Cuba. The imaginary historian has described how the German and English nations had combined against the United States, with the final result of the annexation of Canada. As to how this final step came about, the writer says that the President appointed a commission with the task of concluding a treaty of peace that should permit the Canadian provinces to enter the States of our Union.

#### THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

"The United States was now in a strongly advantageous position. With an army that numbered more than half a million, rapidly perfecting itself in drill and equipment, with the prestige of the greatest victory of modern times at its back, it might well have assumed a tone of arrogance. But its commissioners went with very different instructions. They were authorized to sue for the independence of Canada and make the offer of one thousand millions of dollars in exchange for the release of the Canadian states from British suzerainty. What would a thousand millions of dollars be to a rich country like the United States in comparison with a long-continued or even a short contest by force of arms?

"To Spain the sum of two hundred and fifty millions was offered for the release of all claims on the island of Cuba—Cuba itself to become an independent republic and guarantee return payment of the sum advanced as the price of its liberty.

"An argument was made to the British people based on the logical realignment of the frontiers of nations. North and South America must all be within the limits of the American republics; Asia and Africa left to do with as the peoples of those countries and Europe might desire. For the United States of America, no Hawaii, none of China, none of Africa, but all of North America; and South America for the South American republics.

"The details of the negotiation are familiar to all readers. England had her hands full with Chinese and Indian problems. One thousand millions of dollars appeals to the imagination of the public. Our ambassadors came home crowned with laurels. When the news reached Canada, there was rejoicing almost greater than in the United States. From one end of the country to the other Americans rose up and pronounced for union."

## CUBA AS A MODEL REPUBLIC.

As to Cuba, no annexation takes place, but the United States guarantees its independence and that island begins a new and very noteworthy life under a *régime* in which social, industrial, and political conditions can be organized anew by the light of the world's whole experience.

"Unhappy Cuba, decimated by the heroic struggles through which it had achieved freedom, was now to begin a new life. The blood of martyrs was to prove an enduring cement for the archway opening to progress and prosperity.

"With its wonderful resources of climate, soil, and mine, the Gem of the Antilles was sought as a home by the intelligent of all countries. Especially from the United States, now that order was assured, came an immigration of the most desirable character. England, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, and Norway contributed of their best to the making of this new republic. Even far-off Australia and New Zealand sent their quota, and to these last and to the Swiss we may ascribe the leavening that has made the Cuban Government already an example to the rest of the globe. For it was a curious fact that before the year 1900 New Zealand, which Macaulay at the beginning of the nineteenth century had designated as the land to furnish that civilized man who was some day to sit in meditation over the ruins of London—that this New Zealand, in Macaulay's time a wilderness in the possession of the most barbarous of tribes, had become the foremost of the nations of the earth in its conception of the functions of democratic government.

"The best ideas of all lands were carried by their intelligent sons and built into the laws of the new Cuban republic. It should, they declared, be that government for which Abraham Lincoln hoped—truly a government by, of, and for the people.

"With wise laws and peace, prosperity flowed in upon the land. The indebtedness of two hundred and fifty millions to Spain was quickly paid off.

"It is the fashion in this new nation not only to look with suspicion upon the 'grabber,' but specifically to discourage him. He is regarded as the wolf of society, to be hunted to his lair and either tamed or destroyed. Even in the churches of Cuba greediness has taken its place as the deadliest of sins, inasmuch as it works most harm to one's neighbor.

"How few years have elapsed since the 'late war with Spain' and what changes have taken place! Already the peoples of the earth turn their eyes for an object-lesson in the highest form of intellectual and scientific government to 'Cuba, the model republic.'"

## THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**D**R. JOHN S. BILLINGS, director of the New York Public Library, gives in the *Outlook* a brief sketch of the plans now maturing for the rapid development of that institution.

Work will be begun at once on the proposed building, which is to occupy the old reservoir site adjacent to Bryant Park. This structure will be a modern fireproof library building equipped with the latest improvements and conveniences for readers and having a capacity for the shelving of more than a million volumes. It is hoped that the library may be opened to the public at the beginning of the twentieth century.

## THE BASIS OF A GREAT COLLECTION.

When the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations were consolidated, two years ago, to form the New York Public Library, there were in all about 365,000 volumes; at present the number is over 400,000, excluding duplicates, the whole forming an excellent general reference library especially rich in American history, Egyptology, English and American government publications, periodicals, transactions of societies, and the literature of the industrial arts for the last thirty years. There are several very valuable special collections on various subjects. Dr. Billings says of the library as a whole that it contains "comparatively little fiction and an unusually small amount of rubbish, and while it does not contain so many volumes as the Congressional Library or the Boston Public Library, it is probable that the three libraries are about equal in value to the scholar and the investigator."

The main purpose of the library is and must continue to be educational. "At present it provides more especially for high-school, college, and university graduates, for advanced students, authors, and teachers, for the historian, the statistician, the scientific investigator, and the scholar. All this it must continue to do, and in its new building arrangements are made to secure ample access to books and quiet for this class of readers, by means of special reading-rooms in which collections of books on special subjects may be freely used, while the users are not annoyed by sightseers or those who come for amusement only.

## NEW FUNCTIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

"In its new field of work the library is to provide also for instruction in the lower grades for the great mass of the people. It is to be a common school and a high school as well as a university. It is to circulate books as well as to offer them in its reading-rooms; it is to provide for the children as well as for the adults; it is

practically to become a part, and a very important part, of the free public-school system of the city.

"For a very large part of the community it is also to furnish the means of recreation and amusement; and a very considerable part of its educational work must be done through these means. In the new building these means include the large room for children, well supplied with the most interesting books; the periodical-room, with its 2,000 current journals; the picture gallery and the other art collections on the upper floor; and they must form an important and carefully considered part of the lending department, so that the pleasure may extend to the homes of the users."

Dr. Billings is fully aware that the mere establishment of the library in a great central building will not in itself accomplish the great end in view—the circulation of the books among the people. He recognizes the need of branches, and as each branch can properly supply with books only those living within half a mile of it, he estimates that between thirty and forty such branches will be required in New York City.

#### THE IDEAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr. Billings outlines his views as to what such an institution should be in the following paragraphs:

"A great library like this must be omnivorous; it should have the rare and costly books which are otherwise inaccessible to scholars, and it should also have the ephemeral pamphlets of the day which have no commercial value when they appear, but which ultimately become historical documents, to be sought for by some anxious inquirer.

"It should be a huge encyclopedia, kept always up to date; it should have a special newspaper fund like that recently given to the Boston Public Library; it should have the published reports and documents of every country and great municipality and of every corporation and association in the city of New York; it should have the latest records of science, technology, and art, as given in journals and transactions of societies; and it should have the means to have all these things rapidly catalogued, indexed, classified, and made promptly and fully accessible to all inquirers.

"Moreover, it should not wait passively for inquirers, but should strive to create them, to educate the coming generations in the desire for and use of the best books which contain the best thoughts of the wisest and best writers of all countries and of all times."

It is surely to be hoped that Dr. Billings' ideas will take on a material form in New York.

#### DAUDET THE MERIDIONAL.

THE February *Bookman* publishes a critical sketch of the late Alphonse Daudet written by Adolphe Cohn, to whom the novelist appeals first and strongest in his character of *méridional*—the one genuine *méridional* among the men of letters of his country.

"The course of history has given France such a strong, compact, national unity that we easily forget how discordant the elements were out of which French nationality has been formed. That there once was a Northern France and a Southern France which harbored none but feelings of enmity toward each other; that these two countries, wholly dissimilar in language, in institutions, in religious and ethical views, once fiercely rushed upon each other; that the Northern Frenchman was in the South hated as a ruthless conqueror, an ignorant and contemptuous destroyer of everything that was held dear and beautiful in the conquered country, is now all but forgotten, save by the close student of historical records. The South, it need hardly be said, gave to France afterward many a brilliant intellect, more, perhaps, than the North. But the sons of the South were taken hold of by the new nationality that resulted from the blending of the two halves, and are thought of simply as Frenchmen. Who thinks of the *méridional* in Thiers and Mignet, in Montaigne, in Montesquieu, in Guizot? Even Gambetta's exuberance is ascribed, and not unjustly, to his Italian father's more than to his Southern French mother's blood. In Daudet the Southerner, the Provençal, is discernible nearly in every line that he wrote. It is the sunshine of his native Provence that illumines his works and gives them the peculiar warmth which is one of their most attractive features. Oh, to be sure, he is a Southerner of a peculiar kind! He is not a Gascon; he does not, as the hero of the popular story, wonder that the river Garonne, or the Rhone, even, could give out enough water to fill all the seas and oceans. The Provençal that was in him had become a Parisian too, endowed with that keen sense of the ridiculous which is carried on the banks of the Seine farther than anywhere else, and sometimes altogether too far. The Parisianized Daudet could look from outside at the natives of his dear Provence, or else Tartarin never would have appeared. But his conception, if not of life itself, at least of that which makes life worth living, which makes it beautiful, remained Southern to the last; to the last his favorite music must have been the scraping of the *cigales'* wings, his favorite library that *Bibliothèque des Cigales* of which he speaks in one of his most charming stories."

## THE FIRST OF FRENCH HUMORISTS.

"Clearness and completeness of vision, perfect accuracy of statement, and sympathy—these are the qualities that made Daudet, perhaps, not only the novelist and story-writer that he is, but also the first of French humorists. It has been said not seldom that the French have wit, but no humor. While true in general, we doubt whether an exception ought not to be made in favor of a few quite modern authors, at the head of whom Daudet stands preëminent. Who would realize the difference between humor and wit need only pass from the perusal of the *Tartarin* volumes to almost any of Edmond About's short stories. About's wit is simply irresistible, and laughter comes up to our lips and eyes whether we wish it or not. With Daudet it is simply an amused and kindly smile. We see this big Southern, fun-loving, bragging *Tartarin* uttering lies as big as houses, first among his own townspeople, whom he does not expect to believe him any more than he believes himself, then among other people, who first take him at his word, and whose contempt he cannot understand after they have found that his heroism is all Southern froth, and no more; all his ethical vagaries amuse us like the gambols of some big fishes. We do not want him to hurt himself; but we feel he is not exactly a man after our own likeness. Daudet knows all that and tells us: 'Look at him, all the same. He is not useless; he'll bring into your life a ray of his Southern sunshine, provided you do not take him *au sérieux*.' No wonder the Tarasconese never forgave him for making their small town the special home of this peculiar branch of the genus man!"

## DAUDET'S FINAL SIGNIFICANCE.

He remains, then, first of all, perhaps, a master of French prose, of a highly musical prose, lighted up with a dash of poetical radiance; a careful and interested observer and describer of life, of that inner life which is called fancy, as well as of the outer life by which we are uninterruptedly surrounded; a kindly and sincere humorist and in many respects a creator of types. Posterity will lull itself in the mirth and poetry of his light sketches, read one or two, perhaps three, of his novels, and once in a while gaze with some wonder upon the features of the illustrious *Tartarin de Tarascon's* father.

Let us add here—for in forming an estimate of the man these facts ought not to be forgotten—that Daudet was not one of Fortune's *enfants gâtés*. His beginnings were as humble as well could be. It took him years of the hardest work so to master his natural gifts as to be able to turn them into agents of literary production. His first really

great success he won when already thirty-four years of age, and ten years later he felt the first painful symptoms of the terrible ailment which has just carried him off. And yet he was a happy man, because he carried in himself, in his loving heart, and in his sympathy for everything that has received the inseparable gifts of life and suffering the source of his own and of his associates' happiness.

## HEINRICH HEINE.

## Centenary of the Poet's Birth.

**I**N December all the world celebrated the centenary of the birth of Heine, and, it need scarcely be added, many new additions to Heine literature are the outcome of this event. In June and July Dr. Ernst Elster contributed to the *Deutsche Rundschau* an article with a number of unpublished Heine letters, and these were translated at great length in the *Revue des Revues*; and in the *Deutsche Revue* of August Herr Gustav Karpeles had another article with a number of letters. A French view of the poet and his influence in France, by M. Edouard Rod, appeared in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* in July.

## WHEN WAS HEINE BORN?

This may seem rather an odd question at the time of the centenary celebration of Heine's birth, but in the minds of some there is still some doubt as to the real birth-date. Prof. Hermann Hüffer, who writes in the December number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, entitles his article "When was Heine Born?" and endeavors to solve the problem.

The year varies from 1797 to 1799. The register of Jewish children born in Düsseldorf between 1797 and 1808 contains only thirty names, and those of the Heine family are so incomplete as to warrant the conclusion that the entries were simply made from memory. In Heine's baptismal register (1825) the date of birth appears as December 13, 1799; and in the marriage certificate (1841) the birth-date becomes December 31, but the latter is generally regarded as a mere writer's error, in which the figures have been transposed. Dr. Elster, Heine's biographer, gives 1797 the preference, the baptismal register and marriage certificate notwithstanding; but Maximilian Heine, Proelss, and others abide by 1799. After all, the exact date of birth is not the most vital question, and Heine himself says in reference to this very matter, "The most important thing is that I have been born."

## HEINE IN GERMANY.

Another absurd controversy has raged round the question of a monument to Heine at Düssel-

dorf, his native town. This is refused because Heine scoffed at German politics and showed partiality to the French—surely a very pardonable sin, since France was good to him, translated his works which were prohibited in Germany even before they were published, and did not taunt him with his Jewish origin. The most “patriotic” of the Germans who will have none of the monument would probably be the first to admit the loss Heine would be to German literature could his writings and his influence be taken away.

In all collections of German lyrics Heine occupies a foremost place, and in Germany scarcely any poet is more sincerely worshiped. The numerous editions of his poems afford ample testimony of this. Among the new contributions to Heine literature is the “Heinrich Heine Brevarum,” or Heine’s life in his songs, edited by Herr Richard Schaukal, and published by Herrn Fischer & Franke, at Berlin. In this collection the editor has followed Dr. Elster’s famous edition of Heine’s Collected Works, and has arranged in chronological order the poems selected, so as to present through them a faithful picture of the poet’s life.

#### PROFESSOR DOWDEN’S ESTIMATE.

The December number of *Cosmopolis* was almost a Heine number. Besides Mr. Israel Zangwill’s imaginary dialogue, entitled “From a Mattress Grave,” there are three centenary retrospects, and Heine is criticised from English, French, and German standpoints by Prof. Edward Dowden, M. Edouard Rod, and Herr Karl Frenzel respectively.

Professor Dowden’s article is a character sketch of Heine the man, and the following brief quotations are taken from his pages :

“To be born with diverse souls is embarrassing, but it was Heine’s distinction. It signifies that life is to be no steadfast progress, directed by some guiding light, but a wavering advance through a countless series of attractions passing into repulsions, and of repulsions transformed into attractions. . . . With Heine, unity did not underlie diversity, but, as far as it existed, rose out of diversity as a last result. When his parents named him ‘Harry,’ one is surprised that the baby did not smile ironically and protest, ‘My name is Legion, for we are many.’ ”

There were times when Heine revolted against Judaism, and there were times when he revolted against Christianity, yet he maintained that the Christian religion had been a blessing to the human race. Professor Dowden adds :

“Heine was cosmopolitan; he had tried to persuade himself that there are no longer nations in

Europe, but only two great parties—the party of progress and the party of retrogression. The great cosmopolitan, he thought, was Jesus Christ.

“He belongs to the race of skeptics, but he is a skeptic who inquires, a skeptic who hopes. He felt the need of a religion of joy and also of a religion of sorrow, and he states the case on behalf of each. He felt that the political future belongs to the populace—they have fortunately, or unfortunately, a right to eat, but he would preserve the higher rights of an aristocracy of intellect.

“One feeling rich in virtue, and perhaps only one, lay during all his life in Heine’s heart pure and unmingled. His one unmixed felicity was in his affection for his mother. It was for her he wrote in youth those sonnets which tell how he had wandered far and fruitlessly in search of love, and had found it at last in her dear eyes. It was for her sake long afterward that he concealed the terrible ravages of his malady, and wrote those letters, cheering and caressing, which brought her bright news of Paris and her son.”

#### TRANSLATIONS AND MUSICAL SETTINGS.

Germany may well be proud of the prominent place in world-literature which Heine occupies. No poet has been more translated, and no poet, perhaps, was ever so untranslatable. Among the well-known translators who have tried their hands at rendering Heine in English may be mentioned Mrs. Kate Freiligrath Kroeker, Miss Alma Strettell, Sir Theodore Martin, Charles Godfrey Leland (“Hans Breitmann”), John Todhunter, George Macdonald, Ernest Radford, Dr. Richard Garnett, Emma Lazarus, the late Lord Houghton, Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, Francis Hueffer, James Thomson (“B. V.”), Lady Duff Gordon, and many others.

In No. 3 of the *Quarto*, the only number issued in 1897, is a translation of Heine’s “Neuer Frühling” by Mr. T. Staats.

With regard to the musical settings of Heine’s songs, it is interesting to learn that a bibliography of them has been compiled by Challier (1885–86) showing over 3,000 compositions. Goethe comes far behind with 1,700; and the other German lyric poets are nowhere beside these two. The settings of “Du bist wie eine Blume” number 160; “Ich hab im Traum geweinet” and “Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth,” each 83; “Ein Fichtenbaum steht einsam,” 76; “Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten,” 37; and this was more than ten years ago. And who are the composers who have been inspired by Heine’s beautiful words? Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, Robert Franz, to name only a few who at once recur to the memory.

## THE LATE JUSTIN WINSOR.

**I**N the January number of the *American Historical Review* the place of honor is given to an article on Justin Winsor, Harvard's librarian, who died in October last, and whom the writer, Prof. Edward Channing, characterizes as the foremost student of American history and the foremost American librarian.

Professor Channing was on terms of intimate friendship and constant association with Mr. Winsor, and was familiar with that historical scholar's methods of work. The following passages from his article are of special interest:

## HOW WINSOR GATHERED HISTORICAL MATERIALS.

"Even before entering college Winsor began the serious study of history, and during his freshman year saw his first book through the press—a 'History of Duxbury,' his ancestral town. His taste for this class of pursuits grew rapidly and he determined to devote his life to them. He soon thought out a scheme of note-taking and continued to accumulate memoranda, on the lines thus early laid down, for a period of nearly forty years—until within ten days of his sudden and untimely death. Ordinary antiquarian inquiries, the study of constitutional topics, and the elucidation of important problems in our political history had slight interest for him. On the other hand, bibliographical and cartographical details which bewildered most students only charmed him. Whenever a book having anything to do with American history passed through his hands he carefully noted everything new in it, and especially any reference to new material; whenever he handled a map of America or any portion of it he remarked its peculiar features and illustrated his notes by a sketch. Once a week he arranged a memorandum collected during the week and filed them away in portfolios or in boxes; in later years he used many of them to annotate interleaved copies of his own works. All this he did by personal labor, for he always maintained that a historical student to accomplish anything of value must handle all the books and papers with his own hands. This method, persistently pursued through a long series of years, brought together a mass of information not only unequaled in the annals of American historical labor, but already in suitable form for easy use."

Much of this material was made available to students and general readers in Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston," "Narrative and Critical History of America," and "Columbus," which Professor Channing declares to be "the three best books of their classes yet produced in this country or elsewhere," and in the series of volumes devoted to special epochs in American

history, the last of which, "The Westward Movement," has been published since the author's death and is noticed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

## PERSONAL QUALITIES.

Mr. Winsor was always ready to open his stores of knowledge for the benefit of all who could make use of them.

"Although an exceedingly industrious man he was a most sociable man; he liked to see other persons and to talk with them or, when this was not possible, to correspond with them. While at the Boston Public Library he trained himself to interruption, stopping his pen in the middle of a sentence instead of at the end. In this way he was able to take up the unfinished thought at once upon the departure of his visitor. It happened, therefore, that one no sooner appeared within the door of his room than his pen was laid aside and the inquisitor, whom many men would have dreaded, greeted with a cheery 'Sit down.' Whatever Winsor knew of American bibliography or of library methods was at his questioner's disposal; if the desired information could not be given at the library he looked up the point at his house, where his memoranda were kept, and at once sent a note to his questioner. Unknown inquirers from a distance received the same cordial attention, and an enormous amount of time was devoted to answering them. He also had the reputation of a wide acquaintance with men and of being an excellent judge of them. His advice was constantly sought in the selection of librarians, authors, editors, secretaries, and teachers, and it was always cheerfully given; the number of persons who owe their present positions in part at least to his friendly counsel is very large."

## THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

**I**N the February *Cosmopolitan* President E. Benjamin Andrews has an essay on "The Selection of One's Life-Work." In general he has no advice to give except "Follow your bent. If the subject possesses various species of ability, but is peculiarly brilliant in some one, this, his main forte, is the thing to give him his cue." President Andrews is inclined to give a good deal of weight to the judgment of acquaintances, especially when a young man inclines to a profession through some whim and not from any kind of rational consideration. These acquaintances might be better advisers than one's parents, who may devoutly wish their son to be a minister, and therefore take it for granted that this was his appointed destiny. But where there is one young man who is foolishly bent on a par-

ticular calling, President Andrews thinks there are a great many who are hesitant and timid, and willing to believe themselves incapable of following a particular profession which they would take had they the courage. Taking the chief professions in detail, President Andrews has a great deal of good to say of the ministry as a distinct profession. He says that some young men evidently think that to secure ordination or retention in the ministry after ordination he must slavishly follow some creed. This may have been so, says President Andrews, "but the danger is rapidly lessening, being now rare, local, and ready to disappear."

#### THE LAW AND BUSINESS.

Of the lawyer's mission, this writer has a strong word of defense as against those people who fasten the sins of a few unscrupulous men on the whole profession. "Perhaps one in a thousand real criminals would secure fair treatment if undefended; but the vast majority, were there no friendly scrutiny of the evidence against them, were they left to be dealt with, free from all check, by the average jury or judge, liable to prejudice, passion, or both, would inevitably receive sentences undeservedly severe. And taking a great many cases together, it is probably best that the guilty man's counsel should not only plead all palliating circumstances, but should go further and place the client in the most favorable light which can be thrown upon him. If in this way justice is sometimes foiled, it almost certainly gains on the whole." Nor does President Andrews think that it is right to make a sweeping condemnation of business life on the ground, often maintained, that to assure success in business as it is now conducted, it is necessary to resort to immoral and dishonorable practices. "Fraud and underhandedness are doubtless common in most businesses, yet we can see, looking in any direction, respectable competences built up, no dollar of which is in any wise tainted."

President Andrews seems inclined to engineering professions as, generally speaking, most attractive in the present outlook on future demand and supply.

#### ENGINEERING IS A GOOD FIELD.

"If there is a profession which more safely than any other can be recommended as peculiarly enticing in itself, vastly and directly useful to mankind, and not as yet overcrowded, it is engineering in its various phases and branches—civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical, mining, sanitary, hydraulic. Engineers' work, the subjection of man's material environment to man's service, is only well begun. It must and will go on, and it will go far very soon. Probably no man liv-

ing has more than the faintest foregleam of the development which even the next fifty years have in store for this feature of our civilization. The force working here will have to be vastly enlarged. Only, be it observed, numbers are here as elsewhere of much less consequence than quality. If thorough preparation for one's profession is always important, as is certainly true, it is specially vital to success in engineering, where so much depends on exact knowledge—where mathematics and acquaintance with physical laws figure so conspicuously. Besides being in a high degree both useful and intellectual, engineering is a form of activity in which, if you are thoroughly qualified for it and unremittingly industrious, excellent remuneration may be expected, and that without resort to doubtful devices.

#### POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

"At the risk of offending some readers and surprising more, we venture, lastly, to speak of politics as in itself a highly desirable profession. Good citizens who are so situated that they can compete for public office ought to be encouraged to do so. No more useful career is possible in this age than is presented by politics conscientiously prepared for and pursued. The common thought that it is mean to seek office or to accept an office unless it has sought the man is wholly perverse. We need that hosts of thoroughly able and moral young men, well trained in political and social science, including ethics, should set politics before themselves as their life-work. Do not sneer at professional politics if only it is of the right kind. Politics ought to be a profession. Rightly followed, it would be a noble one."

#### THE CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE.

**A N OXONIAN**" describes Cambridge University in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January. What he says about undergraduate life at that ancient seat of learning is not without interest to the American university student:

"The average undergraduate loathes eccentricity as much as he loathes affectation; he is thoroughly healthy both in mind and body and 'perfectly normal.' He reads just as much or just as little as is necessary to get him through the schools; prefers talking to working; smokes perhaps rather more than is good for him; has a splendid appetite, but drinks very little wine except on rare occasions; plays 'footer' with immense energy; bikes, practices at Fenner's, or takes a spin on the upper river; plays a little billiards, and perhaps runs over to Newmarket now and then; belongs to the Athenæum or the

Pitt, where he pays a guinea a term for the privilege of spoiling six-pennyworth of note-paper ; and goes occasionally to the New Theater to see 'Niobe' or the 'Geisha' or perhaps appears himself as an Argive elder or as one of the chorus in the 'Wasps.' Or, again, he may patronize with good-humored tolerance and contempt the meetings got up by 'faddists and reformers ; though he is sometimes a little hazy as to the antecedents of some of these *fin-de-siècle* apostles and prophets, and has been known to be under the impression that Mrs. Ormiston Chant founded Newnham, that Mr. Ben Tillett was once a famous pugilist, and that General Booth either kept a public-house in his youth or—if not that—was a celebrated actor. On the whole, in spite of deans, proctors, college by-laws, and November fogs, an undergraduate's life is wholesome and healthy like himself, and he enjoys himself amazingly."

#### IS PHOTOGRAPHY AN ART?

"IS Photography an Art?" is the question which M. Robert de la Sizeranne puts in the first December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He means, of course, is it a *fine art*? for no one would be found to deny that photography is an art in the sense in which acting or carpentry is an art.

#### THE OLD AND THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. de la Sizeranne begins with an amusing description of the astonishment and indignation with which an old-fashioned photographer would regard the goings-on of his modern successors. We have abolished the frosted glass roof, the elaborate arrangement of curtains, the claw-shaped machine for holding the victim's head in position, the rustic bank, the broken column, the balustrade, the cardboard rocks, the painted cascade, and all the other "properties" which figure so largely in family photographic albums. The photographer, too, is changed. He no longer terrifies squads of children or newly married couples clasping hands convulsively to the great danger of far too tight gloves, with his peremptory order to keep still. The mysterious black shroud in which the old-fashioned operator enveloped both himself and his machine has also disappeared. The modern photographer no longer shuns artists, or condescendingly instructs them in the attitudes really taken up by a man walking or a horse trotting. He mixes with them with the humility of a disciple anxious to profit by the experience of his masters. A visitor to the recent exhibitions of the Photo Club, the Link Ring, the Camera Club, or

the Société Belge de Photographie comes out with the feeling that he has been in the presence of an art modest enough, but only half-created, babbling the first words of an unknown tongue. But there are the art critics who prove conclusively, at least to their own satisfaction, that photography could never give results equal to those of etching or charcoal-drawing. How, then, can we solve this problem ?

#### DEFECTS OF THE SUN-PICTURE.

In the first place, let us admit the faults which have caused photography to be despised by artistic minds. It exaggerates perspective, is blind to delicate shades of color, and passes over effects of capital importance, yet enumerates details with the irritating exactitude of a Blue Book. One might as well, one thinks, hope to realize the beauty of a landscape from a mere enumeration of the owners of the land. But let us candidly admit that these faults were largely due to the erroneous ideas of the old-fashioned photographers. They turned their backs on the sun, aimed before all else at clear definition, and even sought by mechanical devices to put on the plate more detail than the naked eye could possibly see from the position of the camera. The moment that men of taste came and took photographs, they produced fine, delicate, and harmonious work. The photographer ceased to be a maker of inventories, determined to spare us not a single leaf, blade of grass, brick, or hair. He no longer wished to define everything clearly ; he felt the charm of the undefined or the half-defined as giving scope to the spectator's imagination. But is that enough to make photography a fine art ? It is well, certainly, to have got rid of certain defects ; but does not a fine art demand in addition certain positive qualities—above all, the presence, not of a machine, but of the worker's hand ?

#### MIND VERSUS MACHINE.

Of course it is not fair to compare photographs with oil-paintings or water-colors. They must be compared only with pictures in black and white, or in one color almost black shading off into another almost white. In short, we must only think of drawings in chalk, India ink, sepia or charcoal, etchings, engravings, and perhaps certain cameos. The question then is this : Is the part played by the photographer sufficiently great to make his work a "production" and not a "reproduction" ?

The photographer "comes in," so to speak, at three different moments. First, and most important of all, he chooses the moment for exposing his plate. This apparently simple act is really that first step which proverbially costs so

much. It means that he has posed his figure or figures to his satisfaction, or that he has at last caught that conjunction of light and shade which in his opinion will best enable him to render the beauties of a landscape. M. de la Sizeranne quotes copiously from Mrs. Cameron's "Annals of My Glass House"—how, in photographing such men as Thomas Carlyle, she always sought to render not only the external body, but the great mind within, to such an extent that, as she herself says, every photograph taken in that way was almost the personification of a prayer. Do not all the scornful art critics themselves judge pictures and statues by the choice of subject and the arrangement of the object or objects represented? The second point at which the personal intervention of the photographer counts is in the development of the plate, and there the difference between a good and a bad photographer is perhaps most clearly exhibited. And when the plate is developed, the merely professional photographer hands it over to his assistants that they may pull proofs from it. Not so the artistic photographer. He "comes in" a third time and devotes himself to making a finished picture of the proof which he is about to pull. The plate is the work of the machine, but the proof, like style, is the man. M. de la Sizeranne tells a story of two photographs which he saw by M. J. H. Gear called "Étude" and "Matin Argenté," country landscapes. A superficial inspection showed the incomparable superiority of the second, but a closer examination revealed the astonishing fact that they both represented the same scene and were in fact taken from the same plate!

It is evident that the mind plays an increasing part in the production of artistic photographs. "Why," asks M. de la Sizeranne, "should we call a man an artist who produces pictures with a bit of charcoal, and deny the title to another who produces pictures by intelligently availing himself of a ray of the sun?" We have no space to follow M. de la Sizeranne through his interesting descriptions of not a few modern photographs, in which imagination, romantic perception, in fact all the qualities understood by the term "fine art," are discernible. The important point to note is that the photographer is, at least, as much or as little under the dominion of his mechanical apparatus as the etcher or the engraver.

#### THE NEW SCHOOL.

The new school of photographers expressly disclaim any intention of setting up a separate æsthetic of photography; they insist on submitting to the recognized rules of the graphic arts. They study nature with the devotion of the Barbizon school; they aim at breadth of effect, at large

masses—in short, at the supremely artistic presentation of whatever they choose to portray. How is it, then, that in France there are only ten or twelve, and outside of France only some thirty, photographers whose work deserves to be compared with acknowledged works of art? M. de la Sizeranne's conclusion seems to be that photography is yet in its infancy, and that if it is not an art to-day it will be to-morrow.

#### ELECTRICAL ADVANCE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

**M**R. ELIHU THOMSON, the electrician, endeavors to sum up, in the January *Forum*, the more important items in the electrical development of the past decade.

One of the most conspicuous applications of electricity to-day is the electric motor in use so generally on street railroads. It is hard to realize that in a convention of street-railroad men held so recently as 1887 a discussion of electric traction was vigorously criticised as a waste of time which might have been better applied to "practical" subjects! Yet Mr. Thomson assures us that such was the fact:

"In fact, the contention was that the care and feeding of horses should take precedence of so unimportant a subject as electricity considered as the motive power of a car system. Yet in less than five years from that time the horse question had everywhere become an exploded one. A convention of the same association in the present year assumed in its papers and discussions the universal application of electricity to street-car propulsion. Had the advent of the electric railroad marked the only great advance within the ten years just passed, that period might still be well characterized as one of great technical progress in electricity. Had the decadence of horse-traction occupied a much longer period than it did, the advance could justly be deemed rapid.

"Many of the largest street-railroad systems were transformed in a few months' or in a year's time. The advance still goes on by extensions of existing lines, by the establishment of additional interurban and suburban traffic facilities, by the increase of equipment, and by the steady improvement in the quality of that equipment."

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND THE ALTERNATING CURRENT.

"The period since 1887 has been marked by great extension in electric lighting by both arc and incandescent lamps. Prior to that year only the largest cities, broadly speaking, possessed any electric-lighting service. Now, however, even the smaller towns have their electric

stations, their arc lamps for street lighting, and the smaller incandescents for general use. The same wires or mains frequently supply both kinds of lights. The incandescent lamps in use in the United States are numbered by millions; and there are several hundred thousand arc lamps besides. There are in operation nearly 3,000 electric-light-supply stations, and these, together with isolated electric plants, represent a capital of about \$500,000,000.

"One of the chief factors in this great extension has been the application of alternating electric currents, or currents of wave-like nature, reversing their direction many times in each second. The direct or continuous current had previously occupied the field alone. But the alternating current possessed the advantage of readily permitting the sending out over a long distance of a high-pressure current with but little loss and by means of comparatively small and inexpensive lines. This current, relatively dangerous, could then be exchanged for a safe low-pressure current on the house mains for working the lights.

"The device which makes the exchange is called a transformer. It is in reality a modified induction coil—a simple structure of copper wire, sheet iron, and insulating materials, with no moving parts to need attention or to get out of order. The properties and use of the transformer in an alternating-current system were comparatively unknown before 1887; but since that time it has played a part in electric development the importance of which cannot easily be overestimated. It has been furthermore brought to a high degree of perfection by the persistent and painstaking effort of numerous workers."

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT NIAGARA.

At Niagara Falls we find a remarkable instance of the varied uses of electric energy.

"We find the power of huge water-wheels delivered to the massive dynamos for giving out electric energy. This energy is variously employed. The electric lighting of the city of Niagara and surroundings and the electric railroads naturally depend upon the water-power. Besides these, which may be termed the ordinary applications of electricity, there are clustered at Niagara a number of unique industrial establishments, the importance of which will undoubtedly increase rapidly. In the carborundum factory we find huge furnaces heated by the passage of electric current, and attaining temperatures far beyond those of the ordinary combustion of fuel. These electric furnaces produce carborundum—a new abrasive, nearly as hard as the diamond, which is a combination of carbon and silicon, unknown before the electric furnace gave it birth.

Sand and coke are the raw substances for its production; and these are acted upon by the excessive high heat necessary to form the new product, already in extensive use for grinding hard materials.

"The metal aluminum, which not many years ago cost \$2 an ounce, is now produced on a large scale at Niagara, and sold at a price which makes it, bulk for bulk, cheaper than brass. Here, again, electricity is the agent; but in this case its power of electrolyzing or breaking up strong chemical unions is employed. Great vats containing fused compounds, such as fluorides of certain metals in which the aluminum ore is dissolved, are arranged so that a powerful electric current sent through the fused mass separates out the metallic aluminum. The metal is then collected and cast into ingots for shipment, or is rolled into sheets or rods, or drawn into tubes or wire."

#### THE "STEP-UP" TRANSFORMER.

The long-distance transmission of electric power is accomplished by means of transformation of the current. The high-pressure line extending from Niagara to Buffalo affords an example.

"In this case, 'step-up' transformers, as they are called, are employed at the Niagara power plant to step up or raise the electrical pressure or potential from that given by the dynamos to that required for the transmission to Buffalo. This transformation is from about 2,500 up to 10,000 volts. At the Buffalo end the reverse process is carried on by 'step-down' transformers, and the energy is delivered to the trolley lines at about 500 volts. At Buffalo the 'step-down' in pressure is accompanied by a conversion of the alternating current into a continuous current in one direction or a direct current. It would require too much space to explain the meaning of these technical designations of the kinds of current, and they are referred to here solely to illustrate the extreme flexibility of electrical work as lately developed. The whole Niagara plant has grown into existence within the past five years and as a consequence of the technical advances within the period of the past ten years. There are, however, in active operation, besides the Niagara power plant, several other water-power transmissions, some of them far exceeding in distance that between Niagara and Buffalo, and some in which the amount of power conveyed, as well as the pressure of the current used upon the line, is much greater than is yet to be found at Niagara."

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ELECTRIC HEAT.

Mr. Thomson mentions several industries in which the part played by electricity, although vitally important, is not evident in the finished

product. The heating power of the electric current is utilized in many ways. Electric welding machinery has worked great changes in various manufactures.

"As an instance, it may be mentioned that the solid rubber tires of carriages are held in place by wires welded into bands by electric welding machines built for the purpose. Similarly, carriage hardware, axles, wheel-tires, parts of bicycles, parts of machines, tools, and innumerable other articles are made. Metal bands for pails, tubs, and barrels are now largely made by electric welding. Even steel tubes for bicycle and vehicle frames are formed by the same means, and new industries are based upon it. A curious and instructive instance of the adaptability of electric methods to new uses is seen in the annealing of armor for war-vessels. A serious difficulty arose in the application of armor-plate having a hardened face and known as harveyized armor. It was found almost impossible to drill or cut holes in the face—an operation frequently rendered necessary in the construction of an armored ship. Various methods of annealing or softening the spots where the plate was to be drilled were tried, with indifferent results. The construction of some of our battleships was delayed on account of this difficulty. It was overcome by a special electric method, with appropriate machinery somewhat resembling that used for electric welding, capable of heating to redness the desired spots in the face of the heaviest armor-plate, and of automatically reducing the heat of the spots so as to anneal them. The heating and control of the cooling is perfectly brought about, in spite of the enormous mass of cold metal surrounding the portion under treatment. Together with electric welding work, this armor annealing is a striking instance of the extreme localization of heating in metal, possible only by the delivery of electrical energy and its conversion into heat at the desired point. In electric welding the electric heat is sharply localized at the weld itself, softening and uniting the pieces, the operation being under the same perfect control as in the armor annealing referred to. Before the advent of the electric process iron and platinum only were known as the weldable metals. Afterward all metals became capable of welding under electric treatment."

"Electric heating is now applied in many ways. There are electric cooking-utensils, sad-irons, soldering-tools, etc., while many street-cars are provided with electric heat in winter. The chief bar to the employment of electricity for general heating is the fact that in using coal to develop power by steam-engines 85 to 90 per cent. of the heating value is lost in the boiler and engine."

#### MUNICIPAL LIGHTING IN SMALL CITIES.

THE current number of *Municipal Affairs* contains two valuable articles on municipal electric lighting, contributed by Mr. R. R. Bowker and Prof. John R. Commons.

Professor Commons, who is an advocate of municipal ownership, gives the following explanation of the comparatively rapid success of municipal electric lighting in the smaller cities:

"In electric lighting the process of municipalization is as yet mainly in the small places. While but three cities over 100,000, according to the census of 1890, have municipal electric plants, it appears from the list of 64 cities with municipal plants, as given by Mr. Francisco, that 29 have less than 5,000 population, 19 from 5,000 to 10,000, making a total of 48 or three-fourths under 10,000; and 14 range from 10,000 to 50,000. The fact that the preponderance lies so largely on the side of the small cities and villages is sometimes advanced as showing that large cities are not competent to undertake this function. While such a conclusion is of course not logically warranted, there are patent reasons why municipal ownership should achieve its first success in the smaller municipalities. Here, as I have already said, government lies close to the people. The officials are known to every one. They cannot retire under the shield of their friends and party councilors. They are accessible to the personal complaints of every one. In large cities newspapers do the complaining, and everybody discounts these as the organs of partisanship or corporate jobbery. The people do not come in contact with their officials. But it is otherwise in the small cities, and the result is a constant effort on the part of officials to meet the demand for efficiency and economy.

"The voting constituency, too, has a preponderance of small property owners, the thrifty and independent middle class, who have always been the bulwark of popular government. There are no multi-millionaires on the one hand and no overwhelming array of wage-workers dependent upon them upon the other. This relieves the community both from the machinations of a few rich men who in every city use their power to exploit their neighbors, and whose interests are, therefore, against honest government; and also from the blind struggles of the working classes to secure through politics those advantages and liberties which they are unable to obtain in industry. This makes both the administration of the civil service a simple matter, and the hours and wages of labor in public employment conform to the most exacting conditions that obtain in private industry."

## THE INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE OF GERMANY.

**M**R. MICHAEL G. MULHALL, the statistician, contributes to the *North American Review* for January an account of the industrial progress made by Germany since the formation of the empire in 1871.

Germany's development, especially in the last twenty years, Mr. Mulhall regards as relatively greater than that of any other country in Europe, notwithstanding the burden of an immense military establishment and a geographical position inferior to that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, or Turkey.

From 1875 to 1895 the natural increase of population was nearly 12,500,000, or about 30 per cent. About one-fourth of this increase emigrated, leaving a net gain of 9,500,000. The population of cities almost doubled, while the gain in the rural districts was only 13 per cent. It seems, too, that the large cities have grown much faster than the smaller ones, as is shown in the following table:

	1875.	1895.	Increase. Per Cent.
Berlin.....	830,000	1,680,000	102
Hamburg.....	240,000	630,000	162
Munich.....	170,000	410,000	140
Leipzig.....	110,000	400,000	263
Fifty-six other cities.....	3,320,000	8,060,000	80
Urban population.....	4,670,000	9,180,000	96

## AGRICULTURE.

The area of land under cultivation in Germany is only 48 per cent. of the whole, and the production of food is insufficient for the population, although the number of hands employed in farming is nearly the same as in the United States. Still the area under crops has risen 12 per cent. in fifteen years, and the average weight of crop (excluding hay) is now thirty-one hundred-weight per acre, as against twenty-four hundred-weight in 1880-82—an improvement of 30 per cent.

"The consumption of potatoes reaches almost 4 pounds daily per inhabitant, being the highest ratio on the European continent. The production of grain and meat is short of requirements. net imports of grain in the last three years averaging 3,500,000 tons yearly, from which it appears that Germany subsists on imported grain during two months of the year. As regards pastoral industry there has been an increase of live-stock, except sheep."

The production of meat has risen only 13 per cent. in twenty years, the average per inhabitant being now only 66 pounds, as against 73 pounds in 1873. The supply is now supplemented by 200,000 tons of imported meat. There is also a deficiency of dairy products in Germany. There are not enough milch-cows for the population,

and although butter is exported to the amount of 8,000 tons yearly, margarine has to be imported to meet the deficit.

In 1895 the total value of Germany's rural products of all descriptions reached \$2,002,000,000.

"The sum total is \$50,000,000 less than the value of farm products of the 23 Western States of the Union, but the number of hands in Germany is two and a half times as great, while the improved area of the Western States is three times that of German farms. In Germany the productive area is equal to no more than 8 acres per farming hand; in the Western States it is 62 acres. The value of product per acre is, of course, higher in Germany—namely, \$31—as compared with \$10 in the Western States; but the product per farming hand is \$620 in the latter, against \$250 in Germany."

Mr. Mulhall mentions only two causes of the backward condition of German agriculture—the small size of the farms (averaging only twelve acres and not permitting the use of improved machinery) and the military system which takes from agriculture the flower of the peasantry. While 35 per cent. of the population is agricultural, each of the 8,200,000 farm hands raises hardly enough food to support six persons. "Thus it comes to pass that the German people subsist on imported food during two months in the year, while 52 per cent. of the area of the empire is uncultivated."

## MANUFACTURES.

In textile manufactures Germany consumes more than twice as much fiber as in 1875, taking 30,000 tons more than France. Germany has distanced all other continental nations in cotton manufactures, counting at present 4,700,000 spindles, of which one-third belong to Alsace-Lorraine and were formerly French. Germany comes next after France in silk manufactures, and as regards woolens the two countries are about equal.

While textile industry rose 110 per cent. in twenty years, metal manufactures rose 180 per cent. Germany now holds third place among the nations of the world as a producer of steel, the output having risen from 35,000 tons in 1875 to 2,500,000 tons in 1895.

"There are 750 first-class machine factories in Germany, of which Prussia has 300, turning out everything requisite for railroads, agriculture, mining, etc. Krupp's covers 1,000 acres, employing 310 steam engines and 20,000 workmen and consuming 1,000,000 tons of steel yearly. The rapidity with which the manufacture of hardware has grown in Germany may be judged from

the fact that it compared with that of France in 1875 as 4 to 3 and in 1895 as 5 to 2. Its present position as compared with that of Great Britain is as 3 to 4."

The manufacture of beet sugar is also in a thriving condition. Germany now produces 40 per cent. of all the beet sugar made in Europe, having quadrupled her output in twenty years.

#### OTHER LINES OF PROGRESS.

Mr. Mulhall also shows that in mining, commerce, and shipping, Germany has made wonderful strides. Thus in her merchant marine, while the nominal tonnage has increased only 40 per cent., steamers have so far taken the place of sailing vessels that the carrying power has risen 156 per cent.

Railroad mileage has increased 62 per cent. since 1875. The government owns 90 per cent. of the lines, and the low freight rates have stimulated all industries. The ordinary charge for carrying one ton 100 miles is \$1.50—less than half what it is in Great Britain, but more than twice what it is in the United States. The state railroads earn \$25,000,000 a year above the interest on the bonds.

Savings banks have made great progress. In Prussia the number of depositors was trebled, and the amount of deposits raised 500 per cent. between 1872 and 1892.

Wealth seems to have increased in Germany twice as fast as population, the number of persons having annual incomes of over \$750 having risen from five per thousand in 1875 to ten per thousand in 1893. The earnings of the nation as estimated in 1894 show an apparent average income of \$119; the average expenditure was reckoned as about \$109, the accumulation thus averaging annually \$10 a head. The total wealth of the empire in 1895 averages \$750 per inhabitant, as compared with about \$1,120 in the United States.

#### A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

##### The United States Jail at Muscogee.

THE description of the jail for United States prisoners at Muscogee, I. T., given by Dr. Frederick Howard Wines in the *Charities Review* for December, reads like the war-time stories of Andersonville and Libby. Two classes of offenders are punished by the Federal Government—those who offend against its sovereignty and those who commit crimes of any sort within its jurisdiction. For the latter class it is necessary to maintain prisons, or jails, in Indian Territory, where the Government has jurisdiction, and one of these is at Muscogee. The plan of this jail—credit for which is sometimes

assigned to the Department of Justice at Washington—is described by Dr. Wines as follows :

" From the floor to the eaves is a distance of 16 feet. There is no ceiling, but the space is open to the roof, which is hipped, four-square, and of corrugated iron. There are two open ventilators in the roof, unprotected in any way. Forty feet square (or two-thirds of the building) are used as a common prison, where prisoners associate in idleness by day and by night; a heterogeneous mass of convicted and unconvicted felons and misdemeanants, whites, Indians, and negroes, of all ages, with no attempt at classification or separation. In the 20 feet at the west end of the building is a central passage leading to the 'bull-pen,' with cells on each side. The total number of cells is 8, of which those on the south side are 10 feet square, but those on the north side about half as large again. Those on the south side are simply iron cages with grated fronts, but the north cells have wooden walls, sheathed with iron, and grated cell doors. Four of these cells are on a level with the floor of the common prison, and the other four immediately above them. One of the upper cells is totally dark and is used as a dungeon for punishment as an aid to discipline. The space over the upper tier of cells is open to the roof, and it affords an opportunity to place an armed guard, at all hours of the day and night, where he can overlook the prisoners in the 'bull-pen.'

#### A VERITABLE "BLACK HOLE."

" What does this armed guard see, and what would the reader see, could he stand at his side? Looking down, his eyes would rest upon a barn-like room, with iron walls and floor and roof, unfurnished, and lighted by seven barred openings, without sashes or glass, the sills of which are eight feet from the floor, so that no prisoner can look out, and no air circulates in the well beneath, in which they are compelled to live. No guard is required to breathe this atmosphere for more than one hour at a time. In the center of the room is an upright soft-coal stove. Around three sides, next the wall, are low iron bunks, 15 in all, 5 on each side, about as wide as a 'three-quarter' bedstead, in each of which three men sleep (in their clothes) at night. Except an unpainted home-made barber chair, there is no other furniture in the room; no tables and no seats."

The room has neither ventilation, sewerage, nor water supply. When visited at night by Dr. Wines there were crowded into this black hole nearly 150 men, or about one to every 10 square feet of floor space.

" When they lie down there is not room

enough for them upon the floor without those who are next to the bunks thrusting their feet under them. Their bodies carpet the entire floor from wall to wall. When, in stormy or very cold weather, the swinging wooden shutters outside the windows are closed, there is neither light nor ventilation in this prison; and in the long summer, when the sun beats with almost tropical fervor upon the corrugated iron roof, the heat must be almost unendurable and the suffering of the prisoners intense. To complete this picture, it need only be said that the jail is alive with vermin of every description."

#### HOW THE PRISONERS BUSY THEMSELVES.

The inmates pass much of their time in gambling. A man may be sentenced to the jail for gambling, and then may be free to gamble as much as he pleases while under confinement. The principal recreation of the inmates, however, consists in the proceedings of the "Kangaroo Court," a self-constituted body which assumes, without authority of law, to govern the prison. The officers in charge recognize a certain utility even in this form of discipline; for the prison is so insecure that were it not for the fear of being shot by the guards, prisoners would escape continually. Only 16 of these guards are employed, and some such voluntary organization as the "Kangaroo Court" seems necessary to enforce discipline within the walls. The Government does not even supply these guards with arms and ammunition, but requires them to arm themselves.

Dr. Wines has not fully decided who is at fault for the disgraceful conditions at Muscogee, but believes that it is at Washington, and not with the local authorities. He has learned that the amounts paid by the Government to contractors for the maintenance of the jail reach a total of \$30,687.50 a year, or more than \$150 per capita—as much, he says, as it costs to keep a prison properly equipped and managed. He says:

"Not long since, Mr. Ruggles-Brise, the official head of the English prison system, visited this country, to learn how we treat our prisoners. What would he have said had he gone to the Indian Territory? There he would have found prisons bearing a close family resemblance to the convict camps maintained by irresponsible lessees in the Southern States, worse than those described by Mr. George Kennan as a disgrace to Russia and fully as bad as any in Mexico or Cuba. It is an inexpressible mortification to me to write what I have here written, knowing as I do that it will be commented upon in every journal of penology and criminal jurisprudence throughout the civilized world, including Japan; but with-

out complete exposure there is no hope of remedial action."

Dr. Wines intends to have Congress thoroughly informed on the condition of the Muscogee jail, and to this end photographs of the place have been taken. If Congress cannot be induced to take suitable action in the premises, he proposes to begin a popular agitation to reform the present unsatisfactory methods of dealing with Federal prisoners, not only in Indian Territory, but elsewhere.

#### AMERICAN VERSUS BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

**A**N editorial article in *Cassier's Magazine* contrasts English and American methods in the management of capital for manufacturing purposes, asserting that the American has a distinct superiority over the Briton in "enterprise and audacity."

"The American, speaking generally, manufactures his product ahead of demand, while the Briton waits for orders. The American who makes money uses his surplus capital to increase his output in order that, by manufacturing on the largest scale, he may decrease the cost per unit of product, while the Briton uses his surplus capital to buy lands and houses or to make secure investments by which he can leave his children independent of the fluctuations of his business. The American, in his fierce competition with his neighbors to command a market, tears down his plant at the end of a few years if he finds that he can substitute a new and improved one which will enable him to make his product more economically, while the Briton is disposed to let well enough alone.

"In America, capital flows toward the successful man and he avails himself of it; in Great Britain, a man similarly situated is apt to consider that handling the capital of others is an added burden to life without any compensating advantages except the chance of making more money, of which he has already enough. The character of the American king of industry has been formed by the vastness of his country, its marvelous opportunities for development, its incomparable material progress in so short a span of time, its isolation from competitors, and, above all, its unbroken record of increasing wealth. For men trained under such auspices no task is too difficult, no risk is too great, no amalgamation of interests is too large, while the British kings of industry, 'cabined, cribbed, confined' on a small island, opposed on every side by hostile tariffs, hampered by the conditions of former successes achieved through caution, accustomed

to work on the orders of middlemen instead of seeking markets direct, have, in their turn, been molded so that they have come to prefer security to enterprise, steady returns to enormous risks, personal supervision to corporate management of combined interests on a vast scale. Such is the contrast, though it is not altogether as one-sided as it seems. If the American watchword is 'audacity,' the British watchword is 'stability.' If the American is dependent on prosperous times to make a fortune, the Briton is equal to meeting prolonged bad times without losing one. The product of the velocity of the one and the mass of the other would be a momentum strong enough to transform the world."

#### THE MAD RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

**M**R. T. C. DOWN contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* for January a very interesting article, in which he lets the outside world understand somewhat of the frightful waste of life, of health, and means that was involved in the insensate rush to the Klondike which began at the end of last summer. Everybody who knew anything at all about the Klondike and the way thither, including the representatives of the governments of the United States and of Canada, issued the most peremptory warnings against any attempt to force the passes in the autumn of the year. But the gold fever was upon the people, and no fewer than 6,000 men and women, taking with them 3,000 horses and immense quantities of stores, steamed northward as fast as they could find steamers to carry them, in the hope that they might be able to pierce the mountain barrier that shuts off the New Eldorado from the rest of the world. Mr. Down now tells us that of these 6,000 gold maniacs 5,800 never reached the Klondike. He says:

"Of the 6,000 people who went in this fall, 200 at the most got over to the Dawson route by the White Pass, and perhaps 700 by the Chilcoot. There were probably 1,000 camped at Lake Bennett, and all the rest, except the 1,500 remaining on the coast, had returned home to wait till midwinter or the spring before venturing up again. By actual count 3,200 horses were put on the trail during the autumn, and not more than 200 remained by the middle of October. As to the crowds who had gone to St. Michael's, it is doubtful whether any of them got through to Dawson City, since the lower Yukon is impassable by the end of September, and, at any rate, in view of the prospects of short rations it would have been rash to try. The consequence would be that they would have to remain on that desolate island during nine months of almost arctic winter, for the river does not open up

again till the end of June. Here they would be absolutely without employment, unless they chose to stack wood for the steamboat companies."

#### THE HORRORS OF THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS.

Although this is a disastrous showing, it is probably a merciful deliverance, for had the multitude been able to reach the gold region, they would probably have died of starvation or have lived on each other. Mr. Down's account of the difficulties of the trails across the mountains is not calculated to encourage visitors.

"The so-called trail was of the most elementary character, a mere track intended for a few men with supplies to pass over for the survey purposes of a railroad which it was proposed to lay down on the other side, and not for the passage of thousands of men with heavily laden horses. At critical points it was only a couple of feet wide, and at one place led up a steep incline, over which logs had been laid like a ladder. At the second hill the track wound round it, and for horses the walking was execrable, being over a soft and slippery slate rock, with a fall of five hundred feet sheer to the river. Numbers of animals were lost over these precipices, one team of seventeen horses having lost eight of them on the first trip. After some miles of this character a great bog a couple of miles long had to be crossed, which was cruel work for the horses as they painfully floundered through the mud, for they would either die from exhaustion or break a leg and have to be killed. Numbers of men gave in and camped along this morass, waiting for winter to freeze the ground so that they could cross on the ice. If you get beyond this, for two and a half miles a hill rising six hundred and fifty feet is followed, with a trail going up one in four in places, a terrible ascent, owing to the rock slides along the face of it. The descent on the farther side, down the face of the rocks, is sometimes one in three, where the animals sometimes slip on the left side over a drop of three or four hundred feet.

"The difficulties of bringing heavy loads over such a trail as I have roughly described, with the ground trampled into mud after the heavy rains by the passage of thousands of men and pack animals struggling for a foothold, the delays and blocks which occurred when accidents happened or returning trains met those coming up, the coarse and ill-cooked food, the long hours of incessant labor from daylight till dusk, the nights in the open air when men would snatch a few hours' sleep on the moss, sometimes in a freezing atmosphere or wet to the skin, the stench from the bodies of dead horses left to lie where they had fallen, are only some among the miseries and

horrors endured by the wretched people who attempted the passage of the White Pass during the mad rush."

#### THE COWBOYS' PATRON SAINT.

"**A**LADY'S Life on a Ranch" is the subject of a bright contribution by Moira O'Neill to *Blackwood's Magazine* for January. The particular ranch from which this article is written is situated in Northwestern Canada, a region as yet comparatively immune from the exploitations of authors in search of "local color." One of the interesting passages in the article is the paragraph in which the writer undertakes to establish Jacob's claims to be canonized as the patron saint of the Canadian herdman.

"Among all the worthies of the Old Testament, Jacob is that one who enjoys least popularity at home. His trickiness is invariably objected to, his trials go unpitied, and his talents are disparaged. Now here, having enjoyed the advantage of hearing an experienced cowboy explain the career of our father Israel, I see what injustice has been done to his memory. Jacob was, in fact, a herdman, or cowboy, 'from away back,' an undeniably smart hand. His guiding principle in life was to forego no advantage; and this is the essence of smartness. To outwit his simple brother was an easy matter to him in his youth; in later life his wily old uncle Laban was no match for him, though for twenty years the underhand struggle went on between the two. It is easy for the superficial to say that Jacob lacked a conscience. Nothing of the kind. Like a born herdman as he was, he put so much conscience into his herding that there was none left over for the less important affairs of life. The anxieties and hardships of a Western herdman to-day were Jacob's too at the date B.C. cir. 1745: 'Thus I was; in the day the drought consumed me, and the frost by night; and my sleep departed from mine eyes.'

"He was no ordinary hand who could say to Laban: 'It was little which thou hadst before I came, and it is now increased unto a multitude.' It may be observed, too, that Jacob made good all losses to his employer, even loss from wild animals; and this was pointed out with admiring reprobation by the man who imparted to me the true sense of the narrative. How, he asked, did Jacob make out to replace all losses from the herd of Laban at a time when he had no herd of his own and was not worth a cent anyhow? The inference is plain. There were other herds on that range, and Jacob must have 'rustled' what he wanted from them."

#### TOURNAMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

**I**N the January *Outing* Mr. Hanson Hiss, of Baltimore, gives a pleasant description of the charming Southern custom of holding tournaments on the country places of Maryland and Virginia. The custom has obtained since the seventeenth century, and Mr. Hiss thinks it is entitled to be called the national sport of the South. The requirements for success in these modern tourneys are very much the same as those which made the successful knight of the Middle Ages; that is, faultless horsemanship, a firm seat in the saddle, and an unerring aim with the lance. But instead of tilting at each other, the knights of the American tourneys ride down a straight course at a full gallop, and with their lances attempt to capture rings suspended from cross-bars. Mr. Hiss says:

"Long before the hour set for the tourney to begin the parade adjacent to the course is crowded with the society of the surrounding country, on horseback, in carriages, T-carts, drags, surreys, on the grand stand, and covering every possible point of vantage. As a rule many carriages and wagons, gayly decorated and festooned, are left along the course from two to three days ahead of the entertainment in order to secure good positions.

"Everywhere there is a feeling of suppressed excitement, especially on the part of the scores of possible fair queens and maids of honor, who in vain attempt to hide a flutter of coy anticipation and possible triumph under a thin cloak of assumed indifference. It goes without saying that every knight, whether he stands a chance of coming off victorious or not, has mentally selected the fair one who he feels confident would most becomingly wear the much-coveted crown as the fair queen of love and beauty.

"The knights form in an adjoining wood, where they give their names and titles to the knight marshal of the tourney. The riders choose all sorts of titles, such as the Knight of Maryland, Knight of Rose Lawn, Knight of the Last Chance, or Knight of the Lost Cause, but the rule which seems to be the most popular is to assume the name of their town or ancestral estate."

The tournament grounds are 120 yards in length and are selected for a level course. The rings are  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and are suspended  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground. The lances are light, straight poles, 8 feet in length, and sharpened to a fine point at one end. The speed requirements call for the 120 yards in 8 seconds, and the riders are ruled off if slower time is made. Before the tourney begins a knight marshal makes what generally turns out to be a rather

flowery address, known as a charge, the heralds announce a particular knight, and calling him by name tell him to prepare to charge.

"There is a blast from the trumpet, the flag in the hands of another herald drops to the ground, and the rider is flying down the course at a break-neck speed, with his lance poised at the suspended rings, and, if successful in capturing all three of them, is greeted with a hearty burst of grateful applause.

"To the casual observer it may appear an easy matter to capture the rings in a dash down the course, but it is by no means easy. There is always a rise and fall of at least three inches in the gait of the horse, and this the rider must absorb by standing in his stirrups. In nine cases out of ten, an error in aim of a thirty-second part of an inch one way or the other will prove fatal. Not only that, but the rider must take the stab at the downward motion of the horse."

#### THE CENTENARY OF 1798.

**A**N article in the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. William O'Brien reminds us of the approaching centennial anniversary of the uprising of 1798 in Ireland, in the celebration of which thousands of Irish-Americans will take part. In introducing his paper Mr. O'Brien says:

"The celebrations of the centenary of the great insurrection will give easy-going Englishmen one of those awakenings as to the real state of Irish feeling which have usually to be administered, once in every generation at least, in the shape of some armed rising, Clerkenwell explosion, or Mitchelstown massacre."

The blame for the insurrection Mr. O'Brien lays at the door of William Pitt.

"It was Mr. Pitt who paved the way for it, it was Mr. Pitt who gave the signal for it, it was Mr. Pitt who turned all its horrors to account for the accomplishment of a union which could never have been effected by fair means, nor even by the foul means of pecuniary corruption, without it. Nothing is clearer now to the informed than that the English Parliament, in unanimously passing their famous Act of Renunciation in 1782, enacting that 'the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom is hereby declared to be established and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable,' were not setting their seal to a sacred act of national reconciliation, but were enacting a living lie, with the firm intention of unsaying their words whenever their terror of the French and American arms should be

abated or the eighty thousand muskets coaxed out of the hands of the Irish Volunteers."

Washington's army at its best, says Mr. O'Brien, was never equal in numbers, material, or armament to the Irish volunteer army of 1782, and in 1782, after the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and repeated humiliations, even at sea, at the hands of France and Spain, the power of England was at its lowest ebb.

"The first object of the Unionists was to make reform impossible. The next was to terrorize the country gentlemen by forcing an insurrection. In this work again Pitt and his castle imps played a more important part than the drill-masters of the United Irish Society or the emissaries of France. The insurrection of 1798 was confined almost wholly to the provinces of Leinster and Connaught."

The insurrection, in short, was a manufactured article, fomented for a Unionist purpose by Unionist crime. Mr. O'Brien says :

"Let us see what were the 'well-timed measures' by which Lord Castlereagh afterward boasted he forced on the rebellion, and produced a bloody civil war, costing at least thirty thousand lives, in a county where, three months before the rising, the United Irish organization was shunned wherever its existence was even known by the peasantry. The 'well-timed measures' aimed at two main objects of policy: First, to destroy the growing union of Catholics and Protestants, by deliberately kindling the flames of sectarian savagery through the lodges of the Orange Society; and, second, to inflame the terrors of the country gentlemen by fabricated rumors of a general massacre after the French fashion, and then let them loose, in all the unbridled fury of an ascendancy party, armed with plenary powers to flog, torture, kill, violate, burn, as their terrors or their lusts might prompt them."

The infernal atrocities practiced by these worthy predecessors of the Kurds and bashi-bazouks drove the peasantry of Wexford into revolt, which was hailed to justify the suppression of Irish self-government. According to Mr. O'Brien, the Irish insurgents were only guilty of three distinct acts of inexcusable atrocities, and he prints in brilliantly worded passages the admission of historians as to the astounding contrasts between the regard shown by the insurgents to the honor of the women of their enemy compared with the wholesale violation practiced literally at the bayonet's point on the Catholic women by the Terrorists of Protestant ascendancy. Mr. O'Brien reminds us that these ruffians were as cowardly as they were ferocious:

"I have, perhaps, sufficiently shown that the insurrection was wholly of official making; that

it was characterized by extraordinary intrepidity on the part of the peasantry when they were forced to set their backs to the wall, and by disgraceful poltroonery on the part of those whose burnings and scourgings had provoked the storm. There is nothing in the history of British arms more humiliating than the series of ignominious thrashings large bodies of troops received at the hands of leaderless and half-armed peasants in Wexford, unless it was the hesitation with which an army of 25,000 troops, including the Guards of England, hung for weeks on the flanks of a single French battalion subsequently in the west, before they plucked up courage to demand their surrender.

"The Colonel Saundersons of the County Wexford and their Orange levies were broken, hunted, walked over, and frightened out of their wits in battle after battle, until they could not be got to stand in sight of a corps of pikemen without a regiment of English regulars between them, and it was not until the brigade of Guards was ordered across and the country ringed around with regiments of German mercenaries and English fencibles that the intrepid peasantry of this one not very large county, without leaders, artillery, or even gunpowder, were got under.

"Within a fortnight the rebels, without the help of a single military leader, had cleared the entire county of its immense horde of yeomanry and militia, with the exception of Ross. Here their attack was defeated, after they had twice captured the town and twice lost it in the liquor shops. But this was the only instance in which they were worsted in open fight until, after three weeks' preparation, General Lake at last surrounded their camp at Vinegar Hill with an army of 20,000 strong and broke them, fighting stubbornly to the last, without gunpowder, without leaders, the women holding their ground in the midst of the shells and grapeshot as stoutly as the men.

"The campaign against Humbert in the west was scarcely more glorious to the British arms. Six weeks after the total suppression of the Wexford insurrection, and while the island was (according to the estimate of the sober Plowden) filled with 150,000 troops of all arms, a French detachment of 1,038 men, all told, landed at Killala, and for nearly three weeks marched through a whole province and kept this vast host in a state of perturbation.

"It was not until Humbert's little band had marched more than half their way to Dublin, in the hope of raising the country, that they at last—844 men being their total muster—capitulated, at Ballinamuck, to the host that encompassed them."

### THE FACE OF CHRIST.

#### History of the Likeness.

IT is long since anything so interesting in connection with religious art has appeared as the history of the face of Christ in art contributed by Sir Wyke Bayliss to the *Magazine of Art* for January. The painter takes us back to apostolic times, and endeavors to show us that the conventional likeness which the painters have handed on to us from century to century is historic and no delusion. He argues that the portrait was drawn by men who had seen Christ, for men who had seen Christ, for the art of portraiture was a common practice of the age; and though it might be imperfect from the point of view of artists of to-day, the likeness of Christ was sufficiently trustworthy to be generally accepted at the time.

But it is held that Christ being God cannot have given to the world an image of himself. To this view Sir Wyke Bayliss replies :

"In the first place, it ignores the dual nature of Christ. These pictures of our Lord do not pretend to be representations of his divinity, but only of his humanity.

"Secondly, the direct teaching of the story of the Cross was—at least for the first millennium of the Church's history—committed to art rather than to letters. Forty generations had lived and died and the world had become Christian before the sacred text was in the hands of the people and the people were educated to read it for themselves. . . . The frescoes of the catacombs have an advantage over the Bible of nearly a thousand years.

"In the third place, if the argument means anything, it means the total prohibition of all pictorial representations of our Lord. If all are forbidden, it matters not whether they are true or false."

#### DEAN FARRAR'S RECENT BOOK.

Sir Wyke Bayliss would now gladly leave theology altogether to consider the question as it affects art alone; but since he last discussed this subject (in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, April, 1893) Dean Farrar has published a book, "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," in which he thus closes the controversy on the authenticity of the likeness :

"Whatever may be written to the contrary, it is absolutely certain that the world and the Church have lost forever all vestige of trustworthy tradition concerning the aspect of Jesus on earth."

The painter considers the dean's statement nothing but a pessimistic view of the case, not based on any solid argument. He rejoins :

"One notices, first, that, beginning with the assurance that the likeness is fictitious, Dr. Farrar follows it through the long centuries into every ramification of time and place, style and material, with an affection and reverence and appreciation difficult to conceive in one who all the while believes it to be a fraud. One then perceives that the authorities he quotes against it are not historical or archaeological or artistic; they are solely theological.

"Moreover, they do not touch the question of verisimilitude; they deal only with the question whether any representation, true or false, should be permitted by the Church. And on that question Dr. Farrar does not himself accept the authorities he cites. On the contrary, he gathers together in his beautiful book nearly two hundred of the forbidden things, which he says invaded the Church at a very early date, and publishes them for the edification of the Church of the nineteenth century."

#### ART AND DOGMA.

And what are the authorities thus set aside? Certain of the Church fathers of the second, third, and fourth centuries—Tertullian and others. And why did the Church fathers prefer to destroy art altogether? Because art was in conflict with dogma. For instance, the early artists who in their humble way taught Christianity by means of art in the catacombs would frequently depict Christ as the Good Shepherd, bearing on his shoulder, be it noted, not always a lamb, but sometimes *a kid of the goats*. Epiphanius, one of the saintliest and most orthodox of the bishops of his time, tells us himself that he tore down with his own hands a picture of Christ painted on a curtain in a church. What had happened?

"The simple likeness, drawn by the contemporaries of Christ and the apostles and cherished by their immediate friends and followers, conflicted with the subtle definitions which were being formulated by the growing Church. Theology was

stronger than art, and art perished in the conflict. But not before it had left records which are unchangeable and imperishable."

#### THE CHRIST OF THE RENAISSANCE.

So much for the Church fathers who considered it unlawful to preserve the likeness of Christ. Sir Wyke Bayliss now points out to us the portraits in the catacombs, and tells us it is inconceivable that the artists should have had no authentic knowledge of the likeness of Christ. Untrue representations could never have been sanctioned or perpetuated.

From the catacombs the writer conducts us to the mosaics of the basilicas, but the original likeness came from the catacombs. It had never changed, but now it became stereotyped. These early artists were able to delineate the features, but to their art the soul was an unknown quantity. Then came a period of transition from the simple portraiture of the catacombs and the mosaics of the basilicas. The dawn of the Renaissance was breaking, and the artist was no longer content to paint the likeness of Christ apart from expression. Expression came with the Renaissance, and we owe the finest interpretations of the face of Christ which the world has ever seen to Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, and Correggio. We have the same features, with changed expression of countenance under different circumstances:

"As da Vinci shows us the Comforter, as Angelo shows us the Avenger, as Raphael shows us the Son communing with the Father, as Titian shows us the Man Christ Jesus reasoning with his opponents, so Correggio shows us the Christ 'made flesh' and suffering."

Of the likeness of Christ in modern art it is scarcely necessary to speak. As the writer says, creeds have differed and churches have separated, but art remains the only common ground on which there is no strife. All churches and nations and artists tell the old story afresh, but all retain the original likeness of Christ.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S.

**I**N the February number Mr. George P. Upton writes under the title "Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago," to say that "the city is not altogether occupied with its board of trade or its stock-yards, and that it is not wholly absorbed in stocks, grain, lumber, provisions, and politics, but finds leisure for the higher things which are 'better than meat.'" It is indeed very true that Chicago is a musical center now, so far as we have in this country musical centers. That this is true is due chiefly to Mr. Theodore Thomas, of course, and Mr. Upton's article is largely a description of what Mr. Thomas has done since he removed from New York to Chicago in 1877. Chicago's chief musical education has come from the remarkable series of summer-night concerts given by Mr. Thomas in the old Exposition building between the years 1877 and 1890.

Mr. Kirk Munroe tells of "Some Americans from Oversea," especially of the Russians who have recently come to the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, and of the Icelandic colony in the Red River Valley. Mr. Munroe says that while it costs the American farmer about thirty-five cents to raise a bushel of wheat and deliver it to an elevator within a mile of his field, the Russian can raise wheat on poorer soil, haul it fifty miles, and place it on board the cars for several cents per bushel less money. "When the latter goes to town he carries provisions with him and sleeps in his wagon; the American puts up at a hotel. The Russian rarely eats fresh meat, but his more civilized neighbor must have it three times a day."

The chief contribution in literature and art to this number of *Harper's* is the opening essay by the late George Du Maurier, on a "Social Pictorial Satire," illustrated with some exceedingly well-selected bits of humor from *Punch* and a magnificent full-length picture of John Leech. Mr. Du Maurier says of Leech:

"The keynote of his character, socially, seemed to be self-effacement, high-bred courtesy, never-failing consideration for others. He was the most charming companion conceivable, having intimately known so many important and celebrated people and liking to speak of them; but one would never have guessed from anything he ever looked or said that he had made a whole nation, male and female, gentle and simple, old and young, laugh as it had never laughed before or since, for a quarter of a century.

"He was tall, thin, and graceful, extremely handsome, of the higher Irish type; with dark hair and whiskers and complexion, and very light grayish-blue eyes; but the expression of his face was habitually sad, even when he smiled. In dress, bearing, manner, and aspect he was the very type of the well-bred English gentleman and man of the world and good society; I never met any one to beat him in that peculiar distinction of form, which, I think, has reached its highest European development in this country."

Thackeray and Sir John Millais, not bad judges and men, with many friends, have both said that they personally loved John Leech better than any man they ever knew.

### THE CENTURY.

**T**HE February *Century* opens with a delightful article by Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," on "Heroes Who Fight Fire." Mr. Riis tells, with that rare sympathy which enables him to enter so wholly into the life of the "other half," of the courageous deeds that our city firemen perform every year and every month in rescuing life and property from burning buildings. He gives some of the most notable feats. He says that firemen are athletes in matter of course; they could not hold their places if they were not. The mere handling of the scaling-ladders, which, light though they seem, weigh from 16 to 40 pounds, requires unusual strength, though no particular skill is needed. In fact, about 5 per cent. of the appointees are eliminated by the ladder test and never get beyond their probation service. To show the economic significance of the constantly increasing efficiency of the fire department, Mr. Riis says that in the 706 fires that New York had in 1866 there was an average loss of \$8,075.38 per fire; in the 3,890 fires of the year 1896 there was an average loss of only \$878.81.

Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh has made good journalistic capital out of his personal experience in the steerage. He contributes an article on "The Steerage of To-day," which tells from the inside of the accommodations and scenes of the emigrant portions of our great liners, as witnessed by him in a trip not long ago.

Mr. R. Talbot Kelly, the artist, has exploited to charming advantage, too, his experience in the Egyptian desert, which he writes of under the title, "My Bedouin Friends," and illustrates with pictures made from sketches in the very midst of the wildest desert.

Capt. H. D. Smith describes the present working of "The United States Revenue Cutter Service," and especially that part of the service which is detailed to cruise up and down the coast during the winter months for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress. The hardships and dangers involved in rendering assistance to distressed vessels in the winter time are tremendous. In spite of them the service annually saves from destruction and peril of the sea, on an average, property valued at three million dollars—about three times the total cost of maintaining the corps.

Mr. James Manning Bruce writes on "Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer," from the standpoint of a student at Oxford some twenty years ago, at a time when Ruskin was addressing his class in the position of Slade professor of art.

### SCRIBNER'S.

**E**X-POLICE COMMISSIONER AVERY D. ANDREWS, of New York City, begins the February *Scribner's* with an article on "The Police Control of a Great Election," handsomely illustrated with drawings of the scenes in the great city on that thrilling occasion. Incidentally Mr. Andrews says that the first election for Mayor of Greater New York brought forth as many different kinds and classes of voters as any election for governor in any State of the Union could possibly produce, and in numbers more than any State excepting

nine. Uptown the millionaire and his butler voted in the same booth, and possibly with successively numbered ballots for opposing candidates. Down on the East Side, where the population is more dense than any other place in the world, the Russian, the Pole, the Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, and occasionally a Turk, Armenian, or Greek, may be seen struggling with the mysteries and difficulties of the blanket ballot.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge continues his "Story of the Revolution," and tells in this number of the "Second Congress and the Siege of Boston."

Another historical contribution appears in Captain Mahan's recital of "The Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain," a chapter written by Captain Mahan for "The History of the Royal Navy of Great Britain," to be published in England and America.

Ernest Seton Thompson makes a feature somewhat out of the ordinary in his nature study of "Silverspot," a story of a crow, illustrated in Mr. Thompson's own excellent drawings, and his exact notes of the crow's musical attainments.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains the conclusion of "A Brief History of Our Late War with Spain" and an essay by President E. Benjamin Andrews on "The Selection of One's Life-Work," both of which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Col. George E. Waring, in the series "Great Business Operations," tells of the utilization of city garbage, which he has studied and developed during his occupancy of the position of Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York. He does not believe in the crematory theory of the disposal of garbage, but argues for the system which he has inaugurated at Barren Island, by which a great amount of ammonia and glue could be recovered, as well as the more important recovery of the grease contained in the garbage and the conversion of the residuum into a fertilizer. The works on Barren Island for the reduction of New York's garbage are the largest in the world and are making a fair profit. Colonel Waring has been experimenting with the recovery of valuable materials from the ashes of the metropolis also, and has come to the conclusion that by a mechanical process the unburned coal and fine ashes can be separated, leaving unburned coal at the disposal of the city of New York to the value of \$325,000 a year. He thinks this would be an entirely feasible scheme, too, for cities of very much smaller size. Even for a city of 50,000 inhabitants there would be an income of \$8,000 a year.

A brief but very beautifully illustrated and interesting article is contributed by Frederick S. Lyman, telling "How the Banana is Grown." Mr. Lyman describes the growth of the fruit in Costa Rica particularly. The planter there gets about 30 cents for one of the huge bunches that retail in New York for about \$10. On the other hand, the planter runs but very little risk; his crop is as regular as clock-work, and the trees are exceedingly prolific. The shipper, however, has serious risks in the decay of the fruit on the voyage and in the stormy passages. Some of the bunches grow to an enormous size, weighing frequently 80 pounds. The trees rise to a height of 10 or 15 feet, and the leaves are not infrequently 10 feet long and 2 feet wide. The stem bearing the bunches of fruit is cut down, or dies natu-

rally after the fruit is matured. Two or three bunches grow on a single stem. Within a few weeks after cutting or dying another stem starts up to bear more clusters, and so on.

In a department Mr. Zangwill has a good deal of fun with Sarah Grand and the "Beth Book." "Sarah Grand no doubt cherishes high ideals—in common with all the better spirits of her time—but a novelist is not made out of copy-book maxims, even when they are those of the selectest academy for young ladies. Not that she desires to be a novelist so much as to do good; writing books is her way of keeping school, and it is man whom she itches most to castigate.

#### McCLURE'S.

THE February *McClure's* contains an article by Dr. Nansen on "Future North Polar Exploration," from which we have quoted in another department.

Mr. Hamlin Garland reviews Henry George's last book, "The Science of Political Economy." Mr. Garland is of course in immediate and deep sympathy with George, and he predicts that "The Science of Political Economy" will be no less captivating in its clearness, eloquence, and lofty spirit than was "Progress and Poverty." He tells us that the book is less of a fragment than has been supposed, and that, taken in connection with "Progress and Poverty," the omissions will scarcely be observable to the reader.

There is an interesting bit of personal history in the selections from the manuscript diary of George Washington's private secretary, published under the title, "The Last Days of George Washington." His private secretary was Col. Tobias Lear. The entries bring us somewhat closer to the Father of our Country than anything else we have seen published. Everything is put down, even to the details of measuring the body of the dead general for the coffin, and in this rather ghastly bit of detail one notices that Washington was six feet three and a half inches tall.

Stephen Crane has a short story which is slight in many ways, and yet we are inclined to believe the best short story he has ever written, under the characteristic title, "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky." In the hackneyed word "strong," which is nowadays applied to the short stories one likes, there is a meaning, or was originally, and the tremendous suggestion which Mr. Crane gives with most artistic indirection in this little tale certainly deserves that adjective.

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the February *Ladies' Home Journal* Inez Merill tells of "A Private Audience with the Pope." After describing the various ceremonials which accompanied this audience and the not very noteworthy conversation of his holiness and his American visitors, she says:

"He looks very old, very feeble, with that pallor peculiar to age; his eyes are black and shining, but with kindly; his thin, white hair and noble brow would incline one to a feeling of reverence even if he were not Pope Leo XIII. He is of medium height, and his shoulders are a little rounded, as might be in one who looks down from such an elevation as his. His smile—that very-much-talked-of smile—is benign.

"He wore a bright red cloth robe of the most beautiful texture. This was closely buttoned to his feet.

Over this was a pure white garment made of some soft material, and it is in this that most of his photographs are taken.

"On his head he wore the small skull-cap called the *zucchetta*. It, too, is pure white. There is a tassel hanging down to one side. The thought that popes for centuries had been wearing garments precisely similar to these lent an added interest to this quiet person, moving unobtrusively around among his guests.

"On his hands he wore mitts. They are like those that old ladies used to wear, except that they are made of white wool. He needed to be warmly dressed in that room."

The editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* tells us that "one of the greatest physicians in England" has condemned the small matters of personal habit which go toward the consummation of what is known as good form. "Beginning with recommending talking as one of the greatest modes of exercise possible to the human body, he goes right on and strongly advocates crying, sighing, yawning, shouting, and singing as absolutely essential to the best health. Talking, says this eminent authority, is stimulating to the body and rouses every one of our senses from lethargy. So excellent is talking that a good talker needs not half the bodily exercise as does a quiet person, statistics showing that in England lawyers and orators feel that they can dispense largely with exercise as ordinarily understood. It is, too, says this Dr. Campbell, distinctly conducive to long life, and one of the best of all exercises in cases of heart disease. From shouting, too, the very best results are obtained: the development of the lungs and increased circulation of the blood. Especially does this eminent doctor recommend shouting as healthful for children. Singing, likewise, is recommended, and most strongly, for its healthful influence on the emotions, on the respiratory movements, as a developer of the lungs, and especially useful in defective chest development and in chronic heart disease. Of laughter this man of health can scarcely say too much in commendation. Every part of the body feels the stimulating effect of a hearty laugh."

In this number Mrs. Burton Harrison tells of the scenes and manners in the time of the first inaugural *fête* in her article, "With Washington in the Minuet," there are some more "Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," and a number of very pretty pictures of "The Flower Fêtes of California."

#### MUNSEY'S.

**I**N the February *Munsey's* there is a brief prophecy of the "Political Future of the Great West" by Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. The idea of a "combination" of the West and South against the East is an impossible one, argues Senator Thurston, "unless it is a union on the lines of a depreciated currency and in favor of dollars in which debtors may compel their creditors to accept payment at half price." Such a scheme would be defeated, in Senator Thurston's opinion, by the foreign-born voters. The tide of silver enthusiasm "will never rise again as high as it did in 1896. Two good crops in the West, sold at greatly increased prices, will go far to put our farmers out of debt. Many of them will be creditors rather than debtors; and to all it is becoming more and more apparent that prosperity must come from national union for the national welfare, and that sectionalism means disaster to every class and to every interest in the land."

Senator Hernando de Soto Money, writing on the Nicaragua Canal problem, thinks that even if the operation of the canal may be a loss, "the advantage to American commerce may be so great and our wealth so increased that the expense may be amply compensated.

"The grain, lumber, fruit, wine, and ore production of the Pacific coast would be stimulated and greatly enlarged. The manufacturers of the East would find a cheaper route to their consumers and could expect larger orders. The lumber and iron trade of the South would find new markets, and New Orleans be put into a position to compete successfully for a business she has not heretofore enjoyed. Among other benefits would be a lowering of through rates on transcontinental railroads, and the pools which now control those charges would be broken."

#### LIPPINCOTT'S.

**M**R. R. G. ROBINSON tells in the February *Lippincott's* of "The Land of the Winter Cucumber," the region situated far down on the west coast of Florida, near the broad mouth of the beautiful Caloosahatchee. There are some curious monuments of an extinct people on this coast, people whose origin is utterly unknown, and the modern truck-grower irreverently seizes on these mounds, which are rich with plant-food and gray with shells, and make them grow potatoes, and spinach, and squash, and cucumbers. It is the best garden land in the world, its value being quadrupled by a climate which knows neither killing frost nor withering heat, and where a day in December is exactly like a day in June. These fortunate farmers plant in September, and in December, January, and February are shipping early vegetables to the markets of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Even in the present poor state of transportation, which makes it necessary for the farmers to send their truck to Key West and change it to the steamers it is said that they earn from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars an acre net.

Mr. Samuel M. Warns gives a pleasant little essay on "Odors," and attempts to trace the suggestion of the mellow fragrances that are so full of fillips to our memories.

Theodore F. Wolfe begins a series, "Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan," and describes this month the Latin Quarter of New York, which lies in and about Washington Square, according to Mr. Wolfe.

The dashing Capt. Charles King contributes the novel of the month, "A Trooper Galahad."

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

**I**N the February *Chautauquan* Prof. John W. Perrin gives the status of the Social Democratic party in Germany, which had in the election of 1876, 47 Deputies in the Reichstag and a popular vote of 2,250,000. Professor Perrin takes the situation very seriously:

"The fact that the party's representation in the Reichstag does not correspond proportionately with its popular vote prevents its being a very important factor in the enactment of legislation, except as it may by combination with other parties block proceedings. Even though it is unable to put its pernicious programme into the laws of the land, it must be regarded as a constant danger to social order. While its two leaders, Liebknecht and Bebel, are of lower intellectual rank than Lassalle and Marx, they are both able. Both

are skilled in debate and the art of party management. The party is without doubt not only the largest, but the most thoroughly organized and efficiently led revolutionary body the world has ever seen. It is a constant menace, not only to Germany, but to the entire world. Its programme of democratic communism and the radical utterances of its leaders give ample justification to the remark of the second chancellor of the empire that 'It is the greatest danger which threatens the close of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth.'

The *Chautauquan* translates an article from the Italian *Nuova Antologia* on "Telegraphy Without Wires," written by Ernesto Macini. There is no probability, he says, of an immediate revolution in modern telegraphy from the discoveries of Marconi, which have recently been talked about so much. "The present system still has a long life before it. But it may receive from the wireless method a great and useful aid, while it is not improbable that also in the field of science the new experiments may lead to a more complete study of the nature of Hertz' waves. It is certain, too, that in communications between one ship and another, or between ships and the land, Marconi's system must be of excellent service; the more so that the state of the atmosphere does not show any influence on the transmission of signals. The future will tell us to what limits of distance these signals may reach."

#### THE BOOKMAN.

THE February *Bookman* contains an article on Alphonse Daudet by Adolphe Cohn, which we quote from in another department. Mr. Austin Dobson has never been interviewed until a few weeks ago, but a correspondent of the *Bookman* recently broke this record. Mr. Dobson was forty-eight years old on January 18.

"For the last thirty-one years he has spent his days at the board of trade, and for nearly thirty of them has devoted his evenings to literary work. On returning from Whitehall, his usual habit after dinner is to read or listen to music until about 10 o'clock, when he retires to his study and works until midnight. A government office is not precisely a bed of roses, and he regards his literary work as recreation. One would imagine, from Mr. Dobson's poetry, that such prosaic work as that of the board of trade would be altogether foreign to his taste, and on inquiring whether he had never been tempted to relinquish his position there and devote himself entirely to literature he responded: 'No; the one occupation balances the other in a very satisfactory and agreeable manner. Business habits are useful—even to a literary man.'"

The *Bookman* has an article by Coulson Kernahan on Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, the leading critic and chief attraction of the *Athenaeum*.

"Mr. Watts-Dunton was the intimate friend of Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, Meredith, and the house-mate of Rossetti and Swinburne. He was born in 1836 and received his education from private tutors at Cambridge. He was literary and artistic critic on the *Examiner*, under the editorship of Professor Minto, before his association with the *Athenaeum*. He is the author of 'Aylwin: A Poetic Romance,' and has contributed a number of thoughtful essays—especially interesting being the last one on poetry—to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' which many of his friends

would like to see collected in a volume of criticisms. Mr. Coulson Kernahan, who contributes an article to the present number on Mr. Watts-Dunton and his poems, is perhaps the only one of the younger generation who knows him intimately, and this intimacy makes his article all the more interesting because of its special knowledge and insight. Mr. Watts-Dunton is something of a recluse and has never sought fame. He is a stanch friend, and has been a kind helper to many struggling young men of letters. He and Swinburne live together at 'The Pines,' Putney, a suburb of London. Mr. Watts-Dunton is the shyest of men, and has never allowed his portrait to appear in public until now."

The *Athenaeum* critic is just publishing a "long-expected" volume of poems, an event doubtless awaited with breathless anticipation by many "minors" who have been dished up in the *Athenaeum*.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* opens with an article entitled "The Capture of Government by Commercialism," by John Jay Chapman. Mr. Chapman means by his title the state of affairs which, for instance, comes to a small town when a railroad is to be run through it, when the railroad employs a local attorney, the best one in the place, of course, who finds it considerably easier to bribe the proper officials of the town than to rely solely on popular demand. This causes a steady degradation in public life, a steady failure of character, and a steady decline of decency. "Only quite recently has the control of money become complete, and there are reasons for believing that the climax is past." This is the reason and the point of Mr. Chapman's article: to show that bribery and the boss have come to their full heritage and must now probably decline. The chief reason for this is that the great commercial ventures which needed the boss and bribery have arrived, so to speak, and the privileges for which they must pay by bribing are no longer necessary. Business is growing more settled, and what Mr. Chapman calls "sacking of the country's natural resources" goes on at a slower pace. It might have been necessary, from the economic point of view, for the New York Central Railroad to own the State Legislature during its early years of construction and consolidation, but the necessity no longer exists. Nor will public opinion stand the abuses. In many places the old system is still being continued out of habit, and at a loss. Corporations can get what they want more cheaply by legal methods, and they are discovering this. "Moreover, time fights for reform. The old voters die off, and the young men care little about party shibboleths. Hence these non-partisan movements."

Mr. John Stephens Durham complains in his article, "The Labor Unions and the Negro," of the restraint that is still exercised over our negro population in any attempts it may make to rise and broaden out in its usefulness, and especially in the lack of recognition which the trade unions give to colored workmen. This writer instances a number of occasions which show that the labor unions utterly and persistently refuse to admit negroes to their organizations, and it is a problem worthy of serious thought that about one-tenth of the population are denied the opportunity to grow, as the other nine-tenths are invited, encouraged, forced by open competition to grow. This abridgement of oppor-

tunity affects the character of the whole class. The public conscience in regarding the matter becomes numbered.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, the eminent architect, writes on "The True Education of an Architect." The net essentials of a young architect's education as an architect, he says, are sound and ready knowledge of building, dexterous readiness and some approach to excellence as a freehand draughtsman, and some skill as a modeler. All else is a part of his higher education and training as a man rather than as an architect.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

In our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the article by Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., on "America's Opportunity in Asia" and from Mr. Mulhall's statistical summary of Germany's industrial progress.

Professor Lombroso's second paper on the increase of homicide in America offers some encouragement to those who believe that the evil is abating. Among contributory causes, the tendency of the rural population to crowd into the cities will, in his opinion, be counteracted by various reforms calculated to make life in the small towns and farming communities more attractive. He thinks, too, that influences are at work for the diminution of intemperance among us, and that the general outlook is favorable.

Writing on "The Passing of the People's Party," ex-Senator Peffer says:

"Two things may be taken as facts: First, that as long as Mr. Bryan is in the field as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, fusion Populists will co-operate with the Democracy. Second, that the anti-fusion, or middle-of-the-road, Populists will not again ally themselves either individually or as a body with the Democratic party, no matter who is its candidate."

Mr. Peffer proceeds to show that no final merging of the elements that make up the Populist party can take place except in a new body including Democrats of the Altgeld stripe and silver Republicans.

Prof. Fabian Franklin's chief contention in his paper on "The Intellectual Powers of Woman" is that "the facts of history are not only not conclusive, but cannot properly be regarded as establishing even a presumption concerning the limitations of the intellectual powers of woman." "Whether or not any woman can be as great as the greatest men, it is quite certain that some women can be as great as very great men; for some women have been."

Mr. Worthington C. Ford finds the commercial superiority of the United States to lie not only in agriculture, but in the fact that in manufactures our high-priced labor is able to produce a lower-priced article of equal or better quality than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Hon. Horace Plunkett gives an interesting account of the important economic movement in Ireland which made possible the agricultural report so generally discussed in Great Britain last year. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society, of which Mr. Plunkett is president, has 170 branches scattered over 31 of the 32 counties, with an aggregate membership of about 17,000. This society has some of the features of the Patrons of Husbandry in this country.

Gen. A. W. Greely writes on "The Speaker and the Committees of the House of Representatives," Max

O'Rell gives an interesting description of what he terms "A Paradise of Good Government"—the Island of Jersey—Mr. J. Thomas Scharf exposes "The Farce of the Chinese Exclusion Laws," and Lieut. R. C. Smith, U.S.N., explains "Conditions Governing Torpedo-Boat Design."

In the department of "Notes and Comments" Mr. Eben Brewer advocates the bill now before Congress for a civil-service retirement fund.

#### THE FORUM.

In another department we have quoted from Mr. Elihu Thomson's account of "Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years," and from Mr. Clarence Cary's article on Chinese railroad concessions, both of which appear in the January *Forum*.

General Miles contributes the opening article of the number, on the subject of American coast defense. General Miles does not believe that the nations of the earth have decided to give up war and adopt arbitration as a method of settling differences, nor is he unmindful of the danger that war may come on short notice. He advocates a thoroughly modern system of fortifications for the great seaports.

Senator Vest declares that the failure of the Wolcott Commission, so far from killing the cause of bimetallism, "has immeasurably strengthened it in the United States," and that the lines are sharply drawn for the next contest between bimetallism and gold monometallism.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof has no difficulty in producing abundant evidence to show that the products of well-paid American labor can compete successfully in the world's markets with the products of underpaid foreign labor.

Mr. Simon Sterne, reviewing "The Reconquest of New York by Tammany," finds several reasons for the defeat of Mr. Low in the increased tax-rate and other unpopular features of the last administration. Mr. Sterne seems to have scant knowledge or appreciation of the work that had to be done to put the schools of the city on a respectable basis, or of the magnitude of the reforms undertaken in other departments, a hint of which was given in the article by Dr. Tolman in the January number of this REVIEW.

Mr. Henry Watterson writes with accustomed vigor on "The Political Outlook," hazarding the prediction of a quadrilateral contest for the Presidency in 1900, similar to the Greater New York election in 1897.

Mr. Hugh McGregor has an article on the trade union, entitled "The Incorporation of the Working Class," in which he traces the history of the labor movement from the earliest times. He states that the sum spent in strikes is not more than 10 per cent. of the total expenditure of the unions, the care of their sick costs the unions half as much again as do strikes, and the support of unemployed members considerably more than twice as much.

Mr. Harwood Huntington raises the question whether it is worth an inventor's while to take out a patent, and considering the many difficulties, delays, and items of expense involved, one is tempted to reply that it is not. At any rate, Mr. Huntington mentions two successful inventions of the day which seem to find better protection in secrecy than in a government patent.

Mr. Henry S. Townsend, inspector-general of Hawaiian schools, writes on "Education in Hawaii;" Mr. J. Gennadias continues his account of American exca-

vations in Greece, treating in this installment of Sparta and Corinth, and Prof. Brander Matthews discusses "The Relation of the Drama to Literature."

#### REVIEWS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE December and January issues of six of the leading American journals of sociology, economics, and politics afford an opportunity to take a brief survey of this interesting type of literature. The quarterlies and bi-monthlies are growing more numerous in this field year by year. The two oldest were established in 1886, and prior to that time there were no scientific periodicals devoted exclusively to these special subjects.

#### THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

One of the youngest of these periodicals is the *American Journal of Sociology* (bi-monthly, January), published at the University of Chicago and now in its third volume. The editors of the *Journal* have adopted the expedient (new for this kind of publication) of illustrating certain articles from photographs. In this number the illustrated article is the second installment of Prof. John R. Commons' study of the Junior Republic. The pictures are not remarkable for artistic merit, but they contribute to the interest of the text, which is probably the most complete account of the working of Mr. George's experiment yet published.

Mrs. Florence Kelley writes in this number on the Illinois Child Labor Law; Prof. Lester F. Ward contributes a paper on "Utilitarian Economics," and there is a valuable bibliography of the scientific study of philanthropy by Miss Isabel E. Lord, with an introduction by Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild.

#### THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Another publication of the University of Chicago is the *Journal of Political Economy* (quarterly, December), just entering on its sixth volume. In this number Mr. Edward S. Meade writes on "The Production of Gold Since 1850," and Mr. W. P. Sterns discusses "The International Indebtedness of the United States in 1789." There is also an elaborate paper by Georges Vacher de Lapouge on "Fundamental Laws of Anthropo-Sociology," and several important topics are treated in editorial notes and book reviews.

#### THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS.

From Harvard University comes the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (January), with articles on "Canada and the Silver Question," "Monetary Changes in Japan," "The Coal Miners' Strike of 1897," and "The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works"—all very concrete and practical topics, and a philosophical study of "Cournot and Mathematical Economics" by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University. It is significant of the present tendencies in university economics that only one of the five contributed articles in this number of Harvard's exponent of the science is devoted to theory, while the other four discuss important phases of current economic history.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

The last remark applies quite as aptly to the *Political Science Quarterly* (December) of Columbia University, in which Mr. A. D. Noyes, of the New York *Evening Post*, concludes an able review of "The National Finances, 1898-97;" Prof. J. B. Clark outlines "The

Scholar's Political Opportunity;" Mr. J. C. Harrison writes on "The Silver Situation in India;" Mr. W. A. King discusses "The Decrease in the Proportion of Children;" Mr. C. F. Randolph analyzes "Federal Trust Legislation;" and Mr. Edward Porritt describes the relations between government and press in England. These articles are followed by signed book reviews and by Prof. William A. Dunning's excellent half-yearly "Record of Political Events."

#### ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The bi-monthly publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, January) contains several important papers, of which that on "The Study of the Negro Problems," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, is perhaps the most noteworthy. The writer is himself a negro who has for some years pursued historical and statistical inquiries relative to his race.

There are also articles in this number on "The Relation of Postal Savings Banks to Commercial Banks," "The Economic Effects of Ship Canals," and "Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France."

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Youngest of all the journals of this class, the New York Reform Club's periodical known as *Municipal Affairs* (quarterly, December) has just completed its first volume. This publication is devoted exclusively to the social, political, and economic interests connected with city life. In this number the municipalization of electric lighting is discussed by Mr. R. R. Bowker and Prof. John R. Commons; Prof. F. J. Goodnow writes on "The Relations of the City and the State;" Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., on "Greater New York a Century Hence;" and G. A. Weber on "Improved Tenement Homes for American Cities." The Philadelphia gas question is treated by Dr. F. W. Speirs and Col. John I. Rogers. Mr. J. Richard Freud describes the "Civic Service of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco," and there is a paper on "Municipal Art" by Frederick S. Lamb.

A valuable bibliography of municipal administration and city conditions is published in each number.

#### THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

In our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Professor Channing's tribute to the late Justin Winsor in the January number of the *American Historical Review*.

Prof. Charles H. Haskins contributes an extremely interesting study of "The Life of Mediæval Students as Illustrated by Their Letters," from which it would appear that the student's request for money was often the burden of his song—surely not a marked variation from modern usage.

This number of the *Review* contains the second and final installment of the posthumous chapter, recently discovered, of the late Professor Tuttle's "History of Prussia," which deals with "The Prussian Campaign of 1758."

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood concludes his series of articles on "The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government;" Prof. Max Farrand writes on "The Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773," and Arthur M. Mowry contributes a sketch of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, in which Tammany Hall and the New York *Evening Post* figure as cordial and enthusiastic allies of the Dorrites. In its department of "Documents"

the *Review* publishes the notes of Maj. William Pierce on the convention of 1787—apparently a valuable historical find.

The American Historical Association has wisely given substantial support to this excellent quarterly, which should be read by every American interested in historical research.

#### THE SEWANEE REVIEW.

**T**HIS is the only one of the American quarterlies devoted to general literature. Book reviews occupy a large proportion of each issue. In the October, 1897, number, Prof. B. W. Wells publishes a study of Chateaubriand's novels, Charles J. Goodwin contributes the second of a series of papers on "Romance Writing Among the Greeks," and W. N. Guthrie writes on the mysticism of William Blake.

In an interesting article on the vernacular of Christ, Willis H. Hazard reviews the evidence recently brought forward in Germany by Meyer, and concludes that the Aramaic dialect, presumably of the Jerusalem type, was probably employed by Christ, rather than Greek.

The historical study of this number is a review of the Paston letters by Charles W. Turner.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**T**HE articles on the British army in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, which occupy thirty-five pages, or more than one-fifth of the whole number, are noticed elsewhere; so also is the article on the partition of China.

#### MEMORIES OF OLD LONDON.

Sir Algernon West contributes a dozen pages to "Reminiscences" describing the associations and memories which throng upon him as he walks from Somerset House to Hyde Park Corner. For instance, here is his version of the miller's story of the refuge at the top of St. James' Street:

"I paused awhile on what Disraeli called that celebrated eminence at the top of St. James' Street by the refuge, opposite the famous bay-window of White's, meditating on the uncertainty of human ambitions and human life; for on the pillar I spelled out the name of its founder, Mr. Pierrepont, who was in the habit of frequenting White's and the Turf Club, which formerly was in Arlington Street. With advancing years and increasing traffic he became alive to the danger of the crossing, and begged the vestry to erect a place of refuge in the middle of the street; this they declined, but expressed their readiness to meet his views provided he paid the cost, which he consented to do. One day, when the refuge was complete and his name embossed on it, he was proudly showing it off to a friend, and had stepped on one side to admire it the better, when he was knocked down by a passing coach and killed. 'We call these coincidences. I wonder what God calls them !'

#### THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

Princess Kropotkin writes an article on the higher education of the women in Russia, which is interesting reading. It is curious to note that as the modern American women's movement may have been said to be dated from the demonstration of the capacity of women to render service to the state in the sanitary commission, so it was not until the Russo-Turkish war that women in Russia were allowed to bear the title of doc-

tor. Although they were taught in exactly the same way as men and the examinations were exactly the same, they were denied the degree. They were only allowed to call themselves learned midwives, without right to sign prescriptions or to hold any responsible position in civil or hospital service. Notwithstanding these restrictions they accepted the position, and when the war broke out with Turkey the learned midwives rendered incalculable service to the sick and wounded. At the close of the war the medical department expressed its regret that the military cross of St. John could only be awarded to men, otherwise several of the lady doctors with the army in Bulgaria would have been recommended for decoration. After this not even the jealous spirit of male monopoly could stand up against the recognition of the lady doctor, and since 1880 women in Russia can receive the medical degree and hold posts in public service. In 1887, when the medical academy was closed, there were 698 fully qualified women doctors in Russia, of whom 178 held official positions in hospitals and schools. The academy is going to be reopened next year.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other articles which are more interesting to read than they are capable of being summarized. One is Mr. Prothero's paper on "The Childhood and School-Days of Byron." Another is Mr. Yeats' charming collection of fairy stories and spiritual beliefs of the Irish peasantry. Mr. Yeats says that the Irish peasants believe in their ancient gods, whom they call by such vague terms as "the gentry," or "the royal gentry," or "the army," or "the spirits," or "the others," and that they believe that most of the best of their dead are the prisoners of the gods. Mr. T. Arnold contributes a pleasant sketch, full of personal reminiscences, of Arthur Hugh Clough.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

**E**LSEWHERE we have quoted from President Washburn's article on "The Coming of the Slav," from Mr. William O'Brien's paper on the Irish centenary of 1798, and from Mr. John A. Dyche's comparison between Jews and English, all appearing in the January *Contemporary*.

In an article on "The Fall of the Roman Empire and Its Lessons for Us," Dr. Thomas Hodgkin sums up his characterization of the British people as follows:

"We are not easily understood nor easily loved. We do not, like the Roman, the Frenchman, and the Russian, fascinate the peoples of lesser civilization with whom we are brought into contact. We are selfish, as I fear most nations are selfish, and our neighbors, not always justly, think us to be grasping. But deep down in the national heart there is, I think, an instinctive love of fair play, which is capable at times of rising into an enthusiastic love of righteousness. We have been hitherto patient, truthful, and I think we may say courageous. The character of a nation, as the character of an individual, may change, and there are many influences at work which may tend to enervate and to degrade us, to destroy our love of truth, to poison the fountains of family life.

"But so long as we successfully resist these influences and keep the fiber of our national character undissolved, I believe the world will not witness the downfall of the British empire."

Mr. W. T. Stead traces the genesis of Mr. Joseph Arch's dissent from the Established Church, concluding with the following words of admonition :

"If the Church of England wishes in the future to avoid losing men like Joseph Arch, she will have to regard the putting on of 'side' as the very devil, to treat the abuse of charity as a means of social and religious influence as malversation of funds, to interest herself with all lawful movements for removal of admitted evils, and to develop a lay ministry."

#### THE TEACHING OF COOKERY.

Mrs. Mary Davies, late government inspector of cookery, describes what has been done in attempting to teach the English common people how to cook their food. The cookery classes have been far over their heads, both as to means and as to methods, while the provisions made for teaching cookery in schools are hopelessly inadequate. Mrs. Davies, among other practical suggestions, makes one that ought not to be difficult to carry out. Speaking of the qualifications of those who are sent out to teach cookery, she asks whether it should not be required that "the examinee should give proof of her ability to cook, under the same disadvantages of stoves and utensils, dishes most suitable for working people; that she should be tested in giving a demonstration of these dishes to a class of children, and practically instruct a class of eighteen; still further, that she should be able to pass an examination in the principles of cookery and in the elementary chemistry of food and cookery."

#### A MEXICAN INTOXICANT.

Mr. Havelock Ellis writes on "Mescal : A New Artificial Paradise"—a paradise of color :

"Mescal intoxication may be described as chiefly a saturnalia of the specific senses, and, above all, an orgy of vision. It reveals an optical fairyland, where all the senses now and again join the play, but the mind itself remains a self-possessed spectator. Mescal intoxication thus differs from the other artificial parades which drugs procure. Under the influence of alcohol, for instance, as in normal dreaming, the intellect is impaired, although there may be a consciousness of unusual brilliance; hasheesh, again, produces an uncontrollable tendency to movement, and bathes its victim in a sea of emotion. The mescal drinker remains calm and collected amid the sensory turmoil around him; his judgment is as clear as in the normal state; he falls into no Oriental condition of vague and voluptuous reverie. On all these grounds it may be claimed that the artificial paradise of mescal, though less seductive, is safe and dignified beyond its peers."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

**I**N the January *Fortnightly* Mr. H. L. Braekstad writes on the Norwegian-Swedish controversy, replying to Miss Sutcliffe's recent paper. Mr. Braekstad is a Norwegian of the Norwegians. He says :

"Surely by this time it ought to be well known to all students of Norwegian politics, and especially of the present conflict, that what the Norwegian Liberals want is their own consuls and their own responsible foreign minister. The Liberal party has never proposed, or even touched upon, the dissolution of the union. It is simply the cry of timid Conservatives in Norway and Sweden, which is occasionally raised for the purpose of

frightening the electors—a piece of strategy not altogether unknown to politicians on this side of the North Sea. To state, therefore, that the Norwegian Liberals desire the dissolution of the union with Sweden is absolutely untrue, and such an assertion ought to be avoided by every honest and fair-minded writer."

#### A FRENCH MALADY.

Mr. Ch. Bastide, writing on "Cacoethes Literarum," deplores the excessive influence possessed by literary men in France. He says :

"It is among this *élite*, who live chiefly in the capital, that we may study the ravages of the *littératuritis*. The first stage of this dangerous illness is an undue attention paid to the mere manner of a speech or writing. The second stage is romanticism. To the *esprit de finesse* are now joined fine sentiments. Though as a school of literature romanticism is a thing of the past, it survives and still flourishes as a frame of mind. Yet many, thinking romanticism out of date, leave it to the Philistine, and prefer the third and most virulent stage of the disease—criticism. Here is no place for fine sentiments; the brain works alone. With the most insatiable criticism becomes skepticism and inaction."

He suggests as palliatives for this malady, first, that those in power ought rarely to listen to public opinion, because public opinion almost always means that of the morbid romantics or critics. As to the latter, he suggests that the *dilettanti* of literature might at least make their experiments on the vile bodies of foreign nations instead of insisting upon putting everything to the test themselves in their own country.

#### RACES IN RELIGION.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing under this title, explains with some care how it is that the Russian Orthodox Church recruits the number of its adherents. So steadily is this policy pursued that Dr. Dillon declares that the dissenters of all kinds are gradually ceasing to exist:

"To sum up, the Russian people, who now number 120,211,114 souls, have, with one exception in each case, the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate of all other peoples of Europe. The Russian empire is made up of a vast number of different races which generally profess different religious faiths, and among all these by far the most fruitful is the Jewish element, the members of which are increasing in the cities and towns of Southern Russia four times more rapidly than their Christian fellow-subjects, and would, within a measurable distance of time, absorb all the others. The general impression produced by these statistics is that the Russian people is not merely increasing in numbers, but is rapidly being kneaded into a compact homogeneous mass, speaking one and the same language, worshiping according to the same rites, and pursuing, more or less, the same political ideals."

The chief element which conduces to the recruiting of the ranks of the Greek Orthodox is the severe law which punishes with fine or imprisonment all those who bring up a child of a mixed marriage otherwise than in the faith of the Orthodox Church. One of the most remarkable facts which Dr. Dillon brings to light is that Roman Catholics and Lutherans are both dying out, while the Jews alone are struggling to compete with the Orthodox.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, writing on Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus case, maintains very strongly that Dreyfus was

convicted on flagrantly insufficient testimony, and that his trial was prejudiced in the most scandalous fashion by the authorities. If this flagrant judicial irregularity is allowed to pass undenounced and uncorrected, the liberties of all Frenchmen will be endangered. The Norton case, which was built up on bogus documents alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy, forms a curiously close parallel to that of Dreyfus, but, fortunately, in that case it was the English and not the Jews who were the objects of French suspicions. Mr. Percy Osborn contributes a translation of some of the epistles of Philostratus under the title of "Rose Leaves." They are verse adaptations from the Greek. The Hon. G. Coleridge gossips pleasantly about a robin redbreast with which he has made friends, and Mr. A. Filon continues his most entertaining and luminous papers on the modern French drama.

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for January opens with a comparison, suggested by the case of Captain Dreyfus, between the procedure of English and French courts-martial. The writer says that to any one accustomed to the fair and open procedure of English courts of justice, the whole inquiry seems a most lamentable example of distorted ingenuity in the way of prison discipline.

A writer, signing himself "Mr. V. S. Yarreo," discusses the freedom of teaching in American universities. It is suggested by the failure to turn President Andrews out of Brown University on account of his ideas about free silver.

A writer calling himself "An ex-M. P." makes an article on "Parnellism and Practical Politics" the vehicle for a somewhat severe criticism of the easy-going parliamentarism of Mr. John Redmond. The writer thinks that Redmond should revert to the methods of Biggar and Parnell.

Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who has been thirty-six years in the Indian civil service, declares that the recent political disturbances in India are chiefly due to England's endeavoring to reform the Hindoo against his will. The discontent, he says, is due to depriving the Hindoo of his land and violating in the interest of sanitation the privacy of female apartments and the sanctity of the shrine. He is also much opposed to any attempt to interfere with child marriage, and he thinks that the present Afridi war is largely a war waged by the Afridis for the recovery of the fugitive women slaves who have bolted into British territory.

Mr. Samuel Fothergill, writing on trade-union tactics, maintains that the employers should wage war against trade unionism by declaring that they would refuse to employ any unionist. The blacklegs themselves would be protected if the magistrates would do their duty, aided by the competent police force and, if needful, by the military.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted elsewhere from "A Lady's Life on a Ranch" and "Cambridge: By an Oxonian," in *Blackwood's* for January.

There is a brief paper on the frontier war in India, which pleads for the appointment of a foreign minister and member of the council in place of the present secretary for foreign affairs, who has neither the standing

nor the experience adequate for the performance of his duties. "A Looker-On," in his description of the reigning Hohenzollern, says:

"The Kaiser's mind is obviously a facile mind in many ways; but the last thing he is likely to learn in this world is that his failings are unkingly. Be the demonstration of that fact what it may, there is no avenue to his conceptions by which it can reach him. But unkingly is the true word all the same, and in small things and in great it describes a large part of his nimble, loquacious, overdressed, and theatrical performances."

A writer on "The New Humanitarianism" says:

"Civilization is making it much too easy to live; humanitarianism is turning approval of easiness of living into the one standard of virtue. A wiser civilization would look, not to the indiscriminate preservation of life, but to the quality of life preserved. A wiser humanitarianism would make it easy for the lower quality of life to die. Avoid immediate pain—no matter at what cost hereafter. The idea that pain is the worst of evils destroys many virtues which we cannot afford to lose; it fosters many vices which we could gratefully spare; it is a bloodless, unfruitful basis for morality. We talk of our age as spiritual, but what is this but gross materialism? Pain is no longer to be considered unless it can be felt with the body. So, while we shudder at the pains of a small war and would go to almost any humiliation to avert a great one, we are every year more in bondage to industrial strife—to the blind selfishness of the locker-out and the malignant factiousness of the trade unionist."

#### CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"CORNHILL" opens splendidly with Mr. Fitchett's admirable sketch of Sir John Moore at Corunna, which is the first of the series of "The Fights for the Flag." These papers of Mr. Fitchett's, which are to be continued in the course of the year, will be the leading feature of the new volume.

Mr. Stephen Phillips discourses on Byron, who was born on January 22, 1788. He says he attains not unto the first three English poets—Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton—but he is the highest among the poets of the second order by virtue of his elemental force, his satire, and his width of range.

There is a good deal of miscellaneous matter in the shape of stories, short and serial; but the only other notable novelty is a long letter written by the daughter of the first Lord Alvanley, who was at Brussels when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and who wrote a letter to her aunt on July 9, describing the emotions with which she had waited for news of the issue of the great fight. It is too long to summarize, but a couple of passages may be quoted. Before the final battle the long procession of the wounded began to file through Brussels. The writer says:

"Our house being unfortunately near the gate where they were brought in, most of them passed our door; their wounds were none of them dressed and barely bound up; the wagons were piled up to a degree almost incredible, and numbers for whom there was no room were obliged, faint and bleeding, to follow on foot; their heads, being what had most suffered, having been engaged with cavalry, were often so much bound up that they were unable to see, and therefore held by the wagons in order to know their road."

After the battle she pays the following tribute to the Duke of Wellington :

"The Duke of Wellington has since said that he never exerted himself in his life as he did on that day, but that notwithstanding the battle was lost three times ; he exposed himself in every part of the line, often threw himself into the squares when they were about to be attacked, and did what it is said he never had done before —talked to the soldiers and told them to stand firm ; in fact, I believe, without his having behaved as he did, the English would never have stood their ground so long, till the arrival of thirty thousand fresh Prussians under Bulow finished the day, for as soon as the French saw them they ran."

Dr. Conan Doyle contributes a ballad of the Irish Brigade, who defended the fort of Cremona against Prince Eugène in 1702.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is chiefly notable because of the suggestion made by the editor for remodeling the British Cabinet.

#### A NEW TORY CABINET.

Considering the close relations that exist between the editor and the family of the prime minister, it is interesting to note that Mr. Maxse thinks the time has come for Lord Salisbury to rid himself of the hideous drudgery of the Foreign Office. He would have Lord Salisbury stick to the business of the premiership, and call Lord Cromer from Egypt in order to make him foreign secretary. He would make Sir Edward Clarke home secretary, Mr. Arnold Forster secretary for war, and Sir William Houldsworth secretary for India. This is equivalent to an intimation that in the opinion of Mr. Maxse, at least, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, and Sir Matthew White Ridley can be relegated with advantage to private life.

#### THE SUGAR BOUNTIES AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Neville Lubbock publishes an article called "The Test of Loyalty" which deals with this question. The test is not the test of the loyalty of the colonies, but the loyalty of the British empire to its West Indian colonies. Mr. Lubbock says plainly that he thinks England will lose the West Indies if she does not adopt the countervailing duty. He says :

"At the eleventh hour there is time to save these colonies, and there are signs that the British public will insist pretty strongly that they shall be saved. Hitherto they have been told by those to whom they look for guidance that the West Indies are asking for protection, and that to give them what they ask would perhaps double the price of sugar. Now they are learning the truth, viz., that the West Indies are demanding the restoration of true free trade in sugar, and that to give them what they ask may cost us one-ninth of a penny per pound more than we are now paying. The question is one of far-reaching importance, not, perhaps, intrinsically, but as a crucial test of the mother country's loyalty toward her colonies. If her policy is to be that of abandoning them to their fate directly there is some small money gain to be got by doing so, then good-by

to the grand ideal of a united Britannic empire as an idle dream."

#### TRADES UNION TRIUMPH.

Sir Godfrey Lushington, late permanent under secretary at the Home Office, comments at considerable length upon the significance of the much-contested legal question as to the right of trade unions to call out their members, which is known under the name of *Allen vs. Flood*. The article is much too legal to be popular, nor is there indeed much worth quoting, excepting, indeed, the last paragraph. Sir Godfrey Lushington says :

"I think that the public have no cause to apprehend that this decision will deprive them of any important safeguard for order that they before possessed. It is to be remembered that though what was done in this case has proved not to be a tort, the other torts remain—assault, slander, deceit, trespass, etc. In short, trade unions have to carry on their operations subject to the civil law and also the criminal law. What is wanted, it appears, is not to introduce a vague civil liability for announcing strikes or for striking for an immediate object which the judges may afterward think fit to disapprove, but the vigorous enforcement by the police and the magistrates of the criminal law, so as to put down the real terrorism—criminal coercion and criminal intimidation—which often, under specious forms, is found prevalent when a strike or lock-out is actually going on."

#### COSMOPOLIS.

THE most important paper in *Cosmopolis* for January is Mr. Hyndman's jubilant exposition of the coming triumph of socialism in England. To ordinary men socialism in Mr. Hyndman's sense seems to have been rapidly retrograding; but Mr. Hyndman is not an ordinary man, and he is quite sure it has been triumphing all along the line. He says :

"The whole of English society is permeated with socialist ideas, and the liquefied theories, so to say, might at any moment crystallize into a really powerful socialist party in response to a shock from without."

If this be so, it is, of course, a matter of the first importance. Let us therefore see what measures this really powerful socialist party would endeavor to enforce. Mr. Hyndman has, by way of beginning, set forth a four-headed programme :

"1. State maintenance of the children in all board schools up to the age of sixteen, and the removal of the schools as far as possible into the country.

"2. The suppression by law of all half-time work, or work for wages, by children up to the age of sixteen,

"3. Improved homes for the people, built at public cost and outside the present city areas, with plenty of air, parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds.

"4. Improved education, which shall not be mere book instruction, with a material diminution of the numbers of the children to be taught by one master or one mistress."

M. Jean Jaurès writes a companion paper upon French socialism, while, from the German point of view, the whole subject is elaborately treated by Herr Liebknecht. Taken all in all, modern socialism has not had so much space accorded it in any of the reviews for some years as it gets in the January *Cosmopolis*.

## THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M DE LA SIZERANNE'S interesting paper on photograpy is noticed elsewhere, and the rest of the *Revue* for December quite maintains its usual high standard.

## IS IT THE DOCTOR'S FAULT?

Dr. Brouardel, the distinguished *doyen* of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, discusses the important question of medical responsibility. In spite of the numerous references in satirical writers to the "license to kill" supposed to be enjoyed by every son of Aesculapius, Dr. Brouardel has no difficulty in showing that the idea of medical responsibility is practically contemporaneous with civilization. Of course, attempts have been made to get rid of the doctrine in the interest of the incompetent practitioner. For example, in 1696 the Parliament of Paris declared that the responsibility for the effects of medical treatment rested with the sick person who chose the doctor, but some years later the same Parliament condemned certain therapeutic methods, notably the transfusion of blood. They even issued a decree against the use of emetics; but this they had to rescind, for it was Louis XIV.'s favorite remedy for his frequent attacks of indigestion. In 1760 the Parliament of Bordeaux gave the enormous damages of fifteen thousand livres for a broken limb which had been badly attended to and had had to be amputated. In England, in 1886, a doctor was acquitted, although he had given a purgative to a patient suffering from heart disease, who had died in consequence. Not to multiply instances, it is clear that legislators have failed to establish a firm basis of medical responsibility, and consequently the application of it has greatly varied according to the existing trend of public opinion.

## THE GAMBLING VICE IN FRANCE.

In the second December number M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu continues his series of papers on the reign of money with an article on Bourse gambling and company promoting. The methods of the financial trickster are much the same in all countries, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu's account of the various ways in which the hook is baited in France, interesting as it is, does not strike the reader as being particularly novel. The tone of the article is pessimistic, and the description given of the French turf shows the lamentable extent to which the vice of gambling has eaten into the heart of the people. There is, however, the consolation that the cause of charity benefits to the extent of about four million francs yearly by the taxation of bets made through the *pari mutuel*. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sees clearly enough that a policy of rigorous suppression would probably only enhance, and would certainly not mitigate, the evil. So, too, with stock-exchange gambling. It is practically impossible to draw the line between legitimate commercial risks and that reckless kind of speculation which is on all fours with gambling at Monte Carlo. But in a future article M. Leroy-Beaulieu promises to grapple with the problem of finding really effective remedies.

## REVUE DE PARIS.

**I**N the December numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are given two installments of the correspondence which passed between Ernest and Henriette Renan and M. Marcellin Berthelot. These letters cover the period from September 5, 1860, to September 26, 1861. They give altogether charming glimpses of Renan's family life and how the old family friend shared in it. For example, there is a great deal of delightful baby-worship expended on little Ary Renan, who is always referred to as "Baby" with the capital B which his importance demands, and the little fellow's affection for his "pauvre petit Berthelot" is very prettily indicated in these intimate letters.

## THE WOES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

There is an able anonymous article on the Austro-Hungarian crisis, in which the modern history of this singular state, or rather combination of states, is lucidly summarized. The writer apprehends that the evident uneasiness of Germany will bring about return to the most objectionable form of centralization in the domestic politics of Austria. He says gloomily that anything is possible except the only reasonable solution, namely, to put an end to the parody of a constitutional Liberal régime which exists in Austria. This should, he thinks, be accomplished not, as might be expected, by a frank return to absolutism, but by rushing to the opposite extreme. A radical democratic transformation would, he believes, save Austria, at least for a time. True liberty, true equality, decentralization, the abolition of electoral privileges, and the establishment of universal suffrage pure and simple—these are the panaceas which he prescribes, but which, he sorrowfully admits, are extremely unlikely to be realized. The Emperor Francis Joseph will celebrate on December 2 next his jubilee as a sovereign. Will his throne then be tottering, as it tottered when he ascended it? It is significant that the communes of Bohemia have suspended their preparations to celebrate the anniversary. The old Austria is dead, and the Emperor has been trying for the past fifty years to create a new and modern Austria, but it has not come. Evidently the writer of this article thinks that Austria can neither remain under an absolute régime nor transform herself into a modern state.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Webb has an informing article on the industrial crisis in England. He cites the instructive example of the cotton trade in Lancashire, where the operatives fully admit the right of the employer to decide the questions of material, methods of manufacture, machinery, and so on. The joint boards of employers and workmen, which work so smoothly, seem worthy of imitation in the engineering trade; but perhaps Mr. Webb forgets that in the cotton trade large numbers of the operatives are themselves in the position of capitalists owing to their holdings in the various "limiteds" which are so numerous, particularly in the Oldham district. Probably if some system could be devised for giving the machinists a more direct interest in the welfare of the firms which employ them, these suicidal strikes and lock-outs would become far less

common. M. Bérard has two papers on Cretan affairs. Like Mr. Curzon and the Indian frontier, he has "been there," and gives a fairly good map of the island.

#### NOUVELLE REVUE.

**M**ME. ADAM'S periodical for December is perhaps hardly so attractive as usual, though the two numbers contain, nevertheless, a good deal of interesting and even important matter.

ARNOLD BECKLIN.

If any one could succeed in arousing some public interest in Bœcklin, the painter whose jubilee Basle has recently been celebrating, it would, we imagine, be Count Robert de Montesquieu. Bœcklin is certainly a great painter, who has succeeded in realizing on his canvas, all palpitating with life and reality, those myths of the ancient world which we are accustomed to see pictured as frigid allegories, treated with all the lifeless correctness of the schools. It is said that the great cattle-painter, Sidney Cooper, has never been able to portray to his satisfaction the hoofs of his sheep and oxen, and it is undoubtedly something more than a coincidence that he almost invariably paints the animals with their feet concealed in lush grass or water or snow. It may be for a similar reason that Bœcklin has not usually chosen to paint absolutely nude figures, which he is accustomed to half conceal with the flowing lines of some gauzy drapery.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Biography is a notable feature of Mme. Adam's periodical. Thus we have an account of the childhood of the great savant Champollion. He seems to have been a delightful little boy. He describes with all the gusto of an English schoolboy a revolt at his *lycée*, when the pupils filled their pockets with stones and smashed all the windows in the place. The head of the school actually brought in a number of soldiers and stationed them in the dormitory! Then we have two articles professing to represent Captain Coignet, a well-known figure in the military history of the Second Empire, as he really was; and a paper on the great feminine *artistes* of Italy, a great part of which is devoted to the study of Eleanora Duse. M. Muteau's two papers describing his experiences in accompanying M. André Lebon, the French colonial minister, on the latter's recent hurried tour through Senegal and the Soudan, are evidence of the sudden revival of interest on the part of Frenchmen in their colonial expansion. M. D'Abartiague has a curious paper on Atlantis, the vanquished continent, frequently alluded to in classical literature.

#### THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

**U**NDER the title, "The Good Samaritan of Wörishofen," the *Civiltà Cattolica* publishes some interesting details concerning the career of the late Pastor

Kneipp. In the year 1891 over fourteen thousand persons came to Wörishofen to consult him. Of his first large medical work, "My Hydropathic Cure," four hundred thousand copies were sold in eight years. He declined to accept any payment for his medical advice, and the vast sums he received from his books and as thank-offerings from grateful patients were all devoted to charitable purposes. His so-called "Kneipp coffee," a drink compounded of barley and flavored with coffee from which all the caffeine had been extracted, still sells at the rate of twenty-five million pounds a year. Of Pastor Kneipp's method of treatment the writer says:

"Probably Kneipp himself could not always have given the reason of all the modifications in his various prescriptions. Endowed as he was with an extraordinary faculty of observation, he could discover minute symptoms and indications which would escape every one else, but it is probable that not infrequently he guessed intuitively from half-developed signs both the causes of the disease and the best method of combating it. Hence it is very doubtful whether the methods of the "good Samaritan," when carried out by others, will produce the same marvelous results."

"May priests bicycle?" is a question which is still agitating many parishes in Italy and which is discussed by "A Country Priest" in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (December 16). Roughly speaking, the younger and more energetic of the clergy are in favor of it, and the bishops and older priests are opposed. The Roman authorities have been applied to for a definite ruling, but so far have only given evasive replies, so there is still hope that the Italian priesthood will be permitted the freedom in the matter already accorded to their English and American *confrères*.

A cause of regret among cultivated Italians is the ever-diminishing use of the Italian language throughout the world. In the Middle Ages Italian was the commercial language of the whole Mediterranean coast, and in the time of the Renaissance it was the accepted language of gallantry and love. To-day it is less studied in any country than English, French, or even German. In the hope of stemming the evil, the Dante Alighieri Society was founded a few years ago, and both the *Rassegna Nazionale* and the *Nuova Antologia* for last month contain articles on the operations of the society. That in the *Antologia* is from the pen of the distinguished president of the society, Prof. Pasquale Villari, who specially urges, among other remedies, the endowment of Italian schools in all foreign cities where large numbers of Italian immigrants are to be found. The same number contains a lengthy and appreciative study of Sheridan by Professor Segré, who criticises the recent "Life" of the dramatist published by W. Fraser Rae, and all admirers of d'Annunzio will turn to his weird romantic paraphrase of the Parable of the Ten Virgins, which reads, from his pen, like some pagan legend.



## THE NEW BOOKS.

### I.—SOME FICTION FROM OVER-SEAS.\*

BY HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

PLACE AUX DAMES ! and certainly anything so "advanced" as the work of Madame "Sarah Grand" would be out of place anywhere except in the front rank. It must be confessed, however, that *The Beth Book* is chiefly deserving of attention because it is by the author of *The Heavenly Twins*. When that unusual book descended upon us some years ago it was received in the most diverse ways, the opinions concerning it running the whole gamut from outraged decency to groveling and awed worship. No matter what was said or thought of it, though, it had a *verve* and an ingenious brilliancy which, despite its lack of reality, made it uncommonly interesting reading. It is a somewhat temerarious assertion after the author's recent ravening attack upon her newspaper critics, but a careful reading of *The Beth Book* leaves one with the conclusion that it has all of the nastiness and all the artificiality of its predecessor, with scarcely any redeeming cleverness. There is hardly a character in the book which has flesh and blood except the little slavey, Gwen-dolen, in the brief half-dozen pages of her existence. The keynote of the author's work, the feeling most vivid when the book is finished, is the newness of "Madame Grand's" world. There is reference after reference to the time when women were domestic slaves, to the day "before woman began to question the wisdom and goodness of man, his justice and generosity, his right to make a virtue of wallowing when he chose to wallow," etc., all indicating the dizzy heights to which "the new order which Ideala had founded" (and into which Beth is initiated) has attained. Yet there are evidences that woman by her long contact with degenerate man has not herself been able to remain quite perfect; for Ideala complains that altruistic reform is not a bed of roses : "Women who work for women in the present period of our progress—I mean the women who bring about the changes which benefit their sex—must resign themselves to martyrdom. Only the martyr spirit will carry them through. Men will often help and respect them; but other women, especially the workers with methods of their own, will make their lives a burden to them with pin-pricks of criticism and every petty hindrance they can put in their way. There is little union between women workers, and less tolerance. Each leader thinks her own idea the only good one and disapproves of every other. They seldom see that many must be working in many ways to complete the work. And as to the bulk of women, those who will benefit by our devotion ! they bespatter us with mud, stone us, slander us, calumniate us; and, even in the very act of taking advantage of the changes we have brought about, ignore us, slight us, push us under, and step upon our bodies to secure the benefits which

our endeavors have made it possible for them to enjoy. I know ! I have worked for women these many years, and could I show you my heart you would find it covered with scars—the scars of the wounds with which they reward me." It is fairly indicative of the iconoclastic zeal which possesses the author that the only decent man in the book (with the exception of a couple of minor characters)—the one in whom Beth, the genius, at last finds her fitting mate—is an American !

#### A NOVELIST OF INDIAN NATIVE LIFE.

It is something of a relief to turn from the distinctly unpleasant "social problems" which the new women aforesaid feel it their duty and mission to discuss and to "test by experiment," to Mrs. Flora Annie Steel's pictures of the inner native life in India. These patient drudges are still fettered and blind. Their duty is to bear children and to do their lord and master's work ; and if they are not blessed with children they either accept the new and younger wife resignedly—or poison her or her child. Perhaps it is because of their benighted condition that despicable man will find them more attractive than the goddesses who discuss and experiment. At any rate, they afford "good material," which the author of *On the Face of the Waters* has handled interestingly, often ably, in her new book. It is inevitable that her short stories should at first be compared with Mr. Kipling's, and they are in too different a class to stand the test very well. Yet there are times when Mrs. Steel gives us something which Kipling, even with his infinitely greater force and genius, has never disclosed in his wonderful pictures of the British soldier and civilian in India : in her portrayal of the real Hindoo, the stoical peasant, the mad fanatic, the jealously loving wife patiently submitting to the customs of her country; in a word, when she is the mouthpiece of the native, Mrs. Steel is at her best—which is more than good. *In the Permanent Way* is the second volume of hers which has appeared since *On the Face of the Waters* made its signal success a little over a year ago, *In the Tideway*—a collection of Scotch tales—having been given to the public last summer. It seems to me, however, that Mrs. Steel's individuality finds freer scope in the novel than in the short story, and since she declares she will not publish another book for some time, it may be hoped that her next production will be more on a level with her stirring tale of the Great Mutiny.

#### THE LAST STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS."

Mr. Henryk Sienkiewicz seems to suit the literary wants of a vast number of Americans. For several months *Quo Vadis* has headed the list of "best-selling books" in this country. Even the newspaper jokesters have found their little profit in its universal popularity, and there are many bitter controversies between the im-

\*A list of the books mentioned in this article, with the names of publishers and prices, will be found on page 248.

presarios of authorized and unauthorized editions. Moreover, there have been promptly put upon the market at least nine other new volumes (some of them new editions) by the famous Pole, including *Hania, With Fire and Sword*, *The Deluge*, *Children of the Soil*, etc. The latest of these is a collection of short stories, *Let Us Follow Him*, taking name from the initial tale of the noble Roman lady who is cured of "a cruel and unknown disease" (in which she wastes away from the continual vision of "a dry corpse-like face looking on her with its brown eyes") by being present at Christ's crucifixion. Without the slightest desire to impute irreverence to the author, it must be said that so far from improving upon the biblical account, his description of that scene seems utterly trivial and unnecessary; indeed, the whole story is weak and commonplace—the last qualities one would expect to find in a volume over his name had not we had so many doleful examples of the results which attend the efforts to supply the public demand for "more" from a popular author. Of the five other stories in the book "Sielanka" and "Orso" are perhaps the best, exhibiting well the author's feeling for nature and his strength in describing the animal man.

#### THE BROKEN SWAN SONG OF STEVENSON.

The last-published romance of that well-beloved author who, since it was written, has passed for the last time along the "road of the loving hearts," is sure of the widest attention. Indeed, without taking sides in the dispute as to whether or no Robert Louis Stevenson was a great novelist whose works will "live," it can be said with no fear of contradiction that his audience was always attentive; and it was a very large and heterogeneous audience that followed him into those pleasant fields and seas of dashing, careless, unspeculative romance. *St. Ives*, the "Adventures of a French Prisoner in England," is frequently mentioned in the Vailima Letters, and a reference to the accounts which Stevenson sent his friend Sidney Colvin of its progress explains much of the curious fluctuations it presents. The opening scenes are equal to anything he ever wrote. There is a vigor and a continuity of interest, yet withal a restraint and a mastery of the unfolding plot, which is quite irresistible. And as for the style—it is doubtful if even the author's own exquisite word-sense and hard work ever achieved a more notable triumph than in the first chapters of *St. Ives*. Crisp yet fluent, full of individuality and unusual and inimitable phrases which make an observant reader fairly gasp with appreciation, yet fitting the sense as the "skin of an athlete fits his muscles"—this is the real Stevenson. After the hero's arrival at his uncle's, however, there is a falling off, both in manner and matter, which would be incomprehensible without the explanation of ill-health and discouragement afforded by the letters above mentioned. The plot becomes more mechanical, the various adventures are jerky and disconnected, and the "Adventure of the Attorney's Clerk" is the sort of failure which makes a sensitive person turn his head. The claret-colored chaise, too, drags somewhat spiritlessly and Rowley is not worthy of the mind which created Mackellar in *The Master of Ballantrae*. Even the buoyancy and certitude of the style exhibit clipped wings, and despite a few flashes of the true Stevenson the tale never again reaches the high level of its inception. The latter part of the story has been written by Mr. Quiller-Couch from the outlines given by the author to his step-

daughter and amanuensis, Mrs. Strong. It must be said that the former has attempted the impossible, with results highly creditable to his native gifts and his powers of imitation.

#### BENJAMIN SWIFT'S UNPLEASANT BOOK.

Mr. "Benjamin Swift" in *The Tormentor* succeeds in convincing the reader that his Mrs. Crippen is right: "The world is quite full of devils," indeed, when in a typical little Scotch village one finds a crippled old woman who has poisoned her sister and repeats the operation on her niece that the deceased sister's property may not pass from her control; a doctor who has assisted in some degree in making the widow he afterward marries, and has "wickedly rejoiced" at his success; a drunken and dissolute lord who is a little worse openly than his sister is in secret; a neighboring lady who is hardly as good as she should be; and, by no means least, the *Tormentor* himself, who is a regular Beelzebub, chief of the devils! The kail-yard school will have to watch out for its public if such strong drink as this shall become popular. This is hardly probable, however, for *The Tormentor* is as disagreeable a story as can be found in a long day's reading, and although it exhibits the same tremendous force, the same intense, surcharged emotion that made *Nancy Noon* one of the literary sensations a year ago, it is even less restrained than that remarkable tale, and is in this respect a disappointment to those who prophesied a great future for this meteoric apparition. It is a thousand pities that Mr. "Swift" has not yet learned to turn the tremendous strength he has into the channels of true artistic endeavor. His next work will help much to decide the question as to whether or no he is capable of this, for it seems hardly possible that the literary artist in any man can survive a third such story as these two.

#### "HIS EXCELLENCY," BY ZOLA.

In his preface to the recently published translation of Zola's *His Excellency* (*Son Excellence Eugène Rougon*), M. Vizetelly assures the reader, from his own personal knowledge, of the remarkable accuracy of both the personages and scenes described. Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie are here without any disguise; Rougon himself is not altogether Rouher, but a composite, with Rouher's face, build, and gestures, yet with the actions, opinions, and characters of half a dozen others combined. Marsy is the Duke de Morny, Rusconi the Sardinian Minister, Chevalier Nigra, etc. M. Vizetelly says of the baptism scene: "I have an account of the day's proceedings written for the *Illustrated Times* by my uncle, the late Frank Vizetelly, who was killed in the Soudan; and I find him laying stress on the very points which M. Zola brings into prominence, often indeed using almost the same words. However, this is but one of the curious coincidences on which malicious critics found ridiculous charges of plagiarism, for I am convinced that M. Zola never saw the *Illustrated Times* in his life, and moreover, he knows no English"—all of which is admirably calculated to make every reader thirst greatly for knowledge as to the precise source from which M. Zola did get his data. As for the book itself, it is not very satisfactory. It has little of the brutality which is inextricably connected in English minds with the author's name, but it has almost as little of his astonishing vigor, his overwhelming presentation of conditions or emotions through the medium of his characters. Rougon sym-

bolizes "a certain form of the principle of authority," and one gets too much vital hold upon the man, too much interest in his great, gross, power-loving nature to be contented with the nebulous ending, in which, "to satisfy his rageful craving for power," he "gives the lie to all his previous political life." There is no climax about that. One feels Rougon would have changed his political convictions just as often as he deemed desirable. He and Clorinde are curiously analogous, and she, with feminine subtlety, at once revenges herself upon him and satisfies her own cravings for domination by ruining him and setting up in his place the husband he had picked out for her.

#### LOTI AMONG THE BASQUES.

Pierre Loti has made a double use of his sojourn in the Basque country. His novel, *Ramuntcho*, has been supplemented by a volume of note-book scraps, *Figures et Choses qui Passaient*, describing scenes in that unique region. In truth, *Ramuntcho* itself has but a slender thread of fiction; its charm lies in the sensitively poetic apprehension and appreciation and expression of the forms which nature takes in these Pyrenean lands, and which are so plainly reflected in the simple peasant-folk. The languorous south wind, the pelota and the fandango, the grave and serious following of immutable tradition through all their daily lives, the half-sad sentiment—all these blend together in the story and create an atmosphere of peculiar and seductive charm. It is nature and innocence seen through great sophistication, yet none the less real for all that.

#### THE CLEVER MRS. PEARL CRAIGIE.

"John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Pearl Craigie) presents what is decidedly her most ambitious literary venture thus far in her last book, *The School for Saints*. Five hundred pages, with the threat of a sequel, are required to carry her hero through his checkered career of politician, idealist, literary worker, and society wit. The scene is laid in the time of Disraeli's ministry, and the author expends all her powers in placing a vitalized portrait of that brilliant author-politician before the reader. The Carlist outbreak of 1868 and the flamboyancy of the Second Empire also figure prominently in the book, and the hero's conversion to the Roman Church is the cause of much insistence upon the virtues and efficacies of that fold. Indeed, there are parts of the volume so persistently proselytizing in nature that we may not unreasonably expect to hear from the A. P. A. upon the subject. The book is, of course, exceedingly clever, as is everything the author has done, and although the effort to be epigrammatic is still occasionally discernible, this is less of a blemish than in some of her former stories. Brigit, the heroine, is perhaps the least convincing character of all, exhibiting a knowledge of the world and a *savoir faire* which are difficult to accept in a girl of fifteen fresh from a convent.

#### DAUDET'S EARTHLY REWARDS.

There are few names for whose elision the year 1897 is responsible which we could not better spare than that of Alphonse Daudet. For thirty years, ever since the publication of *Le Petit Chose*, his fame has been firmly established, and it is pleasant to think that the last two decades of his life were crowned with financial success as well. *Sapho* ran to 170,000 copies, *Le Nabab* 160,000, *Le Petit Chose* 150,000, *Tartarin* was worth some \$30,000 to his creator, and the receipts from

his plays and novels were never less than \$20,000 a year from 1878 to the time of his death, last December. Rarely indeed has any literary artist who so revered his art and who was such a consummate master of both thought and expression, received at the same time the popular appreciation and the whole-hearted admiration of his co-workers which fell to the lot of this draper's son, leaving his sixteen brothers and sisters in the parental nest at Nimes and plunging into the whirl of Paris life at the age of seventeen. Two of his works are just to be issued, *Quinze Ans de Marriage* and his last story, *Soutien de Famille*, which has concluded its course as a feuilleton in *L'Illustration*. When all is said, it is doubtful if Daudet ever achieved anything more permanent, more utterly delightful, than that irresistible *Tartarin*, who, as has been so often declared, ranks along with Falstaff and Don Quixote as one of the world's lasting possessions.

#### THE NEW ROMANCE BY GEORG EBERS.

*Barbara Blomberg* is the rotund title of Georg Ebers' last romance, which is translated by Mary J. Safford. It is as different from *An Egyptian Princess* or *Uarda* as Egyptian history is different from German history, and it is evident that the inspiration which served the famous Egyptologist so well in those delightful tales is somewhat hampered by the change of scene. Barbara Blomberg was the mother of the Emperor Charles V.'s illegitimate son, that famous Don John of Austria who broke the power of the Moors in Granada in 1569 and gloriously defeated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto two years later. The story lacks the entertainment, the facility, and the charm of some of Mr. Ebers' earlier works, but it exhibits the sterling qualities of careful unity and conscientiousness which are characteristic of all that he writes.

#### A SUCCESSOR TO "LORNA DOONE."

There is something truly pathetic about a tremendous literary success too early in life. The inducements to keep on writing are practically irresistible, yet the more lofty the first triumph the more numbing is the shadow which hangs over all subsequent work. All the rest of his life Sheridan was afraid of the author of *A School for Scandal*; Du Maurier's last work was undoubtedly tinged with some bitterness, however little perceptible in the book itself, by the realization that, be what it might, the popular acclaim that greeted *Trilby* could not again be evoked; and—perhaps most signal instance of all—the author of *Lorna Doone* has been patiently putting forth his novels for over a quarter of a century, since the appearance of that famous tale, only to fall as unnoticed in the crowd as is possible for the work of one who has produced such a masterpiece. Now, in his seventy-second year, comes *Dariel: A Romance of Surrey*, in which the heroine is a dark foreign girl, the hero a blunt, stupid, strong Englishman—all cast in the same mold as *Lorna Doone* despite the difference of detail. Yet if even then we were to get another version of that fascinating tale! But instead of that we have a very mediocre romance, indeed, alternating between Surrey and certain Caucasian wilds, where dwell Lesghians and Ossets and Sváns and other tribes with peculiar names. Now, Mr. Blackmore knows his own part of England about as well as any writer alive, and is at his very best when he is with his farmers and shepherds and laborers. These people of his have the very breath of life and are a part of the landscape he

knows and loves so well; but "Marva" and "Sûr Imar" and the wilds of the Caucasus, where there are mysterious underground dungeons with massive bronze doors—all these have a smack of the cyclopedia and Rider Haggard. It is too much like the old-time plays where the audience must be told that the curtain before them represents a noble castle standing on the jutting rocks. Mr. Blackmore does himself less than justice in the attempt to handle scenery and adventures so far from his proper field, and *Dariel* falls far short even of those other books of his which have not equaled *Lorna Doone*, but which have at least been faithful renderings of people and conditions intimately known to the author.

#### MORE FUN FROM "F. ANSTEY."

One might apply the beginning of the above paragraph to another author whose latest book, *Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B.A.*, has just appeared. It seems improbable that Mr. Guthrie ("F. Anstey") will ever be able to equal his high-water mark reached in *Vice Versa* sixteen years ago. It is rash to prophesy, though, and Mr. "Anstey" is only forty, so he may surprise us yet. Were it not for the remembrance of *Vice Versa* and *The Tinted Venus*, this caricature of the anglicised Indian gentleman would probably be considered very amusing, and it certainly is good in places. Mr. Jabberjee relates his experiences through his contributions to *Punch*, and besides the humor of the presentation the book is interesting in a side way as showing the boundless contempt of the Briton for the "civilized" Bengali. The illustrations, by J. Bernard Partridge, are exceptionally clever.

#### MAX NORDAU AS A NOVELIST.

*The Shackles of Fate*, by Max Nordau, will probably surprise those who have read that gentleman's previously translated works. No one could accuse him of any weak truckling to the desire for happy endings in any of the other books, and the opening scenes of *The Shackles of Fate* do not seem to promise any particularly agreeable outlook. But lo! the thief, seducer, coachman's-son-determined-to-rise-in-the-world, who is engaged to be married to a lady of noble birth when all his rascality comes tumbling down on him at once; this exposed scoundrel, who has hidden away his mother, the ex-cook, because she might disgrace him, turns out in the last scene a Man, and, accepting the consequences of his misdoings, grapples with the world again on an honest basis. May Dr. Nordau think it worth while to try his hand at optimism again! It is a relief to have done with degeneration for a time.

#### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GIRLS OF EUROPE AND THOSE OF AMERICA.

The author of *American Nobility*, who writes under the name of "Pierre de Coulevain," presents a very careful study of French and American character. The American heiress who marries the French marquis is well drawn in many ways, and it is quite unusual to find a foreigner capable of getting at the inner feelings of so complex a product. Complex as we think her, however, the author assures us that Annie, the heroine, was "the simple and prosaic Eve of the New World, and as different from the complex Eve of the Old World as two creatures of the same species can be;" and it is to this essential difference between the nations that most of the troubles of international marriages may be traced. The book has many shrewd sayings, some of them epigrammatic to a degree: "She gave him the sensation

of biting some beautiful fruit, sound and not yet ripe, the slight sourness of which was nevertheless agreeable;" and again: "A European girl would relate what she has felt; an American girl relates what she has seen;" "the American girl has found out the way to play with fire without burning herself. She takes of love what is the best and most exquisite, and leaves the rest to women of a lower stamp." *American Nobility* is crude enough in places, it is business-like and almost mechanical at times in its endeavor to map accurately the exact differences between French and American women, but it is distinctly out of the common and well worth reading.

#### NEW BOOKS FROM THREE INDUSTRIOUS NOVELISTS.

Besides the dedication to *Brichanteau, Actor*, in which M. Jules Claretie does not fail to inform the uninstructed reader of his importance and positions, the volume contains a prefatory notice of the author in the shape of a lengthy review by "Francisque Sarcey, staff contributor to Arts and Letters Department in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*." It is surely more than obliging of the publishers to put this most laudatory notice of the volume where the reader will get it in time to know what to think of the work itself when he comes to it. We are told that M. Claretie is "what is called a polygraph," that one of his novels has reached the seventieth edition, that the present work is witty and sprightly, that M. Sarcey thinks it will be as much appreciated in this country as it "has been in Paris," and that the author's "ease and felicity of expression" does not exclude "habits of precise observation and profound reflection." Undoubtedly one of the most exact and profound passages is to be found on page 33: "I have always found, in my provincial tours, an authorized critic who was called, according to the time, sometimes the Janin, sometimes the Sarcey of the town. Somebody would say to me when I arrived: 'You must leave your card on Richardson or Verdinet; he's the Sarcey of the town.' Thus there is a Sarcey at Lyons, a Sarcey at Bordeaux, a Sarcey at Lille. Formerly it was a Janin." In *Brichanteau* the author has endeavored to depict the typical French actor of yesterday, with all his lovable vanities, his artless importance, and his deep love for his art beneath the crust of harmless affectation.

*For the Cause*, a volume of five short stories by Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, presents a rather sudden transition in its subject-matter which has been most ingeniously obviated by the author. The titular story is of Paris and the persecuted Huguenots in 1589, adapting French history quite after Mr. Weyman's usual pattern. All the rest of the stories are of England and to-day, and the beautifully simple expedient for bridging the three centuries and the channel, for hitching the Dean of Bicester to Henry of Orleans, is to give the hero of the second story the nickname of "King Pepin" and call the tale "King Pepin and Sweet Clive," conducting the reader's mind thus gradually to modernity. Mr. Weyman's modern English stories are decidedly below his French historical ones.

It is not necessary to characterize Mr. Clark Russell's books. Each new installment has the flavor we know so well, and it is a flavor hard to replace by any other brand. *The Two Captains* is different from a good many of the sea stories in its details. It is a tale of piracy in 1820, a piratical cruise which ends most unhappily for the two captains themselves, one first killing the

other and then making away with himself when captured by a government corvette. The book is thin compared with *The Wreck of the Grosvenor* or *The Frozen Pirate*, but it has the feeling in places of those absorbing yarns, and that is all one can reasonably expect in these days of shocking overproduction.

It is an ungrateful saying, but the title of Sir Walter Besant's new book is one that his admirers will hardly fail to apply. *A Fountain Sealed* is apparently only too close to the condition of Sir Walter's great abilities. It is much pity that the man who gave us, if not genius, such eminently sane ability and grasp of his subject in at least half a dozen of the earlier books should be constrained to put out such watery and eminently unnecessary stuff as this is. One can read it, but surely it is not worthy to come as a riper product than *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*.

#### A SCOTCH ROMANCE AND A GREEK ROMANCE.

There is no end to the historical novel. Scotch history of three hundred years ago is the background which Lord Ernest Hamilton has chosen for *The Outlaws of the Marches*, and an increase of reality and verisimilitude is obtained by illustrating the book with photographs of the places described. "Romance revives!" has sung one of our poetesses recently; but somewhat strangely encountered in many of her incarnations. Real photographs and a "glossary" which informs us that *cuttie* means "a short girl" and that for "kail-yard" the English reader should substitute "kitchen garden" are somewhat heavy burdens for a romance still rather dizzy from a long swoon. His lordship tells of the wild days when the bloody feuds of the Armstrongs and the Elliots kept the Middle Marches in an uproar. Plenty of fighting, plenty of love-making, perils passed, and a retrospect of forty happy years with Joan to leave a sweet taste in the reader's mouth—the tale does not violate any of the traditions of its class.

*Andronike, the Heroine of the Greek Revolution*, by Stephanos Theodoros Xenos, is a most ambitious example of the school just under discussion. Romance must needs thrive in the atmosphere of the Greek struggle and in the companionship of Byron, Markos Botsaris, Mavrocordatos, Odysseus, and Trelawney. The translator, Prof. Edward A. Grosvenor, declares that "no other book in so realistic manner describes the birth-throes of modern Greece. No other portrays more vividly the political and moral medley and chaos of the East." In addition to his excellent translation, the reader owes Professor Grosvenor a weighty debt of gratitude for withstanding the temptation to explain and annotate. "I have judged it better," he says, "to let the tale in the gradual unwinding be its own interpreter." Which example should be held up before every translator of fiction.

#### OTHER STORIES FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Charles Benham goes history one better, and places *The Fourth Napoleon* (up to the opening of the romance a briefless barrister, known as Walter Sadler) in the year 189-. After some truly remarkable and ingenious history-making (nearly six hundred pages of it) the unfortunate Bonaparte comes face to face with the brother of the young lady whose ruin he has had to follow by her murder. There is some unusual dialogue, the Emperor refusing to fight his accuser. It may be worth while to give Mr. Benham's rendering of the imperial demeanor when Mendul insists upon immediate explanations: "'I won't be ordered about in this way,' shouted poor

Bonaparte, flinging both feet in the air and bringing them down with a whack upon the springs. 'I will have both you young men thrown into prison. . . .' The sister is lying dead in the next room, but the Emperor struggles bravely to extricate himself from the corner. "'Or look here, Mendul,' that potentate goes on, 'why can't you get some decent fellow to marry her and set up a happy home for her? There must be a heap of men over in dear old England who would only be too glad. Some one a little bit her social inferior, I mean. In a month or two she will be just as pretty as ever she was. Poor girl! we all want her to have a little peace. She's been through so much. . . .' And then the avengers discover the dead body of the missing girl—and the "Fourth Napoleon" is no more. And when the premier and the palace servants pour in De Morin mutters: "'Poor nephew Louis! The best way out of it, I think.'"

To continue the peregrination—*An Imperial Lover*, by M. Imlay Taylor, deals with Russia two centuries back. The "imperial lover" is Peter the Great, and he proves his right to the title by renouncing his passion when the object of it marries some one else. "'Love and hate cannot touch my heart,' he added with supreme bitterness. 'I am not a man—I am the Czar!'" The tale is full of intrigues and typical complications at the Moscow court, with a full complement of duels and escapades in which various well-known personages, including the great Mentchikof, are involved. A still earlier romance is Mr. Joseph Hatton's *The Dagger and the Cross*, which deals with the middle of the seventeenth century, and brings together the little English village of Eyam and the complex life of the Italian cities, of Verona and Venice and Florence. When Giovanni Ziletta and Reuben Clegg are rivals for the hand of Mary Talbot one may expect sharp contrasts, and the author does not spare his colors.

*George Malcolm*, by Gabriel Setoun, is a story of Scottish life and character which emphasizes by its own differences the tendencies of the modern Scottish school. *George Malcolm* is distinctly along the lines of the novel of forty years ago rather than of the school of humorous minutiae which has been so largely exploited during the last decade. Certain exponents of the latter have brought it into some discredit, but compared with the rather turgid, long-drawn-out, and uninteresting studies in the present volume the most trivial and vapid attempts at humorous sketches are welcome.

Mr. S. R. Crockett seems to write his stories in the same spirit of precision and continuity with which he plays golf. *Lochinvar* will satisfy all those who like the author's methods; and without having any "inside" data, it may be confidently predicted that there will be another volume to take its place without too long an interval of loneliness for his admirers.

Edna Lyall's latest book, *Wayfaring Men*, is much in the same style as those which have already made her so well known; and it is doubtful if a much more definite description could well be given of two other volumes from the pens of a couple of English women novelists: *Other People's Lives*, by Rosa Nouchette Carey, and *At the Cross Roads*, by F. F. Montrésor. These are writers who strike certain chords quite unerringly—and it makes so little real difference whether the notes are evoked in Surrey or in London that the details are quite unessential. One picks up volume after volume with the certainty of getting a particular mental taste, no matter how diverse the food may appear at first sight.

Of the thirty-odd books already bestowed by Mr. Silas K. Hocking upon a breathlessly expectant world, "over one million copies have now been sold," and yet Mr. Hocking is not yet allowed to retire into that peaceful tranquillity of which such arduous labors have surely made him deserving. *In Spite of Fate* will have to attain wide circulation to be worthy of its predecessors, from the latest, *For Such is Life* (which has only had time to run into three editions, aggregating sixteen thousand copies), up to *Her Benny*, the last edition of which brought its record up to one hundred and fifteen thousand. There was a good deal of fate to contend with, as is evident from even a few of the chapter headings—"The Hand of Fate," "Never Again," "A Fruitless Quest," "A Dangerous Enterprise," "Adrift," "In the Shadow," "The Darkness Deepens," "Foiled," "Flight," "Vendetta," "Nemesis," and still two chapters to come—and yet on page 408, facing the list and the "thousands" of "Silas K. Hocking's works," "He looked her full in the face and their eyes met in one swift revealing glance. He saw the color mount to her cheeks; he felt it mount to his own. 'I will always call you Pearl,' he said in a voice that was scarcely above a whisper. 'And I,' she answered sweetly, 'will always call you Jack.'"

*Deflant Hearts* is translated from the German of W. Heimbürg. It is a love-story and ends happily—and one would think we had enough native literary stupidity without importing anything so absolutely dull.

Mr. W. J. Dawson dedicates his series of English character sketches, *Thro' Lattice Windows*, to that indefatigable discoverer of genius, W. Robertson Nicoll, "to whom many writers besides myself owe a debt not easily computed and but inadequately acknowledged in honest admiration, true respect, and warm affection." Mr. Dawson describes the moors admirably and seems to feel much of their strange charm to which many

writers have testified. If one must give an opinion of the book, however, it cannot be said to be particularly compelling; a little has been made to go a long way to result even in so unpretentious a volume, and one hungers for more nutritious diet even after reaching "The Gate of Heaven."

Of the half a dozen tales in G. S. Godkin's *Stories from Italy*, the first, "The Soldier and the Monk," takes up nearly half the volume. The book ends with an amusing little fantasy called "The Bodkin Letter," in which an Irish and an Italian descendant of the Bodkin family quarrel at the Florence post-office over the letter which announces a fortune coming to both of them. Naturally the Irishman falls in love with and marries out of hand the sister of his Italian cousin. An interesting side light on Florentine manners is afforded by the Italian's walking in the middle of the street because of "the fatal tendency people have to throw themselves down from third-story windows."

Paul Carus is represented by two unusual-looking volumes—a third edition of *Karma: A Story of Early Buddhism*, and a new book called *Nirvāna: A Story of Buddhist Philosophy*, both printed on Japanese crêpe paper, tied with silk, and with illustrations whose fascinating delicacy and subtlety of coloring more than compensate for the lack of perspective. What is here given of Buddha's teaching can be taken by every Christian with advantage, as for instance: "Purity and impurity belong to one's self; no one can purify another;" "He who hurts others injures himself—he who helps others advances his own interests. Let the illusion of self disappear, and you will naturally walk in the path of truth." This is a recognition of the sacred claims of personality and of the equally inevitable interdependence of personalities which is simple enough to be divine.

## II.—RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

**Progress and Poverty : An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depression and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth. The Remedy.** By Henry George. 12mo, pp. 575. New York : Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1. (Paper, 25 cents.)

It is believed that the sale of Henry George's unique work has been as great in the eighteen years since it was first put on the market as that of all other books on economics combined. Messrs. Doubleday & McClure have brought out a new edition, printed from new plates, and it is announced that the same publishers have acquired the copy-rights of all of Mr. George's works.

**Inequality and Progress.** By George Harris. 12mo, pp. 164. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This book was written to combat the very generally accepted notion—held by many as an axiom—that inequality of social, economic, or political condition is always and necessarily an evil, and to show that inequality is in fact a condition of true progress. The author's method is empirical rather than theoretical.

**The Workers : An Experiment in Reality.** By Walter A. Wyckoff. 12mo, pp. 280. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In this book are recorded the experiences and impressions of a young college graduate starting out to earn a living as an unskilled laborer, passing from one employment to

another, and remaining long enough in each to catch something of the spirit and disposition of the toilers, as well as a knowledge of the hard conditions of their toil. He begins as common day laborer, and becomes in turn a hotel porter, a "hired man" at an asylum, a farm hand, and a worker in a logging-camp. In the present volume, the chapters of which have already appeared in successive numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*, Mr. Wyckoff concludes the story of his journeys in the Atlantic seaboard States. During the present year the narrative is to be continued in the pages of *Scribner's*, the scene being shifted to Chicago and the middle West.

**Social Facts and Forces : The Factory—the Labor Union—the Corporation—the Railway—the City—the Church.** By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 235. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This volume contains the course of six lectures given by Dr. Gladden in Chicago on the Ryder foundation and repeated before the students of Iowa College. As the preface states, "the interest of all these studies is primarily ethical." "To discover in what manner the well-being of the people is affected by the changes which are taking place in our industrial and social life" is the author's chief aim in this series of lectures.

**Tendencies in American Economic Thought.** By Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 48. Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

In this paper Professor Sherwood summarizes the economic speculation of the first century of our republic. During

that period, as the writer points out, our political economists were less influenced than now by the work of foreign schools. In a sense there was an American political economy, though the national contribution to the world's economic life far exceeded all that American scholars did for economic science.

**The Finances of New York City.** By Edward Dana Durand, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Macmillan Company.

At the beginning of Greater New York's career it is well to take an inventory of the old city's assets and liabilities and to review her business record. This is what Dr. Durand has done in his compact and well-digested treatise. The financial experience of old New York must strongly influence the fiscal operations of the consolidated city, whose yearly expenditures will be more than five times greater than those of New York State, nearly two-thirds as great as those of all the States in the Union combined, and more than a seventh as great as those of the Federal Government, while the gross municipal debt will exceed that of all the States. The subject has even a broader interest as affording a field for an investigation that may serve as the basis of a more comprehensive discussion of municipal finance in general. From either point of view Dr. Durand's rigidly scientific study and clear presentation of the facts and problems involved in New York's financial history cannot fail to prove in the highest degree profitable.

**Street-Cleaning, and the Disposal of a City's Wastes.** By George E. Waring, Jr. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.25.

Colonel Waring's qualifications for writing such a book as this are so obvious as hardly to require mention. Whoever wishes to inform himself about the approved methods of cleaning city streets will assuredly seek first as an authority the man who has cleaned them. What Colonel Waring has done for New York's streets in the past three years has rescued the city's good name, and, better still, it has lowered the death-rate. Colonel Waring tells very frankly and concisely in this volume how he has accomplished these results. The ex-commissioner's literary style, like his administrative methods, is direct, vigorous, and pointed. The comment on street-cleaning methods in foreign cities is also suggestive.

**Partisan Politics: The Evil and the Remedy.** By James Sayles Brown. 12mo, pp. 221. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Brown uses up 170 pages of his book in describing the evils of partisanship, while a scant eight pages suffice for his outline of a remedy for these evils. His readers, we imagine, would have preferred that this proportion of space should be reversed. The evils are obvious; what we need at this stage is a rational discussion and weighing of proposed remedies. Mr. Brown proposes a law declaring any candidate nominated by a political party ineligible to office. It goes without saying that so radical a proposition as this will find few adherents in this country. Mr. Brown's book is of value, nevertheless, in bringing to public attention the crying need of reform in our nominating methods.

**Outlines of Elementary Economics.** By Herbert J. Davenport. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

**The Social Mind and Education.** By George Edgar Vincent. 12mo, pp. 155. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

**Recent Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.** By William Clarence Webster, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 78. New York: Columbia University. 75 cents.

**State Tax Commissions in the United States.** By James Wilkinson Chapman, Jr. Paper, 8vo, pp. 114. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

**The New Era: Presenting the Plans for the New Era Union to Help and Utilize the Best Resources of this Country.** 4to, pp. 192. Denver: The New Era Union.

**A Government Class-Book of the State of Michigan.** By Charles W. Nichols. 16mo, pp. 308. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

**Essays on Social Topics.** By Lady Cook. 12mo, pp. 126. London: The Roxburghe Press.

**American Democracy.** By Charles P. Robinson, A.B. 8vo, pp. 26. Pittsburg: Published by the author.

**Ours is the Rule of Dead Men; or, The Vote of the Masses, the Support and Check of the Classes.** By J. H. Boozer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 178. Atlanta, Ga.: Progressive Publishing Company. 50 cents.

**Bi-Metallism as Social Evolution at the Tri-Millennial, 1900.** By J. M. Milne. Paper, 8vo, pp. 89. Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Printing Company.

**The Real Trouble and the Way Out.** By Jasper Earle. Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company.

**An Essay on Value. With a Short Account of American Currency.** By John Borden. 12mo, pp. 232. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

**Principles of Insurance Legislation.** By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: The Humboldt Library.

**Twenty-first Year Book of the New York State Reformatory, for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1897.** 8vo, pp. 150. Printed at the Reformatory.

**Free Banking a Natural Right.** By James A. B. Dilworth. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Continental Publishing Company. \$1.

**Industrial Freedom.** By David MacGregor Means. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

**Anarchism: A Criticism and History of the Anarchist Theory.** By E. V. Zenker. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

**American Railway Management: Addresses Delivered Before the American Railway Association and Miscellaneous Addresses and Papers.** By Henry S. Haines. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$2.50.

#### AMERICAN HISTORY.

**The Westward Movement: The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1763-1798.** By Justin Winsor. 8vo, pp. 603. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

The last volume in Mr. Winsor's valuable series of historical works, completed only a few months before his death, has just made its appearance. Like its predecessors it is a solid, serious piece of work, devoted to matter-of-fact statement and comparatively free from generalization. Mr. Winsor's studies, as is well known, were made from the sources and were exhaustive. It would seem, however, that the eloquence of the long succession of eulogizers of the famous Ordinance of 1787 has been wasted on Mr. Winsor, for he rather summarily dismisses it with the remark that it "introduces us to nothing new in human progress." The cartographic illustration of the volume is remarkably full and interesting.

**The Story of the Palatines: An Episode in Colonial History.** By Sanford H. Cobb. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The record of the Palatine German migrations and settlements in New York and Pennsylvania has been either slighted or falsified by most American historians. The Palatine, indeed, contributed a unique element to our national stock, and it is quite fitting that the story of their early hardships and resolute endurance should be told for the benefit of the present generation. The Rev. Mr. Cobb has described in this volume the exodus of the Palatines from their native land, their wanderings in the American colonies, and their final dispersion and settlements on the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Schoharie, in New York State, and in Lehigh, Berks, and Lebanon counties, Pa.

**Nullification and Secession in the United States : A History of the Six Attempts During the First Century of the Republic.** By Edward Payson Powell. 12mo, pp. 461. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The "six attempts" in the direction of nullification and secession described by Mr. Powell are the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, the plot for a Northern confederacy in 1803-04, Burr's conspiracy, the Hartford Convention in 1814, the South Carolina nullification measures of 1832, and the final secession of the Southern Confederacy in 1861. Mr. Powell, though a Northern man by birth and education, is not at all disposed to take the customary Northern view of Southern secession. In fact, the tone of his book is distinctly favorable to the defense made by Southern leaders just prior to the civil war.

**Historic New York : Being the First Series of the Half Moon Papers.** Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, and Ruth Putnam. 12mo, pp. 476. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Many of the monthly issues of the "Half Moon Papers" have been separately noticed in the REVIEW. The completed volume of twelve numbers for 1897 has been illustrated and annotated, forming a valuable collection of monographs on the history of Manhattan Island. There are two interesting papers on "Old Wells and Water-Courses," by George Everett Hill and Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., "Old Greenwich" is described by Elizabeth Bisland, "The Fourteen Miles Round" by Alfred Bishop Mason and Mary Murdoch Mason, "King's College" by John B. Pine, "The Bowery" by Edward R. Hewitt and Mary Ashley Hewitt, and "Governor's Island" by Blanche Wilder Bellamy. All of these papers are most entertaining and instructive, especially to dwellers in New York.

**Historical Sketches of New Haven.** By Ellen Strong Bartlett. 4to, pp. 98. Published by the author, Stamford, Conn. \$1.50.

Persons who for any reason have a special interest in New Haven local history and others who have followed Miss Bartlett's charming sketches in the *New England Magazine* and elsewhere will be glad that those sketches, some of which had gone out of print, have been brought together and republished in a handsomely printed volume, beautifully illustrated and tastefully bound. The concluding paper in the series, on "John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter," is of far more than local interest.

#### REFERENCE AND MISCELLANY.

**Commercial Nomenclature.** Published by Recommendation of the International American Conference. 4to, pp. 670. Bureau of American Republics. Washington : Government Printing Office.

This elaborate work has been prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Pan-American Congress in 1890 calling for the publication of a code of equivalent terms, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, to designate the articles on which import duties are levied by American countries and to be used in all customs documents. The code now issued, after six years of labor on the part of the compilers, includes more than twenty-eight thousand commercial terms employed in the Latin-American trade. These are arranged alphabetically, in three columns, the Spanish and Portuguese editions appearing separately, so that the whole

work embraces three volumes. The code as thus published should prove a great convenience in Central and South American commerce.

**Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1898 : A Handbook of Information on Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands.** Paper, 8vo, pp. 199. New York : Baker & Taylor Company.

This popular encyclopedia of Hawaii contains an abundance of data that must be "interesting reading" just now in Washington. In addition to the ordinary statistical tables, there are numerous special articles on important industrial and political topics. Almost every question about Hawaii that is likely to occur to the intelligent American in considering the annexation problem is answered, directly or indirectly, by this annual.

**Maryland Geological Survey.** Vol. I. 4to, pp. 539. Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press.

A book quite out of the ordinary line of stale scientific publications has been published at Baltimore as the first volume of the report of the Maryland Geological Survey. The work on this survey has had close relations with advanced university instruction. The commission in charge consists of the Governor of Maryland, the comptroller, the president of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and the president of the Maryland Agricultural College ; William B. Clark, professor of geology in the Johns Hopkins University, was appointed State geologist, and the survey has been prosecuted under his direction. The present volume gives a preliminary account of the physiography, geology, and mineral resources of the State. Professor Clark contributes an admirable historical sketch of previous surveys and a summary of existing knowledge. Perhaps the most important feature of the present survey is its new line of magnetic investigation, the first report of which is included in this volume.

**Magic, Stage Illusions, and Scientific Diversions, Including Trick Photography.** Compiled by Albert A. Hopkins. With an introduction by Henry R. Evans. 8vo, pp. 566. New York : Munn & Co. \$2.50.

This work is remarkable for the thoroughness with which the author has gone into the subject of modern stage illusions. No other books on magic with which we are acquainted have attempted so exhaustive a treatment of this modern development of the magician's art. Mr. Hopkins' exposé of the various illusions, especially of those in which photography is employed, have a scientific as well as a merely curious interest.

**Curiosities of Popular Customs and of Rites, Ceremonies, Observances, and Miscellaneous Antiquities.** By William S. Walsh. 8vo, pp. 1018. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.

Mr. Walsh announces as his modest and useful function in the compiling of this and other books the supplying of supplements to the existing cyclopedias, rather than attempting to bring out works of an encyclopedic character in themselves. In other words, Mr. Walsh deals with the odds and ends of information—the things that are often sought for in books of reference and seldom found. The present volume contains some very striking and interesting illustrations, many of which are reproduced from Picart's "Religious Ceremonies and Customs" (1723).

**The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.** Vol. LIV. May, 1897, to October, 1897. New York : The Century Company. \$3.

Generous portions of a number of this season's successful books are bound up in the last completed volume of the *Century Magazine*. For example, Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," Gen. John M. Schofield's reminiscences, and Miss Scidmore's sketch of Java and the Javanese are among the noteworthy contributions to this volume, while in fiction the last part of Dr. Mitchell's great historical novel, "Hugh Wynne," runs through the six monthly numbers, together with Mrs. Catherwood's "The

**Days of Jeanne d'Arc.** The other noteworthy features of the volume are too numerous to admit of mention here, but have received attention, at the time of first appearance, in our monthly comment on the *Century's* contents in our department of "Periodicals Reviewed."

**St. Nicholas : An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks.**  
Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. XXIV., in two parts. November, 1896, to October, 1897. New York : The Century Company. \$4.

Among the interesting features of the last volume of *St. Nicholas* are Laurence Hatton's glimpses of boy life in New York City at the middle of the century in his reminiscences of "A Boy I Knew;" an article on "The Birthplace of Lincoln," by George H. Yenowine; several papers on adventure in Siberia, by George Kennan, and the usual complement of delightful and wholesome serial stories.

**Uncle Henry's Letters to the Farm Boy.** By Henry Wallace. 16mo, pp. 218. Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace Publishing Company. 55 cents.

In writing this series of letters Mr. Wallace had in mind the needs of that large element in our American population from which are recruited the ranks of almost every profession and industry. The letters give the best of advice to the farm boy, and give it in such way that the boy can hardly refuse the proffered guidance. The author's sense of humor, united with a rich fund of common sense, has saved his book from many of the ordinary faults of didactic discourse. From prosiness and cant the letters are refreshingly free. Their frank discussion of matters vitally important in the life of every farmer's son has a basis of experience, for Mr. Wallace has been both a farm boy and a father of boys.

**What Dress Makes of Us.** By Dorothy Quigley. 16mo, pp. 144. New York : E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.

In this little book the author has been effectively aided in making her points by the illustrator, Annie Blakeslee, whose drawings appeal irresistibly to one's sense of the ludicrous and serve to drive home the common-sense suggestions made in the text. Hardly any one, young or old, can fail to get a useful hint or two from the perusal of these pages. The book is not addressed to the ultra-fashionable, nor does it lay down a great number of positive dicta as to the detail of dress, but it amplifies and emphasizes certain principles by which all may be guided in the choice and adaptation of dress.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**National Educational Association : Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, Held at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6-9, 1897.** 8vo, pp. 1132. Chicago : Published by the association.

The proceedings and papers of the Milwaukee meeting of the National Educational Association are especially interesting. The volume just issued includes the now celebrated report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools presented at that meeting and much discussed then and since among American educationists.

**University of the State of New York : Extension Bulletin, No. 21, November, 1897. Study Clubs.** 8vo, pp. 92. Albany : University of the State of New York. 10 cents.

The last bulletin descriptive of the work carried on by study clubs in New York State is full of encouragement to all interested in the progress of the university extension movement. Mr. Melvil Dewey, who represents the State's paternal interest in this work, declares that a larger constituency is reached and more practical good done through these study clubs, aided by the traveling libraries sent out from Albany, than through the system of extension lecture courses. Students making their preparation in these clubs are encouraged to take the academic examinations set by the State.

**Stepping Stones to Literature : A Series of Graded Readers for Primary and Grammar Schools.** By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. A First Reader, 8vo, pp. 128; A Second Reader, 8vo, pp. 160; A Third Reader, 8vo, pp. 224. Boston : Silver, Burdett & Co.

This new series of school readers has several points of excellence. The aim of the compilers has been to secure genuine literary quality throughout the eight books (corresponding to the eight public-school grades) which make up the series. In the first and second readers they have certainly been unusually successful. Furthermore, the educational experience of the compilers (Miss Arnold is the supervisor of schools for the city of Boston and Mr. Gilbert is superintendent of the Newark, N. J., schools) has enabled them to prepare a scheme of instruction in reading which has practical merits and is adapted to school work. Finally, the books have been artistically made. The typography is clear and large and the illustration is of the best quality for the purpose. Several of the pictures are reproductions from famous works of art. These books will do more than provide mere practice lessons in reading. They cannot fail to stimulate a thirst for true culture, in the broadest sense.

**Specimens of the Pre-Shakespearean Drama.** With an introduction, notes, and glossary, by John Matthews Manley. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 655-590. Boston : Ginn & Co.

**Poems of William Wordsworth.** A Selection Edited by Edward Dowden. 12mo, pp. 619. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

**Selections from Sir Thomas Malory's Morte Darthur.** Edited, with notes, by William E. Mead, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 410. Boston : Ginn & Co.

**Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America.** Edited, with notes, by Hammond Lamont. 12mo, pp. 234. Boston : Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

**Stories of Insect Life.** By Clarence Moores Weed. 8vo, pp. 54. Boston : Ginn & Co.

**The Story of Jean Valjean,** from Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Edited by Sara E. Wiltse. 12mo, pp. 1022. Boston : Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

**Carlyle's Essay on Burns.** Edited by Charles L. Hanson. 12mo, pp. 109. Boston : Ginn & Co.

**Enoch Arden, and the Two Locksley Halls.** By Alfred Tennyson. Edited by Calvin S. Brown. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

**The Ancient Mariner.** By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited, with notes, by Andrew J. George. 16mo, pp. 93. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

**De Quincey's Flight of a Tartar.** With introduction and notes by George A. Wauchope. 16mo, pp. 111. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

**Standard Literature Series :** "The Sketch Book," by Washington Irving; "Knickerbocker Stories," by Washington Irving; "Enoch Arden, and Other Poems," by Alfred Lord Tennyson; "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe; "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadie," by Henry W. Longfellow—each 12½ cents; "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott, 20 cents; "The Lady of the Lake," by Sir Walter Scott, 30 cents. Paper, 12mo. New York : University Publishing Company.

**Tennyson's The Princess.** Edited, with notes, by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston : Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

## III.—NEW TITLES IN FOREIGN FICTION.

The Beth Book. By Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 573. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In the Permanent Way. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, pp. 400. New York : The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Let Us Follow Him, and Other Stories. By the author of "Quo Vadis." Translated by V. A. Hlasko and T. H. Bullock. 12mo, pp. 241. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.

St. Ives : Being the Adventures of a French Prisoner in England. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 438. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The Tormentor. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo, pp. 271. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

His Excellency. (*Son Exc. Eugène Rougon.*) By Émile Zola. With a preface by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Sole authorized edition. 18mo, pp. 376. New York : The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Ramuncho. By Pierre Loti. 12mo, pp. 279. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

The School for Saints. By Mrs. Mary Craigie. 12mo, pp. 406. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

Barbara Blomberg. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Two vols. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Dariel : A Romance of Surrey. By R. D. Blackmore. 12mo, pp. 505. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B.A. By F. Anstey. 16mo, pp. 272. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The Shackles of Fate : A Play in Five Acts. By Max Nordau. 16mo, pp. 199. New York : F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

American Nobility. By Pierre de Coulevain. 12mo, pp. 458. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Brichanteau, Actor. Translated from the French of Jules Claretie. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

For the Cause. By Stanley J. Weyman. 16mo, pp. 212. Chicago : Charles H. Sergel Company. \$1.

The Two Captains. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 372. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

A Fountain Sealed : A Novel. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

The Outlaws of the Marches. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 348. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Andronike : The Heroine of the Greek Revolution. By Stephanos Theodoros Xenos. Translated by Edwin A. Grosvenor. 8vo, pp. 539. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The Fourth Napoleon : A Romance. By Charles Benham. 12mo, pp. 600. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

An Imperial Lover. By M. Imlay Taylor. 12mo, pp. 377. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

The Dagger and the Cross : A Romance. By Joseph Hatton. 12mo, pp. 388. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

George Malcolm. By Gabriel Setoun. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Lochinvar : A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 412. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Wayfaring Men : A Novel. By Edna Lyall. 12mo, pp. 452. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Other People's Lives. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 299. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

At the Cross Roads. By F. F. Montrésor. 16mo, pp. 425. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In Spite of Fate. By Silas K. Hocking. 12mo, pp. 408. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.50.

Defiant Hearts. By W. Heimburg. 12mo, pp. 339. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

Thro' Lattice Windows. By W. J. Dawson. 16mo, pp. 384. New York : Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.25.

Stories from Italy. By G. S. Godkin. 16mo, pp. 354. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

Karma : A Story of Early Buddhism. By Paul Carus. Paper, 8vo, pp. 21. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Nirvâna : A Story of Early Buddhism. By Paul Carus. Paper, 8vo, pp. 46. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.



# CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

### *Atlantic Monthly*.—Boston. February.

The Capture of Government by Commercialism. John J. Chapman.  
The Danger from Experimental Psychology. Hugo Münsterberg.  
On the Outskirts of Public Life. Thomas W. Higginson.  
The Labor Unions and the Negro. John S. Durham.  
The True Education of an Architect. Russell Sturgis.  
A Brief Survey of Recent Historical Work.

### *The Bookman*.—New York. February.

Alphonse Daudet. Adolph Cohn.  
Theodore Watts-Dunton. C. Kernahan.  
The Pædagogical Type. George M. Hyde.  
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library. Helene L. Dickey.

### *The Century Magazine*.—New York. February.

Heroes Who Fight Fire. Jacob A. Riis.  
The Great Exposition at Omaha. Charles Howard Walker.  
The Steerage of To-day. H. Phelps Whitmarsh.  
My Bedouin Friends. R. Talbot Kelly.  
An American Scholar: Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury. Brander Matthews.  
President Lincoln's Visiting-Card. John M. Bullock.  
The United States Revenue Cutter Service. H. D. Smith.  
The Manuscript of "Auld Lang Syne." Cuyluer Reynolds.  
Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer. James M. Bryce.  
How an Austrian Archduke Ruled an American Empire. Sara Y. Stevenson.  
The First and Last Writings of Washington. S. M. Hamilton.  
Flowers in the Pave. Charles M. Skinner.  
Currency Reform. Robert S. Taylor.

### *The Chautauquan*.—Meadville, Pa. February.

The Rhine Country. H. A. Guerber.  
Colonial Household Industries. Alice M. Earle.  
Insect Communities. Anna B. Comstock.  
German Social Democracy. John W. Perrin.  
The Financial Markets of Germany. Raphael-Georges Lévy.  
Influence of Roman Law on English Law. H. W. Rogers.  
Telegraphing Without Wires. Ernesto Macchini.  
Justin S. Morrill, the Oldest United States Senator. E. J. Edwards.  
Lohengrin. Charles Barnard.  
Origin of the Democratic Party. Charles M. Harvey.  
Indian Native Skill. Chief Pokagon.

### *The Cosmopolitan*.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

The Last of the Valois. Eleanor Lewis.  
In the Realm of Woman's Dress. F. W. Fitzpatrick.  
How the Banana is Grown. F. S. Lyman.  
Personnel of the Supreme Court. Nannie-Belle Maury.  
A Social Want. William D. Kempton.  
The Utilization of Human Garbage. G. E. Waring, Jr.  
The Selection of One's Life-Work. E. Benj. Andrews.

### *Educational Review*.—New York. February.

Functions of the State Touching Education. Andrew S. Draper.  
Religious Instruction in American Schools. Levi Seeley.  
Student Life at Jena. Stuart H. Rowe.  
The Public School and Community Life. J. K. Paulding.  
The Economy in High Wages for Teachers. John Davidson.  
History in the German Gymnasia. Lucy M. Salmon.  
Principle of the New Education Applied in Algebra. J. V. Collins.

### *Godey's Magazine*.—New York. February.

Triumphs in Amateur Photography.—II. C. I. Berg.  
The "Celestials" of the City of St. Francis. G. Poynter.

Old Blue and White (Pottery). Jane W. Guthrie.  
Preliminary Period of the American Revolution.—II. G. C. Lay.

### *Harper's Magazine*.—New York. February.

Social Pictorial Satire.—I. George Du Maurier.  
Projects for an Isthmian Canal. David Turpie.  
Stuttgart.—II. Elise J. Allen.  
Some Americans from Overseas. Kirk Munroe.  
The Duc D'Aumale and the Condé Museum. Henri Bouchot.  
Undercurrents in Indian Political Life. F. H. Skrine.  
Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago. G. P. Upton.

### *Home Magazine*.—Binghamton, N. Y. February.

Our Winter Birds. Addison Ellsworth.  
A Sweet Reminiscence of Commercial Traveling. W. Hoge.  
For Our Animal Friends. John Southworth.  
The Names in Balzac's Books. Henry Haynie.

### *Ladies' Home Journal*.—Philadelphia. February.

With Washington in the Minuet. Mrs. Burton Harrison.  
The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife.—IX.  
A Private Audience with the Pope. Inez Merrill.

*Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*.—Philadelphia. February.  
The Land of the Winter Cucumber. R. G. Robinson.  
How They Live on Nothing a Year. Dora E. W. Spratt.  
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—III. T. F. Wolfe.  
The Poetry of Shelter. Charles C. Abbott.  
Odors. Samuel M. Warns.  
Back from Altruria. Robert Timsol.

### *McClure's Magazine*.—New York. February.

Future North Polar Exploration. Fridtjof Nansen.  
The Last Days of George Washington. Tobias Lear.  
Some Great Portraits of Lincoln.  
Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences.—IV.

*The Midland Monthly*.—Des Moines, Iowa. February.  
The Theories of Octave Thanet and Other Western Realists.  
Mary J. Reid.  
Grant's Life in the West. J. W. Emerson.  
Some Ladies of the New Administration. Juliette Babbitt.

### *Munsey's Magazine*.—New York. February.

My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Sir Walter Besant.  
The National Library.  
Rembrandt van Ryn.  
The Nicaragua Canal. Hernando De Soto Money.  
Veterans of the Confederacy.

### *New England Magazine*.—Boston. February.

The Cabot Celebrations of 1897. Edward G. Porter.  
The Home of a Highland Noble. A. C. Shelley.  
New England Influences in California. John E. Bennett.  
The City of Holyoke. Edwin L. Kirtland.  
Heads of Departments Before Legislatures. R. L. Bridgeman.  
Ancient and Modern Highways. Charles L. Whittle.  
Forestal Resources from an Economic Standpoint. A. Chamberlain.

### *Scribner's Magazine*.—New York. February.

The Police Control of a Great Election. Avery D. Andrews.  
The Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain. A. T. Mahan.  
Wilton Lockwood. T. R. Sullivan.  
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.

## THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

*American Historical Review*.—New York. January.  
Justin Winsor. Edward Channing.  
Life of Mediaeval Students as Illustrated by Their Letters. C. H. Haskins.  
The Prussian Campaign of 1758.—II. Herbert Tuttle.

The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government.—III. H. L. Osgood.  
The Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773. Max Farrand.  
Office-Seekers During Jefferson's Administration. G. Hunt.  
Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion. Arthur M. Mowry.

**American Monthly Magazine.**—Washington. January.  
American Citizenship. James B. Clark.  
The Hero of Fort Griswold.

**American Monthly Review of Reviews.**—New York.  
January.

The Future of Austria-Hungary.  
Plans for Currency Reform. Charles A. Conant.  
Three Patriarchs of Education.  
New York's Civic Assets. William H. Tolman.  
The Position of the British Navy. Lord Brassey.  
The Rebuilt Navy of the United States.  
Our Need of a Navy: Captain Mahan's New Book.  
Count Tolstol on Henry George's Doctrine.

**Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.**—New Y. January.  
The Aetiology and Geographic Distribution of Infectious Diseases. G. M. Sternberg.  
The Racial Geography of Europe.—XII. The Aryan Question. W. Z. Ripley.  
The King of the Woods. Norman Robinson.  
Science and Morals. P. M. Berthelot.  
Feet and Hands. Mrs. Henry Barnard.  
Carl Ludwig and Carl Thiersch. Wilhelm His.  
Principles of Taxation.—XIV. David A. Wells.  
The Aborigines of the West Indies. Edith Blake.  
The Foreign Element in American Civilization. A. H. Hyde.  
The Cainguá of Paraguay. Dr. Machon.

**Art Amateur.**—New York. January.  
Black and White Drawing in Wash. W. A. Rogers.  
Still Life Painting. A. O. Moore.  
Sketching from Nature. C. A. Vanderhoof.  
Artistic Photography.

**Art Interchange.**—New York. January.  
Furniture of the Colonial Period. H. O. Warner.  
The Decorative Art of the Renaissance. E. H. Blashfield.  
A Review of Book Illustrations. Ernest Knauff.  
Painting in Water Colors. Grace B. Barton.  
Impressions of Norway.—VI.

**Atlanta.**—London. January.  
The English Home of the Washingtons in Northamptonshire.  
Shakespeare's Richard III. and Richard III. of History.  
George Meredith; a Modern Poet. Kent Carr.

**Badminton Magazine.**—London. January.  
Shooting Grijsbuck in the Orange Free State. H. B. Knoblauch.  
Recollections of Football at Cambridge. Frank Mitchell.  
Shore Birds in Winter. A. S. Buckle.  
Through Arctic Lapland. Cutcliffe Hyne.

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December 16.  
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Alphonse Daudet.

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Vocational Interests of Children. W. S. Monroe.  
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Age at which Children Leave School. F. H. Law.  
Education in Hawaii. F. B. Dressler.  
Sub-Freshman English.—II. A. S. Hill, Elizabeth A. Withey.  
How to Learn a Language. Louise Chauvet.  
A Forgotten Factor in Medical Education. A. L. Benedict.

## CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

251

**Educational Review.**—London. January.  
**Our New Year's Policy.**  
**Educational Developments in 1897.** J. W. Longsdon.  
**The Schoolmaster in His Post.** Continued. Foster Watson.  
**The Ancient Universities as Educational Leaders.** John Gibson.  
**The London School Board Election.** Agnes J. Ward.  
**Sir Joshua Fitch on the Two Arnolds.** William K. Hill.

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**Possibilities and Limitations of Electric Traction.** F. J. Sprague.  
**Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain.** J. McKechnie.  
**Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World.**—III. J. S. Jeans.  
**Automatic Machinery the Secret of Cheap Production.** H. S. Maxim.  
**Control and Fixation of Shifting Sands.** J. Gifford.  
**Economy of the Large Gas Engine.** Dugald Clerk.  
**European Systems of House-Heating.** J. L. Saunders.  
**Transmission of Power by Belts and Pulleys.** C. L. Redfield.  
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**Vatican and Quirinal.** Arthur Warren.  
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 The Nemesis of Party.  
 Popular Feeling and Liberal Opportunities.  
**Cacetus Literarum;** a French Example. Ch. Bastide.  
**Rose-Leaves from Philostratus.** Percy Osborn.  
**The Growth of a Thinker's Mind.** Lewis Campbell.  
**Ideal Land Tenure and the Best Makeshift.** W. E. Bear.  
**The Norwegian-Swedish Conflict.** H. L. Brackstad.  
**State Adoption of Street-Arabs.** Mrs. A. Samuels.  
**Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus Case.** Lucien Wolf.  
**The Struggle of Religions and Races in Russia.** E. J. Dillon.  
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**The Forum.**—New York. January.  
**Our Coast Defenses.** Nelson A. Miles.  
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**Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years.** Elihu Thomson.  
**Exports and Wages.** Jacob Schoenbom.  
**The Reconquest of New York by Tammany.** Simon Sterne.  
**The Political Outlook.** Henry Watterson.  
**The Incorporation of the Working Class.** Hugh McGregor.  
**China and Chinese Railway Concessions.** Clarence Cary.  
**Is It Worth While to Take Out a Patent?** H. Huntington.  
**Education in Hawaii.** Henry S. Townsend.  
**American Excavations at Sparta and Corinth.** J. Gennadius.  
**The Relation of the Drama to Literature.** Brander Matthews.

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**Mexico as It Is.** Frederick S. Daniel.  
**Andrew Jackson.**—III. John M. Tobin.  
**The Presbyterians.** D. J. McMillan.  
**Beet-Sugar Manufacture in California.** Frederick M. Turner.

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**Prosper Mérimée.** C. E. Meetkeke.  
**The Mountains of the English Lake District.** Charles Edwardes.  
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**The Green Bag.**—Boston. January.  
**Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.** William Clayton.  
**Election of United States Senators by the People.** W. Clark.  
**Style in Judicial Opinions.**—II. H. C. Merwin.  
**Some Virginia Lawyers, Past and Present.**—I. Sallie E. M. Hardy.  
**Jury Challenge.**  
**Barbaric Military Punishments.** John De Morgan.

**Gunton's Magazine.**—New York. January.  
**The Need of a Navy.** Theodore Roosevelt.  
**The President's Message.**  
**New Economic Conceptions.**  
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**The Seventh Peary Expedition.** Albert Operti.  
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**Pulpit Style.** W. G. Blakie.  
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**Symbolism in Christian Art.** H. C. Farrar.  
**Teaching of the Old Testament to Children.** W. Sinclair.  
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**Intelligence.**—New York. January.  
**The Origin of Symbolism.**—II. Rufus E. Moore.  
**The Dogma of the Trinity.** Henry Frank.  
**Arbitration—Force.** Barnetta Brown.  
**Thessalonians.**—I. Charlotte M. Woods.  
**Pythagoras and "Being."**—XXVI. C. H. J. Bjerregaard.

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**To Promote the Efficiency of Non-Commissioned Officers.** C. W. Faber.  
**Machine Guns: Their Tactics and Equipment.** G. E. Benson.  
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**The Karkinokosm; or, World of Crustacea.**  
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**Richard Proctor's Theory of the Universe.** C. Easton.

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**The Author of "Monsieur Tonson."** Austin Dobson.  
**The Story of the "Donna" from 1883 to 1897.**

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**Specious Theological Phraseology.** David H. Bauslin.  
**On Historic Ground.** R. B. Peery.  
**Charge to a Pastor.** T. F. Dornblaser.  
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India: In the Land of the White Poppy. G. Levett-Yeats.  
Some Friends of Browning. J. C. Hadden.  
An Episode in the History of the Comédie Française, 1789.  
The French Invasion of Ireland. C. Litton Falkiner.

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The Talmud. Wilhelm Knöpfelmacher.  
Addison on the Jews.  
Heinrich Heine.

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The Church Missionary Society. J. M. Thoburn.  
A Glory of Our Century. A. B. Hyde.  
Christ and Buddha: Resemblances and Contrasts. J. W. Johnston.  
Beginnings of Humanism in Germany. Clyde Ford.  
Value of Browning's Interpretation of Euripides. Mary Daniels.  
Theory of Knowledge and Theism. George A. Coe.  
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Acts and Galatians as Sources of the History of St. Paul.  
The Kenosis. Ensign McChesney.

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The Great Kokkaido.—J. H. Deforest.

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The Revival of the Prayer-Spirit. A. T. Pierson.  
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"Rejoice, ye Heavens!" F. B. Meyer.  
Recent Missionary Books. A. T. Pierson.  
Julian Hawthorne on India.  
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The Aryans and the Ancient Italians. G. Sergi.  
The Evolution of Religion. John W. Powell.  
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On the Philosophy of Laughing. Paul Carus.  
Christianity and Buddhism. Rudolf Eucken.

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Public Control, Ownership, or Operation of Municipal Franchises. R. R. Bowker.  
Municipal Electric Lighting. John R. Commons.  
Municipal Art. Frederick S. Lamb.  
Relations of the City and State. F. J. Goodnow.  
Civic Service of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco. J. R. Freud.  
Greater New York a Century Hence. George E. Waring, Jr.  
The Philadelphia Gas Lease. Frederick W. Speirs.  
Improved Tenement Homes for American Cities. G. A. Weber.**Music.**—Chicago. January.

Gounod. Camille Saint-Saëns.  
La Scala and Giuseppe Verdi. E. B. Perry.  
Puccini: Rival of Mascagni and Leoncavallo. Alfred Veit.  
The Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church. E. Dickinson.  
Ancient and Modern Violin-Making.—III. W. W. Oakes.

**The National Review.**—London. January.

An Object-Lesson from the West Indies. N. Lubbock.  
The Trade-Union Triumph. Godfrey Lushington.  
Suicide by Typhoid Fever. Arthur Shadwell.  
Prisoners in the Witness-Box. Evelyn Ashley.  
A Defense of the Muzzle. G. Arbutnot.  
Edmund Burke, Statesman and Prophet. William Barry.  
Education and the Conservative Party. A. Riley.

**New Review.**—London. December.

William Blackwood and His Men. J. H. Millar.  
Imagination in History. Standish O'Grady.  
The Nationality of Persons of British Origin Born Abroad.  
The Decline of the Politician. James Annand.  
Imperialism. Continued. C. de Thierry.

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The War Office and Its Sham Army.  
Do We Need an Army for Home Defense? E. Du Cane.  
A Walk Through Deserted London. Algernon West.  
Parish Life in England Before the Great Pillage. Dr. Jessopp.  
The Childhood and School Days of Byron. R. E. Prothero.  
The Prisoners of the Gods; Irish Superstitions. W. B. Yeats.  
The Higher Education of Women in Russia. Princess Kropotkin.  
Is the Liberal Party in Collapse? J. Guinness Rogers.  
The Partition of China. Holt S. Hallett.

**North American Review.**—New York. January.

Why Homicide Has Increased in the United States.—II. C. Lombroso.  
Passing of the People's Party. W. A. Peffer.  
The Speaker and the Committees of the House. A. W. Greely.  
America's Opportunity in Asia. Charles Denby, Jr.  
The Intellectual Powers of Woman. Fabian Franklin.  
Industrial Advance of Germany. M. G. Mulhall.  
A Paradise of Good Government. Max O'Rell.  
Commercial Superiority of the United States. W. C. Ford.  
The Farce of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. J. T. Scharf.  
Conditions Governing Torpedo-Boat Design. R. C. Smith.  
The Irish Question in a New Light. Horace Plunkett.

**The Open Court.**—Chicago. January.

Solomonic Literature. Monroe D. Conway.  
History of the People of Israel.—VII. C. H. Cornill.  
The Dances of Death. Paul Carus.  
Pierre Simon Laplace.

**Outing.**—New York. January.

Canadian Winter Pastimes. George W. Orton.  
The Knights of the Lance in the South. Hanson Hiss.  
Rabbits and Rabbitting. E. W. Sandys.  
Philistines on the Nile. Emma P. Telford.  
Ice-Yachting Up to Date. H. P. Ashley.

**The Outlook.**—New York. January.

James Russell Lowell and His Friends. Edward Everett Hale.  
The Picturesque in American Life and Nature. Charles Dudley Warner.  
Sloyd: The Swedish Manual-Training System. W. S. Harwood.  
The New York Public Library. John S. Billings.  
The Life and Letters of Paul.—I. Lyman Abbott.  
Some Seventeenth Century Liberals.—III. Benj. Whichcote, E. A. George.

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The Great Seal from Saxon Times to the Commonwealth. South London. Walter Besant.  
The First Crossing of Spitzbergen. Martin Conway.  
The Campaign of the Nile. With Plan. O'Connor Morris.  
Old St. Paul's; the Largest Church of Olden Times.

**The Peterson Magazine.**—New York. January.

Mount Vernon, the Mecca of America. Bushrod C. Washington.  
John Brown, the American Reformer.—I. Will M. Clemens.  
**Philosophical Review.**—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.  
The Genesis of Critical Philosophy.—I. J. G. Schurman.  
The Metaphysics of Aristotle.—I. John Watson.  
The Empirical Theory of Causation. James B. Peterson.  
Hegel's Theory of Punishment. S. W. Dyde.

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Photography in Winter. Henry Somerville.  
Distorted Pictures. Paul Maybridge.  
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—XII. Edward W. Newcomb.

**Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. December.

Union vs. Competition.  
The Magic and Mystery of Photography.  
Frames. W. J. Warren.  
Negatives—Some Defects and Their Causes.  
Manipulation of American Artist Papers. H. M. Fell.

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A Note Upon Lantern Slides. John H. Gear.  
The Gates Double Microscope. C. F. Jenkins.  
The Naturalist and the Camera. R. W. Shufeldt.  
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.

**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. (Quarterly.) January.

Ibsen and the Ethical Drama of the Nineteenth Century. H. Knorr.  
Renaissance Pictures in Robert Browning's Poetry. R. Burton.  
Emerson. Maurice Maeterlinck.  
Kindliness as an Element of Faith. Emily S. Hamblen.

**Political Science Quarterly.**—Boston. December.

The National Finances, 1893-97. A. E. Noyes.  
The Scholar's Opportunity. J. B. Clark.  
The Silver Situation in India. J. C. Harrison.  
The Proportion of Children. W. A. King.  
Federal Trust Legislation. C. F. Randolph.  
Government and Press in England. Edward Porritt.  
Ada Smith's Lectures. W. Hasbach.

## CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

253

**Presbyterian and Reformed Review.**—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Theistic Evolution. George Macloskie.  
Apostolic Literature and Apostolic History. George T. Purves.  
The England of the Westminster Assembly. E. D. Warfield.  
The Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics. W. B. Greene, Jr.  
Two Phases of the History of the Huguenots. Edward Böhl.  
Zahn's History of Sunday. S. T. Lowrie.

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—Boston. January.  
Cournot and Mathematical Economics. Irving Fisher.  
Canada and the Silver Question. John Davidson.  
Monetary Changes in Japan. Garrett Droppers.  
The Coal Miners' Strike of 1897. J. E. George.  
The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works. W. D. Lewis.

**Rosary Magazine.**—New York. January.  
Father Ryan.—IV. Louis B. James.  
Preparation for the Reading of Dante. Joseph Selinger.  
The Pope's First Mass. William D. Kelly.  
Intentions of the Rosary. J. L. M. Monsabré.  
Some Polish Poets. Richard M. Johnston.  
The Dominican Sisters of Charity. Paul Leladier.  
A Bird of Sacred Art. Francis D. New.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. January.  
Dependent Children and Family Homes. W. P. Letchworth.  
Investigations of Water Supply. F. H. Newell.  
Unsatisfactory Condition of Garbage Disposal in America.  
Ocean and High Altitude Health Resorts.  
The Windward Islands—An Ocean Winter Voyage. A. N. Bell.  
A New Method of Inducing Sleep. J. B. Learned.  
New Orleans and the Yellow Fever. A. N. Bell.

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The Growth of Mind as a Real. S. S. Laurie.  
Teaching of Economics in the Secondary Schools. F. H. Dixon.

**The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. January.  
Touch Typewriting and Its Keyboard. Bates Torrey.  
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

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Snow Statues. Thomas E. Curtis.  
The Compleat Novelist. James Payn.  
Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan. A. H. Lawrence.  
Those Horrid Earwigs. Grant Allen.  
Foolhardy Feats.—II. George Dollar.

**The Sunday Magazine.**—London. January.  
The Art of Holiday-Making. Lady Battersea.  
A Royal Example. Countess of Jersey.  
The Decoration of St. Paul's.—I. W. C. E. Newbolt.  
Misapplied Texts. William C. Preston.  
Philip James Bailey and His Work. J. A. Habberton.

**The Treasury.**—New York. January.  
The Tuskegee Institute.  
A Call to Inspect the Church's Strength and Beauty. T. S. Negley.

The New Art-Windows—Their Mission. David Gregg.

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Organization of Our Infantry with Reference to Foreign Reliefs.  
Russian Landing Maneuvres on the Black Sea Coast.  
The Strategy of Alexander in Asia. C. Holmes Wilson.  
General Principles of the Attack.  
Old-Time Sailors. A. R. McMahon.  
Celebrated Italian Duels.  
The Armament of British Cavalry.

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The Case of Captain Dreyfus. E. Austin Farleigh.  
Reform of Disestablishment. A. G. B. Atkinson.  
Parnellism and Practical Politics.  
Political Disturbances in India. Lionel Ashburner.  
The Colliery Strikes of 1892 and 1893. Samuel Fothergill.  
A Protest Against Low Works of Fiction. T. M. Hopkins.

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The Gum Bichromate Process. James Packham.  
The Best Lens for a Beginner. J. A. Mackenzie.  
Development by Modern Means. W. Thomas.  
A New Basis for Photo-Mechanical Processes. R. E. Liesegang.  
Acetylene. Chapman Jones.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig. December 25.

Hayti. With Map.  
Scandinavia. Dr. Paul Kaiser.

**Deutscher Hausschatz.**—Regensburg.

Heft 3.

Knecht Ruprecht and St. Nicolas. M. Lillie.  
Clovis, Ethelbert, Wittekind. F. J. Holly.  
National Dress in Germany. A. von Heyden.

Heft 4.

Melchior Cardinal of Diepenbrock. E. Kreusch.  
The Pope at Home. A. de Waal.  
Bozen. F. Peters.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin. December.

Position of the Historical Sciences at the Present Day.  
Theodor Mommsen. F. Jonas.  
1847 and 1897.  
When was Heinrich Heine Born? H. Huffer.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Bibliotheque Universelle.**—Lausanne. December.  
Russian Policy in the Far East. Concluded. M. Reader.  
State-Ownership of Swiss Railways. Concluded. Ed. Tallichet.

**Nouvelle Revue.**—Paris.

December 1.

Champollion's Childhood. M. de la Brière.  
Through Lisbon, Senegal and the Soudan.—I. M. Muteau.  
The Real Captain Coignet.—I. M. de Ganniers.  
Justice Under Parliamentary Government. M. Broussel.  
Agriculture and Tariff Reform. M. Wickersheimer.

December 15.

The Eighteenth Versus the Nineteenth Centuries. Comte C. de Mouy.  
The Entry of the Prussians Into Paris. M. Herbette.  
The Real Captain Coignet. Conclusion. M. de Ganniers.  
Through Lisbon, Senegal and the Soudan. Conclusion. M. Muteau.

A Vanished Continent (Atlantis). M. d'Abartiague.

**Reforme Sociale.**—Paris. December 18.

The Jurisprudence of Life Insurance. M. Thaller.  
The Conditions of Fiscal Reform. M. de Sablemont.

Colonization of France, Beginning of the Sixteenth Century.  
The Law Affecting Duels. Sidney Dean.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—Paris.

December 1.

Austria-Hungary; the Parties and the Men. M. Benoist.  
Medical Responsibility. M. Brouardel.

German Influence in French Romanticism. M. Texte.

December 15.

Europe and the Directory; the Loss of Italy. M. Sorel.  
Bourse-Gambling and Company-Promoting. M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.  
Paris a Seaport. M. de la Grye.  
An Apotheosis of Naturalism. M. Doumic.

**Revue Generale.**—Brussels. December.

The Real Needs of the Army.  
Unpublished Records of the Belgian Revolution of 1890.  
The Clergy and the Social Question. A. Vanden Broeck.

## Revue de Paris.—Paris.

December 1.

Cretan Affairs.—I. With Map. M. Bérard.  
Nietzsche and Wagner.—II. M. Halévy.  
The Austro-Hungarian Crisis. \*\*\*

December 15.

After Waterloo.—I. Paris. Marshal Davout.  
Cretan Affairs.—II. M. Bérard.  
The Industrial War in England. Sidney Webb.

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Democracy and Education. A. Fouillée.  
The Berlin Conference and International Regulation of Labor.  
The Supervision of the Police in France. Poux Franklin.

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December 1.

Brazilian Literature. L. de Freitas.  
Unpublished Memoirs of Boussingault. P. d'Estrée.

December 15.

The International Peace Movement. Fr. Passy.  
New French Writers. H. Berenger.  
Japanese Ivory Masks. Comte L. de Norvins.

## Revue Socialiste.—Paris. December.

Socialism. Continued. G. Renard.  
Christian Missionaries in China. A. de Poumourville.  
The Budget of the Third French Republic. P. Louis.  
The Eighth Peace Congress at Hamburg. E. Ducommun.

## INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.

For table of abbreviations see last page.

Aborigines, Australian, George W. Bell, MidM.  
Aborigines of the West Indies, The, Edith Blake, APS.  
Anthropo-Sociology, Fundamental Laws of, JPEcon.  
Apologetics, Christian, The Metaphysics of, PRR.  
Apostolic Literature and History, G. T. Purves, PRR.  
Arbitration—Force, Barnetta Brown, Int.  
Arctic Expedition, The Seventh Peary, Albert Operti, HM.  
Aristotle, The Metaphysics of—I., John Watson, PRev.  
Armies: See contents of JMS; USM.  
Art: See contents of AA; AI.  
Aryans and Ancient Italians, G. Sergi, Mon.  
Asia, The Present Situation in, R. E. Speer, MisR.  
Asia, America's Opportunity in, C. Denby, Jr., NAR.  
Australian Aborigines, George W. Bell, MidM.  
Austria-Hungary, The Future of, AMRR.  
Bailey, The Old, London, CEM.  
Balloon Material, A New, Gustave Hermite, JMSI.  
Banking: See contents of Bank.  
Baptism, The Archaeology of, H. Osgood, BSac.  
Beet-Sugar Manufacture in California, F. M. Turner, FrL.  
Berlin, The City of, Emily M. Burkhardt, Chaut.  
Bimetallism, The Future of, G. G. Vest, F.  
Birds: The King of the Woods, Norman Robinson, APS.  
Blackwood, William, and His Men, NewR.  
Brown, John, Reminiscences of, Daniel B. Hadley, McCl.  
Brownings, Some Friends of, Mac.  
Buddha, Christ and: Resemblances and Contrasts, MR.  
Buddhism, Christianity and, Rudolf Eucken, Mon.  
Burke, Edmund, Statesman and Prophet, W. Barry, NatR.  
Byron, The Childhood and School Days of, NC.  
Byron, The Poetry of, Stephen Phillips, C.  
Cableways, American, in Open-Pit Mining, S. Miller, CasM.  
Cainguá of Paraguay, The, Dr. Machon, APS.  
Cambridge, Black.  
Canada, Imperial, Charles A. Eaton, NatM.  
Canada and the Silver Question, John Davidson, QJEcon.  
Canals: Old Middlesex Canal, A. T. Hopkins, NEM.  
Canal Ship, Economic Effects of, J. A. Fairlie, AAPs.  
Catholic Exiles in Siberia, Hardships of, A. M. Clarke, CW.  
Causation, The Empirical Theory of, J. B. Peterson, PRev.  
Cazin, Jean Charles, William A. Coffin, CM.  
Centralization and Decentralization in France, J. T. Young, AAPs.  
Charity, Dominican Sisters of, R.  
Children, Dependent, and Family Homes, W. P. Letchworth, San.  
Children, The Proportion of, W. A. King, PSQ.  
Children and Literature, Kate M. Cone, Ed.  
Children, Vocational Interests of, W. S. Monroe, Ed.  
Chimney Construction, A Record in, E. D. Meier, CasM.  
China, The Partition of, H. S. Hallett, NC.  
China? Who Will Exploit, René Pinon, Chaut.  
China and Chinese Railway Concessions, C. Carey, F.  
Chinese Exclusion Laws, The Farce of the, J. T. Scharf, NAR.  
Christ and Buddha: Resemblances and Contrasts, MR.  
Christ and His Time—XV., D. L. Sharp, NatM.  
Christian Socialism, or the Working Man's Kingdom, LQ.

Citizenship, Practical—I. R., J. Mahon, CW.  
Civic Reform, Z. S. Holbrook, BSac.  
Civilization, Foreign Element in American, A. H. Hyde, APS.  
Clark, J. G., the American Laureate of Labor, B. O. Flower, A.  
Coal-Miners' Strike of 1897, J. E. George, QJEcon.  
Coal Strikes of 1892 and 1893, WR.  
Coast Defenses, Our, Nelson A. Miles, F.  
Collectivism, The Ethical Basis of, L. T. Hobhouse, IJE.  
Comets and Meteors, Notes on, K.  
Congressional Parade, The, George G. Bain, MM.  
Copenhagen, B. F. Robinson, CFM.  
Cournot and the Mathematical Economics, Irving Fisher, QJEcon.  
Cowboy, The Breaking of a, C. L. Andrews, MidM.  
Currency Reform, Plans for, C. A. Conant, AMRR.  
Dana, Charles A.: Reminiscences—III., McCl.  
Dances of Death, The, Paul Carus, OCY.  
Dante, Preparation for the Reading of, J. Selinger, R.  
Diseases, Infectious, *Aetiologie and Distribution of*, APS.  
Disestablishment, Reform of, WR.  
Drama, Relation of, to Literature, Brander Matthews, F.  
Dramatists, Three Contemporary German, J. F. Coar, AM.  
Dreyfus, Captain, The Case of, WR.  
Dreyfus Case, Anti-Semitism and the, FR.  
Duels, Celebrated Italian, USM.  
Earwigs, Those Horrid, Grant Allen, Str.  
Economic Conceptions, New, GM.  
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdRA; EdR; SRev.  
Three Patriarchs of Education, AMRR.  
A New Profession, C. F. Thwing, EdRNY.  
Ideals of College Education, F. S. Baldwin, NEM.  
Schools and Education in the American Colonies, Chaut.  
Some Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education, EdRNY.  
Education in Hawaii, H. S. Townsend, F; F. S. Dresslar, EdRNY.  
Edwards, Jonathan, and the Great Awakening, E. H. Byington, BSac.  
Electrical Advance in Ten Years, Elihu Thomson, F.  
Electricity: See contents of CasM; EngM.  
Electric Lighting, Municipal, J. R. Commons, MuN.A.  
Engineering: See contents of EngM.  
England of the Westminster Assembly, E. D. Warfield, PRR.  
England, Socialism and the Future of, H. M. Hyndman, Cos.  
English, Sub-Freshman—II., EdRNY.  
Evolution, Love as a Factor in, W. Hutchinson, Mon.  
Exclusion Laws, Farce of the Chinese, J. T. Scharf, NAR.  
Eye Language, Louis Robinson, Black.  
Fatigue in School Children, Smith Baker, EdRNY.  
Feet and Hands, Mrs. Henry Barnard, APS.  
Feudalism, Belated, in America—II., H. G. Chapman, AM.  
Fever, Typhoid, Suicide by, A. Shadwell, NatR.  
Fever, Yellow, New Orleans and the, A. N. Bell, San.  
Finances, The National, 1893-97, A. D. Noyes, PSQ.  
Fishing Industry of the United States, G. A. Copeland, Chaut.  
Flint, The Tale of the, A. M. Bell, Long.  
Flood Story Babylonia, How Far is the, True? J. F. McCurdy, HomR.

France, Centralization and Decentralization in, J. T. Young, AAPs.

Franchises, Municipal, Public Ownership or Operation of, MunA.

Freedom and Its Opportunities—II, J. R. Rogers, A.

Frescoes of Runkelstein, W. D. McCracken, Harp.

Froissart, Emily S. Whately, Lipp.

Furniture of the Colonial Period, H. O. Warner, AI.

Garbage Disposal, Unsatisfactory Condition of, San.

Gas-Works, The Lease of the Philadelphia, W. D. Lewis, QJ Econ.

George, Henry, an Apostle of Reform, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.

George, Henry: Count Tolstoi on Henry George's Doctrine, AMRR.

Germany, The Hieroglyphical Position of, C. C. Adams, Chaut.

Germany, Industrial Advance of, M. G. Mulhall, NAR.

Germany: The German Peril, Black.

Gilead and Bashan, Henry Hayman, DSac.

Girard, Stephen, and His College, J. M. Beck, Cos.

Government, The Present Scope of, E. Wambaugh, AM.

Gold, Production of, Since 1850, E. S. Meade, JPEcon.

Grant's Life in the West—XVI, J. W. Emerson, MidM.

Greece: American Excavations at Sparta and Corinth, F.

Greene, General Nathanael, Mary A. Greene, NEM.

Hampton Court Palace, Anna Leach, MM.

Hawaii:

- Education in Hawaii, H. S. Townsend, F; F. S. Dresslar, EdRNY.
- A Glimpse of Hawaii, Carrie W. Banks, MidM.
- Hawaii as an American Possession, G. H. Barton, NatM.
- Heating, House, European Systems of, J. L. Saunders, EngM.
- Heroism, Every-Day, Gustav Kobbé, CM.
- Hindoos, Early Religion of the, H. W. Magoun, BSac.
- Holiday-Making, The Art of, Lady Battersea, SunM.
- Homicide in the United States; Why It has Increased—II, NAR.
- Honduras, The Mysterious City of, George B. Gordon, CM.
- Huguenots, Two Phases of the History of the, E. Bohr, PRR.
- Humanism in Germany, Beginnings of, C. Ford, MR.
- Humanitarianism, The New, Black,
- Huxley's Home Life, Scenes from, L. Huxley, CM.
- Ibsen and the Ethical Drama of the Nineteenth Century, PL.
- Ice-Yachting Up to Date, H. P. Ashley, O.
- Imagination in History, NewR.
- Imperialism, C. de Thillary, NewR.
- Indebtedness, International, of the United States in 1789, JPEcon.
- India:

  - The Frontier Risings and the Government of India, Black.
  - The Silver Situation in India, J. C. Harrison, PSQ.
  - Julian Hawthorne on India, MisR.

- Infidelity, The "Cui Bono" of, A. Oakey Hall, CW.
- Insects, The Social Habits of, Anna B. Comstock, Chaut.
- Ireland, The French Invasion of, Mac.
- Irish Question in a New Light, H. Plunkett, NAR.
- Irrigation from Under Ground, John E. Bennett, Lipp.
- Italy, In the Chestnut Groves of Northern, Susan N. Carter, Scrbl.
- Jackson, Andrew—III, J. M. Tobin, FrL.
- Japan, Monetary Changes in, G. Doppers, QJECON.
- Jesus, Uncertainties of Exact Date of Birth of, HomR.
- Jews:

  - Addison and the Jews, Men.
  - Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus Case, FR.
  - History of the People of Israel—VII, C. H. Cornill, OC.
  - The Jewish Workman, J. A. Dyche, CR.
  - Jury Challenge, GBag.
  - Klondike, The Real, James S. Easby-Smith, Cos.
  - Klondike, The Rush to the, T. C. Down, C.
  - Lafarge, Madame, The Strange Story of, A. H. Millar, C.
  - Land Tenure, Ideal, and the Best Makeshift, FR.
  - Laplace, Pierre Simon, OC.
  - Laughing, On the Philosophy of, Paul Carus, Mon.
  - Lawlessness and Law Enforcement, C. B. Wilcox, BSac.
  - Lawrence, Massachusetts, The City of, G. H. Young, NEM.
  - Language, The Way to Learn a, Louise Chauvet, EdRNY.
  - Lapland, Through Arctic, Bad.
  - Lessing, Chaut.
  - Liberalism, The Future of, FR.
  - Liberals, Some Seventeenth Century—III, Out.
  - Libraries:

    - The New York Public Library, J. S. Billings, Out.
    - Libraries and Librarians, J. D. Millar, Bkman.
    - Fostering Public Libraries, Kate M. True, MidM.
    - One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library, E. Fane, Bkman.

  - London: The Lord Mayor's Show, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
  - Love as a Factor in Evolution, W. Hutchinson, Mon.
  - Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends, E. E. Hale, Out.
  - Lutheran Church in New Jersey, History of the, LQ.
  - Maximilian's Empire, Sarah Y. Stevenson, CM.
  - Medical Education, A Forgotten Factor in, EdRNY.
  - Melodrama to Order, Modern, AM.
  - Mérimeée, Prosper, GM.
  - Mexico as It Is, Frederick S. Daniel, FrL.
  - Moore, Sir John, at Corunna, W. H. Fitchett, C.
  - Morgue, The Paris, Henry Haynie, NatM.
  - Municipal Proprietorship, A. L. Nason, A.
  - Music: See contents of Mus.
  - Napoleon, Studies and Sketches of the First, EI.
  - Navies:

    - The Position of the British Navy, Lord Brassey, AMRR.
    - The Rebuilt Navy of the United States, AMRR.
    - The Need of a Navy: Captain Mahan's New Book, AMRR.
    - The Need of a Navy: Theodore Roosevelt, GM.

  - Nazareth, The Home of Jesus, Selah Merrill, BW.
  - Negro Problems, The Study of the, W. E. B. Du Bois, AAPs.
  - New York, Greater, a Century Hence, G. E. Waring, Jr., MunA.
  - New York, the Greater, Inauguration of, E. M. Shepard, AM.
  - New York's Civic Assets, W. H. Tolman, AMRR.
  - Norfolk, Quaint Old, Malinda C. Faville, MidM.
  - Northwest, The New, J. A. Wheelock, Harp.
  - Norway, Impressions of—VI, AI.
  - Norwegian-Swedish Conflict, The, FR.
  - Office-Seekers During Jefferson's Administration, AHR.
  - Ohio in National Affairs, C. M. Harvey, Chaut.
  - Paris, Literary, Twenty Years Ago, T. W. Higginson, AM.
  - Paris Wild, and Forest Reservations of the West, J. Muir, AM.
  - Parliament, Shortening of the British, CR.
  - Parnellism and Practical Politics, WR.
  - Patents? Is it Worth While to Take Out, H. Huntington, F.
  - Paul, The Life and Letters of—I, Lyman Abbott, Out.
  - Penal Institutions, Boston's, William I. Cole, NEM.
  - People's Party, Passing of the, W. A. Peffer, NAR.
  - Philosophy, The Genesis of Critical—I, J. G. Schurman, PRew.
  - Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
  - Photography, Artistic, AA.
  - Plutocracy and War, John C. Ridpath, A.
  - Police, The Canadian Mounted, CJ.
  - Political Outlook, The, Henry Watterson, F.
  - Postal Savings Banks, Relation of, to Commercial Banks, AAPs.
  - Prayer-Spirit, The Revival of the, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
  - Presbyterians, The, D. J. McMillan, FrL.
  - Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government—III, AHR.
  - Prussian Campaign of 1758, The—II, Herbert Tuttle, AHR.
  - Public Opinion, Growth and Expression of, E. L. Godkin, AM.
  - Punishment, Deterrent, W. A. Wall, IJE.
  - Punishment, Hegel's Theory of, S. W. Dyde, PRev.
  - Punishments, Barbaric Military, J. DeMorgan, GBag.
  - Pythagoras and "Being"—XXVI, C. H. J. Bierregaard, Int.
  - Racial Geography of Europe, The—XII, W. Z. Ripley, APS.
  - Railroad Men, The Life of the, H. E. Hamblen, McCl.
  - Railway Concessions, China and Chinese, C. Carey, F.
  - Religion, The Essential Nature of, L. F. Ward, IJE.
  - Religion, The Evolution of, J. W. Powell, Mon.
  - Restaurant Types, American, Joe M. Chapple, NatM.
  - Revolution, The Preliminary Period of the American—I, G.
  - Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
  - Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church, E. Dickinson, Mus.
  - Rome, Ruins and Excavations of Ancient, CW.
  - Rosary, Intentions of the, J. L. M. Monsabré, R.
  - Russia, Struggles of Races and Religions in, DER.
  - Sands, Shifting, Control and Fixation of, EngM.
  - Savonarola—Monk, Patriot, Martyr, F. M. Edselas, CW.
  - Sauria, The Largest of Our, F. H. Sweet, HM.
  - Science and Morals, P. M. Berthelot, APS.
  - School Building in New York City, C. B. J. Snyder, EdRNY.
  - Schools, Superintendent of: A New Profession, EdRNY.
  - Scott, Sir Walter, Fate of the Manuscripts of, CJ.
  - Selection Upon the Social Problem, The Doctrine of, IJE.
  - Senators, Election of by, the People, W. Clark, G. Bag.
  - Serpents, and How to Recognize Them, K.
  - Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain, EngM.
  - Siberia, Hardships of Catholic Exiles in, A. M. Clarke, CW.
  - Signaling, Ancient Methods of, C. Bright, C.
  - Silver: The Silver Situation in India, J. C. Harrison, PSQ.
  - Silver Question, Canada and the, John Davidson, QJ Econ.
  - Slav, The Coming of the, G. Washburn, CR.
  - Sleep, A New Method of Inducing, J. B. Leonard, San.
  - Sloyd: The Swedish Manual-Training System, W. S. Harwood, Out.
  - Socialism, French and German, Cos.
  - Socialism, Christian, or the Workingman's Kingdom, LQ.
  - Socialism and the Future of England, H. M. Hyndman, Cos.
  - Sociology, Congress of the International Institute of, AAPs.
  - Song of Songs, The, S. I. Curtiss, BSac.
  - Solomonic Literature, M. D. Conway, OC.
  - Spiritualism, Modern, W. E. Parsons, LQ.
  - Spitzbergen, The First Crossing of, M. Conway, PMM.
  - Sports: See contents of O; Bad.
  - Steamships: The Largest Steamship Afloat, CasM.
  - Students, Mediæval, Life of, C. H. Haskins, AHR.
  - Stuttgart—I: The Ancient City, Elise J. Allen, Harp.

Suggestion as a Factor in Social Progress, Edmund Noble, IJE.  
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, A. H. Lawrence, Str.  
 Sunday, Zahn's History of, PRR.  
 Symbolism, The Origin of—II, R. E. Moore, Int.  
 Tableaux, Some Society, M. E. W. Sherwood, Cos.  
 Talmud, The, Wilhelm Knöpfelmacher, Men.  
 Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion, A. M. Mowry, AHR.  
 Tammany, The Reconquest of New York by, S. Sterne, F.  
 Tariffs, Our Interstate Protective, J. J. Wait, A.  
 Taxation, Principles of—XIV, D. A. Wells, APS.  
 Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773, Max Farrand, AHR.  
 Taylor, Bayard, The Haunts of, T. Dreiser, MM.  
 Tenement Homes for American Cities, G. A. Weber, MunA.  
 Theistic Evolution, George Macloskie, PRR.  
 Tolstoi, Count, on Henry George's Doctrine, AMRR.  
 Torpedo Boat Design, Conditions Governing, R. C. Smith, NAR.  
 Trade: See contents of DTJ.  
 Trade Unionism, The Blight of, T. Taylor, CasM.  
 Trades-Union Triumph, The, G. Lushington, NatR.  
 Trees, The Great and Small Family of, A. L. Benedict, Cos.

Trinity, The Dogma of the, H. Frank, Int.  
 Trust Legislation, Federal, S. F. Randolph, PSQ.  
 Tuskegee Institute, The, Treas.  
 Universe, Mileage and Tonnage of the, W. Harrison, MR.  
 Vatican and Quirinal, A. Warren, EI.  
 Veddahs of Ceylon, The, E. O. Walker, GM.  
 Violin Making, Ancient and Modern—IIL, Mus.  
 Wages, Exports of, Jacob Schoenhofer, F.  
 War Office, The British, and Its Sham Army, NC.  
 War Possibilities in Europe, S. G. Crouch, GM.  
 Washingtons, English Home of the, in England, Ata.  
 Washington and His Friends, Martha L. Phillips, CM.  
 Waterloo: A Contemporary Letter, C.  
 Waterloo, A Myth of, Archibald Forbes, CM.  
 Water Supply, Investigations of, F. H. Newell, San.  
 West Indies, An Object-Lesson from the, N. Lubcock, NewR.  
 West Indies, The Aborigines of the, Edith Blake, APS.  
 Whitman Walt, M. A. De D. Howe, Bkman.  
 Winsor, Justin, Edward Channing.  
 Wives and Mothers, French, Anna L. Bicknell, CM.  
 Wolfe, General, Portraits of, Paul Leicester Ford, CM.  
 Woman, The Intellectual Powers of, F. Franklin, NAR.  
 Women and Reforms, Helen Watterson Moody, Scrib.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog-	D.	Dial.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly	DR.	Dublin Review.	Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EDRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of	EDRNY.	Educational Review. (New	NatR.	National Review.
AJS.	Political Science.	York.)	York.)	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMon.	American Journal of Sociology	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AMR.	American Monthly.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NW.	New World.
AMR.	American Monthly Review of	F.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Reviews.	FR.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
Appleton's Popular Science	Monthly.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OC.	Open Court.
Architectural Record.	Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	O.	Outing.
Arena.	Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Out.	Outlook.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Artists.	GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.	Prev.	Philosophical Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HM.	Home Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	Int.	Intelligence.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New	IJE.	Intern'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Y.)	York.)	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En-	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	gineering Societies.	PQ.	Review.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JPEcon.	Journal of the Military Serv-	QJ Econ.	Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	K.	ice Institution.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Econom-
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	LHJ.	Knowledge.	Q.R.	ics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	LH.	Ladies' Home Journal.	R.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Leisure Hour.	Rosary.	
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Long.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LQ.	Longman's Magazine.	School Review.	
CW.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	
CM.	Century Magazine.	McCl.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Mac.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	
CRev.	Charities Review.	Men.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	MR.	Memorah Monthly.	SJ.	
CR.	Contemporary Review.	MidM.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	
C.	Cornhill.	MisH.	Midland Monthly.	Sunday at Home.	
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MisR.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Mon.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	USM.	
				WR.	
				WPM.	
				Yale Review.	

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]



# TOILET ARTICLES



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# The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

**Exports During 1897.**—The figures already in hand for the eleven months ending with November indicate that the total exports for 1897 will reach \$1,050,000,000, or \$44,148,646 more than in 1896. They will certainly be ahead of any year's record since 1892 and probably the largest ever known. As the table below shows, nearly all the increase is to be found in agricultural products, manufactures, and forest productions :

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER, 1897.

Products of—	1896.	1897.
Agriculture.....	\$578,692,078	\$635,752,489
Manufacturing.....	229,915,258	256,256,812
Mining.....	19,638,218	18,233,839
Forestry.....	33,142,795	37,868,468
Fishery.....	5,975,007	5,223,838
Miscellaneous.....	3,379,566	3,310,428

For November alone the agricultural exports were \$87,743,044, an increase of more than \$7,000,000 over the corresponding month in 1896. Strangely enough, the total exports and the agricultural products have increased at exactly the same ratio, so that the latter is exactly the same percentage of the whole as in the previous year, 66.46. The manufactures show an increase in percentage from 26.41 to 26.78. From January to September the exports of manufactures increased at the rate of a little over \$3,000,000 a month when compared with 1896, but this tendency was completely checked in October and November, the former month showing a net loss of \$1,200,000 from the preceding year. It is interesting to note, in spite of this slight retrogression, the steady growth of our manufactured exports. The total for 1895 was \$201,153,663, for 1896 \$253,688,527, and for 1897 (December estimated) \$280,256,812.

**Capital in England.**—The applications for capital in England during the past year reached a total of £157,289,000, as against £152,807,000 in 1896, £104,690,000 in 1895, £90,000,000 in 1894, and about £50,000,000 in 1893. The very large proportion of this that was requested for industrial enterprises is taken to indicate that joint-stock business was on a much sounder basis

than during the preceding year. Of the totals given, £18,000,000 was for breweries and distilleries and about £15,000,000 for manufacturing companies.

**South African Electrical Development.**—There is a great deal of activity in electrical lines in South Africa just at present, and American firms are getting a very fair share of the contracts for supplying machinery, either directly or through export commission firms. The Harbor Board of Table Bay, Cape Colony, is said to be considering the purchase of a pair of heavy electric cranes for use at Cape Town. Durban has recently had an electric plant installed, additions to which have already been recommended by the borough engineer, and it is expected that the Town Council will shortly take steps for a still further extension of the city's electrical facilities. The General Electric Company has recently filled a large order for the De Beers Mine, including three tandem compound engines, each of 175 horse-power, two 50-kilowatt six-pole compound dynamos of 220 volts and 115 volts, a large switchboard, and 12,000 feet of large copper cable. The Gould Manufacturing Company, too, has supplied two pumps, each with a capacity of 35,000 gallons an hour, to the Knight Central Mine.

**Business Failures in 1897.**—The annual statement in *Dun's Review* of the failures during the past year shows a most satisfactory state of affairs as compared with 1896. The commercial and banking failures amounted to 13,522, a decrease of 11.5 per cent., while the liabilities dropped off 34 per cent. to \$182,581,771. The banking failures numbered 171, with liabilities of \$28,249,700, an average of \$165,203, as against \$256,156. The average for all commercial failures during the year was only \$11,559, the lowest for twenty-three years, except in 1892, when the average dropped to \$11,025. Liabilities decreased as follows compared with 1896 : In manufacturing, 31.1 per cent.; in trading, 31.7 per cent; in brokerage, 36 per cent; and in banking, 44.4 per cent.

**Russia's Currency Reform.**—M. De Routsousky, the financial agent of the Russian Government, has given out an authoritative statement of the reform in the finances of that country during the past year. The imperial ukases of January 3, August 26, and November 14, 1897, he says, have definitely settled the currency question in Russia.

In consequence of constant fluctuations in the price of silver and the practically unlimited amount of that metal which can be produced at low cost with improved methods, silver was considered by the imperial government as entirely unfit to be used as the monetary unit, and therefore gold was accepted—it being regarded as the only metal least subject to fluctuations of value and recognized as such by the leading commercial nations of the world. It was decided at the same time to take silver only as a subsidiary metal for the minor coins. In redeeming the credit note it was decided to give it the value in gold which it had in the average during the last three years in commercial transactions; that is, 66½ kopecks, making it two-thirds of the value of the former gold ruble. If the credit notes had been made exchangeable for gold at the value of silver rubles (45 kopecks in gold), which the government had a perfect right to do, there would have been a great loss to creditors. If the notes had been made exchangeable for gold at the value of former gold rubles (100 kopecks) there would have been a great loss to debtors, besides a disturbance in the productive powers of the country. Gold will henceforth be the sole standard of value, and the new unit of currency will be a ruble containing 0.7742 gram of pure gold, equal in value to 51.45 cents in United States gold. Silver will be issued for subsidiary coins only, and one ruble will contain 18.02 grams of pure silver, as heretofore. The State Bank of Russia will be, as heretofore, the only credit institution which will have the right to issue State credit notes, exchangeable at par with gold in the State Bank and all its branches. It may issue such notes to an unlimited amount. Both gold and credit notes are made legal tender to an unlimited amount.

The issues of the credit notes by the State Bank, if needed by the expansion of commerce,

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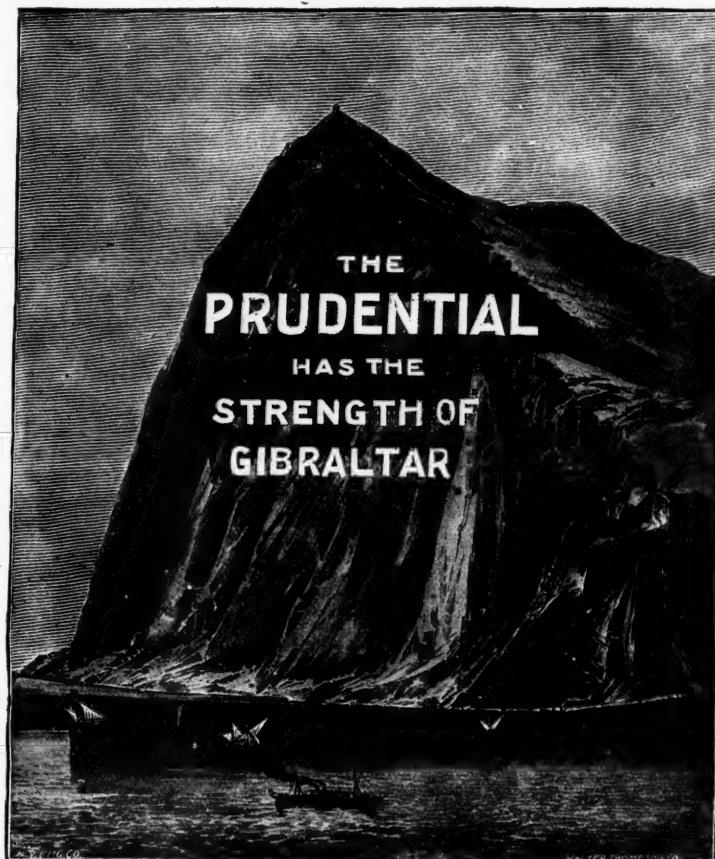
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will be so regulated that the amount of outstanding notes will not be allowed to exceed by more than 300,000,000 rubles the value of gold coin and gold bars deposited in the State Bank for their redemption. The amount of outstanding State credit notes December 5 last in bank and in circulation was 1,068,000,000 rubles, and the amount of gold in coin and in bars in the bank was 1,160,000,000 rubles. The exchange of State credit notes at par with gold is guaranteed, in addition to the gold reserve, by the whole State property (about 600,000,000 acres of forest and 15,000 miles of railroads, besides government lands, etc.). Silver in the State Bank will not be included in the metallic reserve of the bank for the purpose of redemption.

Silver has been coined to the amount of 40,000,000 rubles, and the character of the legal tender of the silver rubles has not been changed in the recent laws. Until it shall be decreed otherwise, silver coins will be a legal tender for all taxes and dues to the government in an unlimited amount, but not so between private individuals.

The plan of currency reform adopted does not concern in the least the creditors of the imperial Russian Government, as all loans and interest will be paid, as usual, in the money in which they were contracted—that is, in francs, pounds sterling, dollars, marks, florins, etc.

**Tin Plate in England and the United States.**—After a number of exceptionally sudden ups and downs the tin-plate industry in Great Britain closed in a depressed condition, with a total exportation of 250,736 tons for eleven months, against 248,737 tons in 1896 and 332,547 tons in 1895 for the corresponding periods. In the United States, on the contrary, there was an increased production for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of more than 45 per cent. from 307,226,621 pounds to 446,982,063, although there were but 50 firms instead of 53 in the business. Only one of these firms used foreign-made plates, and that for only a portion of one quarter, the amount brought in being about one-fourth of the company's total production. Following is a table of imports and exports :

#### Pounds.

Total exports during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.....	244,407,601
Total exports during same period.....	139,246,130
Net imports.....	105,161,471
Total domestic production.....	446,982,063
Approximate consumption in United States.....	552,143,534
Average annual capacity of mills completed June 30, 1897, say.....	600,000,000
Same of mills completed and in process of construction at that date.....	650,000,000

## 34th Annual Statement OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1863. (Stock.) Life and Accident Insurance.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1898.

### Paid-Up Capital, - \$1,000,000

#### ASSETS.

Real Estate .....	\$1,094,465 31
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	1,355,412 83
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate.....	5,906,610 72
Interest accrued but not due.....	227,730 38
Loans on collateral security.....	945,400 94
Loans on this Company's Policies.....	1,106,580 51
Deferred Life Premiums.....	299,900 19
Premiums due and unreported on Life Policies...	228,448 75
United States Bonds.....	14,000 00
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	3,612,646 78
Railroad stocks and bonds.....	4,064,205 75
Bank stocks.....	1,064,047 00
Other stocks and bonds .....	1,449,455 00
Total Assets.....	\$22,868,994 16

#### LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 per cent., Life Department.....	\$16,650,062 00
Reserve for Re-insurance, Accident Department.....	1,365,817 22
Present value Installment Life Policies.....	426,288 00
Reserve for Claims resisted for Employers.....	299,066 30
Losses unadjusted .....	269,794 94
Life Premiums paid in advance.....	25,330 58
Special Reserve for unpaid taxes, rents, etc.....	110,000 00
Total Liabilities.....	\$19,146,359 04
Excess Security to Policy-holders.....	\$3,722,635 12
Surplus to Stockholders .....	\$2,722,635 12

### STATISTICS TO DATE.

#### Life Department.

Life Insurance in force.....	\$91,882,210 00
New Life Insurance written in 1897.....	14,507,249 00

Insurance issued under the Annuity Plan is entered at the commuted value thereof as required by law.

Returned to Policy-holders in 1897.....	\$1,235,585 39
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	13,150,350 57

#### Accident Department.

Number Accident Claims paid in 1897.....	15,611
Whole number Accident Claims paid .....	307,990
Returned to Policy-holders in 1897.....	\$1,381,906 81
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	21,210,095 96

Returned to Policy-holders in 1897.....	\$2,617,492 20
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864 .....	34,360,626 53

GEORGE ELLIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't Secretary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.

J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, Counsel.